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Friday, February 26, 1982
Phalguna 7, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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Seventh Series, Volume ,XXIV 8th Session 1982/1903 (Saka)

No. 6, Friday, February 26, 1982/Phalgun 7, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 26, 1982/Phalguna 7,
1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Dr. Mahadava Prasad, who was a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962-70 from Maharajganj constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

An educationist and social worker, he engaged himself in social service on Gandhian lines and organised Bharat Sewak Samaj camps.

He was associated with a number of educational, social and cultural organisations including Court of Banaras Hindu University and Board of Studies, University of Gorakhpur and District Kisan Sangh, All India Backward Classes Federation; and Sub-Committees on Human Amenities and Constructive work of the National Committee of Gandhian Centenary.

He passed away at Gorakhpur on 7 January, 1982 at the age of 58 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

3642 LS-1

The House may stand in silence for a short while.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There has been a convention that the Prime Minister should always be present when an Obituary Reference is made in the House.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): She is a special Prime Minister, not observing conventions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Strategy to Boost Agricultural Export

+

*83. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new strategy is being formulated to boost agricultural exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). In order to realise the potential for increased exports of agricultural commodities and attain the targets laid down in Sixth Five Year Plan, there is need for evolving a stable agricultural export strategy. The Minister of Commerce is working on the formulation of such a strategy.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, agriculture is a major potential area, which needs to be fully tapped not only to increase our export earnings but also to protect the interests of

the producers and consumers. I want to know whether the Government has made any long-term assessment of the agricultural surpluses in the country that would be available for export and also taken any action so far to promote and to ensure higher prices for our exports through bilateral and multilateral discussions, particularly in view of the protectionist policies adopted by some countries. I would also like to know whether the Ministry has formulated any plan in consultation with other concerned Ministries to earmark some portion of agricultural produce for exports irrespective of our needs so as build and sustain our foreign markets.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I do agree that agriculture has to be dealt with in a manner which is identical with that used for developing industries. Agriculture is a very important industry for our country. We do want to plan and produce agricultural products for export. We are not going to be content with the export of the available surpluses. However, the question of deciding as to how much can be exported is not a very easy job because the agricultural produce depends on the vagaries of the nature. But fortunately for our country, we have been producing something more than what is actually required for our country. We are trying to decide as to what will be the minimum that would be exported and that decision would be taken in consultation with the Agricultural Ministry, Supply Minister and the Planning Commission. We are at it. And having decided as to how much we can regularly, continuously and without any interruption export to other countries, we would be able to establish market for the agricultural produce outside. We have been examining the markets outside, where we can export our agricultural produce, and in consultation with other countries, we are trying to find out their requirements also. We do intend to export the surplus to other countries and fetch remunerative prices so that the agriculturists can also get remunerative prices out of this.

SHRI VIRBHADARA SINGH: Apart from agriculture, India has a vast potential for export of marine products. Our exports in this field so far have been very negligible. I want to know the steps the Government has taken or contemplate to take to promote the export of marine products and to provide necessary infrastructure in the country such as additional cold storage capacity, packing and transport facilities etc.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The hon. Member has raised a very good issue. We have a very vast economic zone, where a lot of bio-mass is available and out of that bio-mass, we can get some fish and certain other things which can be consumed by the human beings. We are trying to increase our capacity for fishing in the economic zone, and having increased that capacity, we would like to give the facilities for storing the material which is brought from the sea, facilities for transporting the fish and other things to other countries also. We are at it, but this is an issue which requires a lot of attention, a lot of examination and a lot of money and scientific study. We are trying to do all these things and we would be doing that in future.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. Minister has given the relevant information with regard to the non-vegetarian stuff and I would now draw his attention to the things required by the vegetarian people, i.e. fruit etc. I hope, the hon. Minister is aware that there is a great demand of fruits, tinned and fresh, in the Middle-East countries, countries in the European continent, specially the Communist countries. If that is so, what incentive and facilities are the Government planning to give to expand this trade?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The earlier questions asked by the previous hon. Member were about the vegetarian products as also non-vegetarian products and I answered accordingly. Now, I again revert to this question pertaining to vegetarian products.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is good for health also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I assure the hon. Member we do know that there is a requirement for the fruits and vegetables outside on a large scale and we are trying to export fruits, vegetables and flowers and such other things to the countries where those things are required. We are giving help to them for exporting these products. We have also set up the task force facilities, cold storage facilities and some monetary assistance in certain cases is also given to them. Establishment of the processing plants on a large scale is also on the anvil. At certain places, we have already established such plants and the State Governments have also established some. We are making all efforts to export fruits and other things.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the Government giving export promotion facilities for agricultural commodities? If so, which are the commodities and what are the incentives given?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Commerce Ministry is trying to promote the export of agricultural produce also. One of the facilities made available to the agriculturists is to find out the markets; the task force facilities include to see that there are no obstacles in exporting these things. These are all promotional activities. The promotional activities have been taken up by the Commerce Ministry. In certain cases some assistance is also given.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, how does the Government justify the export of foodgrains when last year this country imported foodgrains, specially wheat from America to the tune of 1.2 million tonnes?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, our policy is not to export or import indiscriminately. Our policy is to have enough in our country for our people and

then to have a buffer-stock to serve as cushion in the lean years. And if anything more than that is available in our country, we have to export. This would be helping those people who want it. This will help us to earn foreign exchange also. Last year, though we imported wheat, this year and last year also we had excess of rice. Now this year sugar is in excess. There was a time when we had to import sugar, but now we have sugar which can be exported. If we have some agricultural commodities in excess of our actual demands, it would be beneficial for us to export also. Now, our policy is not to export what is actually needed here, but our policy is to export that which is in excess of our demand and after keeping a quite comfortable cushion for our consumption in difficult period also.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, in addition to foodgrains, you can concentrate on vegetables and fruits which are in abundance and you can grow them. That will very much diversify our export also. But you have to plan it in advance. It should be a ten year project or something like that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Your suggestion is acceptable to us and we are at it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. L. Bhatia and Shri Sajjan Kumar are not present.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, we have already given a notice that Question Nos. 85 and 100 are related and that they should be taken together.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a very good question. Sir, don't allow it to lapse. Sir you have your residuary powers to combine the two.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have to have the concurrence of the Members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, these are not related.

I. M. F. Loan

*85. **PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many instalments of the recent IMF loan have been drawn by India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): India has made two purchases under the Extended Fund Arrangement with IMF. The details are as follows:

Date of drawal	Amount
30.11.1981	SDR 300 million
15.1.1982	SDR 300 million

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, as far as the extended fund arrangement with the IMF is concerned, the loan will be given over a period of three years. In the first year it will be given in two instalments—one by January 15 and the other by January 25. In the second and third years also it will be given through instalments. In view of what the Hon. Finance Minister has said and in view of the already known terms and conditions of the IMF loans as has repeatedly been corroborated by many and recently by no less a person than Mr. Richard Erb, US Executive Director of the IMF in his Address to a US Congressional Committee, and also by Mr. Stephen Neal, Democratic Chairman of the concerned Sub-Committee, who announced that the sub-committee intends to monitor the progress of the Indian economy and balance of payments very closely as well as the US policy towards future disbursements of funds to India under the terms of the loan, may I know from the Hon. Minister, isn't it a fact that an IMF team visited India between January 13 and January 27, 1982, to make a review in connection with the extended facilities agreement which India has entered into with IMF as per the terms and conditions of IMF loan. And, in the name of a courtesy call—that is the description which the Finance Minister would like to give it—this IMF team met the Finance Minis-

ter; and it is widely believed that the draft Budget was discussed with the team; and

(b) is it not a fact that the Finance Minister agreed to ease the existing regulations and restrictions in respect of the private sector, monopoly houses and multinationals? He agreed to liberalize imports, give up or reduce subsidies and raise the price of a number of basic items of our economic life, and soften—tomorrow we shall know—the existing frame of direct taxes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I only wish that the hon. Member would wait till tomorrow, instead of making so many assumptions. So far as the first part of his question is concerned, it is true that the leader of IMF team made a courtesy call on me. As I had mentioned in reply to earlier questions I think in the other House there was there was no question of having any discussion on the Budget proposals with any outsider—not to speak of IMF or any other team.

In regard to the conditionality and other things, this has been debated and discussed in so much of detail, that I do not want to waste the time of the House, even by referring to it. Only one point I would like to tell the hon. Member, viz., that this type of review is a normal, routine one; and there are two types of reviews taking place, as the hon. Member may be aware of. One, according to Article 4, which took place even in 1978 when we were not in office, and in connection with the extended facilities. It is a relation between a lender and a borrower. That point we shall have to keep in mind. If I lend Rs. 10/- to Prof. Rup Chand Pal, definitely I would like to ascertain.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you so miserly?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: All right, Sir; the Finance Minister of India is enlarging the loan to Rs. 100/- instead of Rs. 10/- I would definitely

like to know whether Prof. Pal would be in a position to pay me back Rs. 100/-.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: My second supplementary is whether, after noticing the high prices and over-all acute economic crisis in the borrower countries of IMF, like Brazil and others, is Government of India considering the scrapping of the loan agreement recently agreed entered into with IMF? Is Government agreeable to it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This point has been made by my predecessor a number of times, viz. that we cannot accept any position which is against the policies approved by this Parliament and which is against the national interests—loan or no loan. But so far as the present position is concerned, that situation does not arise. Therefore, it is highly hypothetical to comment on this type of question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I don't want to embarrass the Finance Minister on the eve of the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very considerate.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: He was also a Minister, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you remind us about the past, which we have forgotten?

As far as the conditionality and understanding of IMF is concerned, since it goes far beyond their concern i.e. foreign trade and balance of payments position, but it almost touches all administrative matters dealing with monetary, fiscal and also developmental activities, I would like to know whether, before giving the second instalment of 300 million SDR on 15-1-1982, their review team discussed the matter with you; and whether they suggested any changes to be introduced, so that you should be able to get the second instalment of 300 million SDR. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister

to provision 2(a) of IMF's provisions, which says that until June 30, 1982, purchases under the extended arrangement shall not be without the consent of the Fund exceed that equivalent of SDR 900 million provided that the purchases shall not exceed the equivalent of SDR 300 million until January 15, 1982. Here I only want one clarification. When he refers to this 300 million, is it 300 million right from the beginning or an additional 300 million which you have already drawn as the second instalment? I would like to seek these two clarifications.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In regard to the second clarification, I would just like to inform the hon. member through you, what is the arrangement. Upto June 1982, we are entitled to purchase 900 million U.S. Dollars SDR. Out of that, 300 million was which you mentioned about 15th January. Therefore, on November we purchased 300 million. Upto 15th January, we purchased 300 million; 600 million we have already purchased upto June 1982. We can purchase an additional 300 million. That will take care of 900 million which we are eligible to purchase upto June 1982. Then upto June 1983, we are entitled to purchase about 1800 million. That means 900 plus 1800 would be 2,700 million; and the rest will be for the rest of the programme. In regard to conditionality, as the hon. Member has pointed out, we have indicated the Policies which we are pursuing and those policies which are being approved by Parliament, which are our accepted policies. Now, when the review takes place, naturally they want to know about those policies which are approved policies and which have been communicated to them in certain sectors; about them, they want to have some actual information just to see whether that information is available and whether those objectives are being pursued. There is nothing uncommon and unusual. As has been pointed out about any suggestion, they may make any suggestion. Nobody can prevent anybody from making any suggestion. When I meet a large number

of people, they give me all sorts of suggestions. That does not necessarily mean that I should respond to every suggestion and I should act on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: One clarification which is very relevant. My specific question was not whether they discussed or made suggestions but whether they made suggestions as pre-conditions for the payment of the second instalment; and whether those conditions have been accepted by way of suggestions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There was no such suggestion till now. What ever we have said to them, we are within that.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY: This is just to elicit some information and not to embarrass him. About the extended economic facility, there are already conditions in the IMF. No country can borrow from the IMF on extended economic facility without agreeing to those conditions. You have said in Parliament that you have not accepted them. But in the Meeting of the Developing Nations in Delhi itself, the Prime Minister accused the IMF that they demand structural changes, not ordinary when the Brettonwoods Conference was there for temporary imbalances they said they would lend money; but this extended economy facility demands certain structural changes; and Mrs. Gandhi emphasised that through these institutions, they were trying to control the economic and other policies of the Government. If that is so, then which one is incorrect—what you are stating in Parliament that there is no condition or the conditions that have been accepted by Parliament? Do you mean to say that Parliament has already accepted the conditions that are imposed by the IMF or if that is not so, either you are misleading Parliament or the Prime Minister had misled the Developing Nations Conference. Which one is correct?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: My hon. friend and colleague has confused the whole thing. What the Prime Minister mentioned in the meeting of the developing countries is not merely a particular extended fund facility operated by the I.M.F. When she mentioned about the structural changes she mentioned about the attitude of developed countries, the industrialised countries, and it is related to so many things. As the Hon. Member is aware, for quite some time the developing countries are insisting that one per cent of GNP from the developed countries should be ploughed back, as assistance for the development of the developing countries, and till now we have not reached even .7 per cent and even when we agreed that .7 per cent would be made available, many of the developed countries have not fulfilled their commitment. And it has nothing to do with the limited operation of extended fund facility. So these two things should not be confused.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ajit Kumar Saha.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY: One question, this is important. Then, Mr. Finance Minister, do you want us to believe that all these conditions have been waived by the I.M.F.?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, no. Mr. Ajit Kumar Saha.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is putting a second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ajit Kumar Saha.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor has been a teacher, so he thinks he can go on.

Guidelines for Selecting a Tableau for the Republic Day Parade

***86. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for selecting a tableau for the Republic Day

Parade by the committee for this purpose;

(b) if no guidelines are there, how the committee is selecting the tableau for the purpose;

(c) can the committee choose what ever it thinks suitable and proper for the occasion; and

(d) if so, the considerations for the same; with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). Government have constituted a Committee comprising experts and eminent men in the field of art, architecture, culture and designing to select tableaux for exhibition in the Republic Day Parade. This practice has been in existence from 1953.

Following are the broad guidelines which are followed by the Committee.

(i) The theme of the tableaux should be secular;

(ii) the tableaux should be free from any type of political orientation;

(iii) the design should be simple and easy to comprehend, and should avoid unnecessary details;

(iv) the writings and sketches around the tableaux should be the barest minimum and should be bold and easily comprehensible from a distance;

(v) the design should be colourful and pleasing to the eye;

(vi) there should be movement, sound and animation on the tableaux to the extent possible;

(vii) while there should be some live performance on each tableau, their number should not normally exceed 5 as the visual effect of tableaux is reduced by too many performing artists;

(viii) designs should be so adopted as to incorporate the tractor also into the tableaux.

The various proposals and models received are examined in the light of these guidelines and a final decision taken by the Committee based on comparative merit.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: The Minister has stated the guidelines. The first one is that it should be secular. The second one is that it should be free from any type of political orientation. All these things are there. It is unfortunate that the tableau from West Bengal sent for the Republic Day Parade was rejected.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is very important.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: You have given the guidelines. I am quoting from the Business Standard where it is said. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Rejection was important or the tableau was important?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Business Standard dated 29-1-1982. Here it is said:

"Most of the members when contacted refused to say on what grounds the tableau was rejected. One of them said, we have no guidelines in the Committee and we are not supposed to give reasons."

This is said and you are giving these guidelines. In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the design of the tableau sent by West Bengal Government for Republic Day was on National Integration. If so, is it not permissible to display National Integration which was submitted by the West Bengal Government and if not, why? And on what ground was it rejected?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry, people are making much ado about nothing. Actually as many as 60 suggestions were received and the

Committee had to choose 14 out of them. In the one hour and fifty minutes' Parade, only 14 minutes are allowed for these tableaux and we have to choose only 14. It is not only West Bengal, but the tableaux sent by number of other States like Rajasthan, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, which have not been accepted. The theme of the tableau, which was sent by West Bengal was relating to National Harmony. The Committee which goes into this question consists of architects, experts, people well-conversant in culture and so on. They looked into it and said that it was not up to the standard. The Chief Minister of West Bengal who came to know about it wrote to the Prime Minister saying that it was wrong to have rejected their tableau. The Committee was asked again to go into it and the Committee after again reviewing it, said that it was not up to the standard and therefore it was rejected.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: What are the reasons for rejecting the tableau? What are the reasons? Why was the dancing group from West Bengal refused to take part in the Republic Day Parade and did the State Government refuse to allow them to take part in this Parade? Was this request turned down?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir, the dance troupe also was turned down this year. But it does not mean anything. Last year, the West Bengal Government dance troupe was allowed to take part. 67 proposals were received this year of which 14 only had to be chosen. Naturally some of them have got to be rejected. The Committee which went into the matter thought it was not up to the mark.

MR. SPEAKER Next question. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

(Interruptions)†

MR. SPEAKER: What is said without my permission will not go on record.

(Interruptions)†

MR. SPEAKER: The answer is plausible Next.

(Interruptions)†

MR. SPEAKER: What is said without my permission, nothing goes on record. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

Pay Commission for Central Government Employees

*87. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new Pay Commission to revise the Pay scales of Central Government Employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The present pay structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. In para 16 of Chapter 55 of their Report, the Commission had recommended that, should the price level rise above 12 monthly average of 272 (1960-100), Government should review the position and decide whether the Dearness Allowance (DA) scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. On the price level rising above the said limit, Government reviewed the position and decided that additional DA would be admissible in accordance with the scheme recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Thus, the Government employees are allowed one instalment of DA when there is a 8 point increase in the monthly average consumer price index. The last DA instalment has been sanctioned with effect from 1-6-1981 when the 12-monthly average consumer price

†Not recorded.

index reached 408 points. 4 more instalments of DA have become due for consideration from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981, 1-11-1981 and 1-1-82. The payment of these instalments of DA is under consideration. Some discussions in the matter have also been held with the Staff representatives as to the manner of payment of the arrears of the DA instalments which became due for consideration with effect from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981 and 1-11-1981. In this connection, attention is invited to Starred Question No. 2 which was answered in Lok Sabha on 19-2-1982.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि :

"In para 16 of Chapter 55 of their Report, the Commission had recommended that, should the price level rise above 12 monthly average of 272, Government should review the position and decide whether the Dearness Allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised."

मैं पहला सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पे कमीशन ने जो कहा था उसके मुताबिक दिसम्बर, 1981 तक 272 प्वाइंट से कितना प्वाइंट क्रास कर गया है ?

दूसरे, जैसा कि अभी हाल में इस सदन में चार इन्स्टालमेंट्स के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी, उनके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे चार इन्स्टालमेंट्स कैश में दी जाएंगी, उन्हें इम्पाउण्ड नहीं किया जाएगा ?

तीसरे जो इण्डेक्स हाई होता जा रहा है, क्या उसके अनुपात में डी० ए० को पे में मर्ज करते जायेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : महोदय, इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित जो तथ्य थे वे विस्तार से पत्रक में दिए गये हैं जिसको कि सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता प्रकट की है, उसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शासन अपने कर्मचारियों का और उनकी कठिनाइयों का बराबर ध्यान रखती रही है, और रखती रहेगी । उसके सम्बन्ध में उचित मर्यादा के अन्दर जो निर्णय लिये जा सकते थे वे लिए गये हैं। उसी संदर्भ में अभी तक कर्मचारियों को डी० ए० की 26 इन्स्टालमेंट्स दी जा चुकी हैं जब से कि पे कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । इन इन्स्टालमेंट्स की राशि करीब-करीब 1 हजार 5 सौ करोड़ रुपये है । इन डी० ए० इन्स्टालमेंट्स के बारे में सदन में काफी चर्चा इसी सत्र में हो चुकी है ।

जहां तक थर्ड पे कमीशन ने जो फार्मुला बताया था, उसका सवाल है उस फार्मुले को पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने भी रिव्यू किया था और यह निश्चय लिया था कि जो 8 प्वाइंट वाला फार्मुला है उसको जारी रखा जाए । उस फार्मुले को बराबर माना जा रहा है और जब भी उसके अनुसार डी० ए० ड्यु होता है उसके बारे में समय पर निर्णय लिया जाता है और उसका लाभ कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है ।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : हमने सीधा सा सवाल पूछा था कि जो थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी थी जिसमें यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि जब 272 प्वाइंट क्रास कर जाएगा तब इसको रिवाइज किया जाएगा, तो उससे अब तक कितने प्वाइंट क्रास कर गया है ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि आप इंफाउण्ड करने जा रहे हैं या कौश में देने जा रहे हैं ? और डी० ए० एक्चुअल पे में मंज करेंगे ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : अभी इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा हो रही है। जो इंस्टालमेंट्स ड्यू हो गई हैं उनको दिया जाए या डिवायजिट किया जाए, इस बात पर चर्चा हो रही है। अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। ज्यादातर कर्मचारी इस हक में हैं, लेकिन अन्तिम निर्णय होने के बाद ही सदन में इस बात को रखा जा सकता है।... (व्यवधान)...

Unless and until there is a final decision, nothing can be placed before the House.

चर्चा चल रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि जैसा कि आपने जवाब में कहा है कि थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जब 272 प्वाइंट क्रास कर जाएगा तो रिवाइज होगा, तो मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि अभी कितना है ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : 272 के आगे की पोजीशन जब शासन के सामने आई तो ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अभी कितना है ?

SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA: It is 440. The Government is considering further instalments that have become due.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): No body has said that the instalments have not become due. In reply to an

earlier question we have indicated that instalments have become due and discussions are going on. On an earlier occasion I have mentioned on the floor of the House itself that as the discussions are inconclusive, it would be premature on my part to indicate at what point of time it will be released and what would be the nature of the release.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी की गलत बयानी हो गई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को हम मान रहे हैं और उसी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 272 प्वाइंट क्रास होगा तो अगला पे-कमीशन बँटेगा, जिसका मानने के लिए ये तैयार नहीं हैं। अभी इन्होंने बताया कि 400 को भी क्रास कर गया है 440 हो गया है, जस्ट डबल हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप यह बताइए कि आपने स्पष्ट का अस्पष्ट करवाया है या अस्पष्ट का स्पष्ट करवाया है ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न वेतनमान की असमानता का है। इस देश में सब से ज्यादा डिगनिटी आफ लेबर का मामला आता है। मैं रिवाइज करने के लिए क्यों कहता हूँ, क्योंकि डिगनिटी आफ लेबर का मामला है। जो सबसे नीचा और ज्यादा काम करता है उसको सबसे कम वेतन मिलता है और जो सबसे कम काम करता है उसका सब से अधिक वेतन मिलता है। इसी प्रकार सब से पहले लोग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाना चाहते हैं, उसके बाद पब्लिक सेक्टर में जाना चाहते हैं, इसके बाद ब्रेन-ड्रेन का नम्यर आता है, सबसे बाद में लोग सेंट्रल-गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की नौकरियों में आना चाहते हैं। यह सब वेतन की असमानता की वजह से है। इन सब बातों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए क्या आप सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि आप ऐसी कोई पालिसी

बनाने को तैयार हैं, जिसमें डिगनिटी आफ लेबर और वेतन की असमानता कम हो सके ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य के इस कथन से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ कि थर्ड पे कमीशन ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि 272 के उपर सूचकांक जाने के बाद नया पे कमीशन बैठाया जाय । इस प्रकार की कोई सिफारिश थर्ड पे कमीशन ने नहीं की है ।

श्री सुनील मंत्री : रिव्यू आफ पे स्केल्स है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह सरकार का जवाब है :

"In Paragraph 16 of Chapter 55 of their Report, the Commission had recommended that, should the price level rise above the monthly average of 272, Government could review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme could be extended further, or the pay scales themselves should be revised."

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: On the contrary the Pay Commission in their Report, in Para 19 of Chapter 60, had stated:

"....the system of periodically revising the pay scales and conditions of service of the Central Government employees, on the recommendation of the Pay Commission, is not very satisfactory."

This is the Report of the Pay Commission. They have never recommended that after 272 points there may be yet another Pay Commission.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about the dignity of labour?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने जो सजेशन दिया है उसके बारे में बता दीजिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि जो वेतन की असमानता है और डिगनिटी आफ लेबर है उसके बारे में आप कुछ सोच रहे हैं ? जो खराब काम करे उसको सबसे कम वेतन आप क्यों नहीं देते ? आप मेहतर की तनख्वाह 1,000 रु० कर दीजिए आप देखिए और लोग भी इस काम के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे । लेकिन अभी उल्टा होता है । जो कुछ काम नहीं करता उसको ज्यादा तनख्वाह देते हैं और जो मेहनत करके ज्यादा काम करता है उसको कम तनख्वाह मिलती है इस असमानता को आप खत्म करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you reply to it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: On matters like the dignity of labour and the national wage structure, the hon. Member may have his opinion and he may give suggestions. But the Question Hour is not meant for announcement of policy statements.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR: The Pay Commission has suggested that the pay scales should be revised if the 12 monthly average cost of living index goes up beyond 272. Though it has gone up very much beyond that, Government have not yet taken any decision for the revision of pay scales. Will they do it now? Secondly, will the Government immediately pay the four instalments of DA, which have become due?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that it is not anybody's case that they have not fallen due. In fact, I have mentioned that upto 1-1-82 four instalments have become due and we are having discussions. There are two issues. One issue is that beyond 272 point, if there is an increase of 8 point average 12-monthly increase, one instalment becomes due. Since the acceptance of this recommendation of the Pay Com-

mission, as my colleague has pointed out, so many instalments have been given to the employees. The other issue is whether there should be a Pay Commission or not. The answer is: no, there is not going to be another Pay Commission. In regard to the release of the instalments of the dearness allowance, which have fallen due, I have explained that we are having discussions with the representatives of the employees and, after the discussions are over, it would be possible for us to take a decision.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The hon. Minister has stated that there shall be no Pay Commission. But what is the attitude of the Government of India in the matter of reviewing the pay scales, as per the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission? Secondly,....

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: In the JCM, when the discussions have.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may answer only the first part.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I may say for the information of the hon. Member that even the JCM does not favour a Pay Commission. It wants bilateral discussions with the Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी मांग करते थे कि हमारी तनखाहें केन्द्रीय सरकार के बराबर करो, अब कई राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों से अधिक हो गये हैं, जैसे कि बिहार....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई खेत मजदूरों की बात नहीं कर सकते यहां ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अब असमानता दूसरे तरीके से हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों में कोई असमानता न रहे, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप कोई कमेटी बँटाकर इस पूरे बात पर विचार करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? अगर नहीं चाहते हैं तो फिर इसका औचित्य क्या होगा ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It may be the opinion of the hon. Member that there will be no harm. So far as the Government is concerned, we have not accepted the position and I cannot comment on a hypothetical position.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कई जगह बढ़ा दिया है।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: In view of the formula of organised labour, will the Minister please explain as to what is the attitude of the Government regarding the rural labour who do not use coercive methods?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am afraid I cannot comment on the attitude of the Government. I can just inform the hon. House about the decision of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to know about the decision?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Yes, the question is very important.

I have been consistently asking as to what is the decision of the Government regarding the unorganised sector of the labour force. We are now fighting with emotion for a section of the organised sector and I would like to know what is the decision. Please explain it to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am very much concerned about this question. He is answering.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he not answered your question?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do agree with the hon. Member. I have no hesitation in pointing out that unfortunately in the system in which we are living, those who have more bargaining power and those who can say that they can stop the operation of the wheels have got more. But at the same time, that does not mean that we should not feel concerned about those who have not got that bargaining power and the entire approach of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, particularly the re-emphasis on the 20-point economic programme is to create a situation in which even the unorganised sections are not denied their rightful means.

MR. SPEAKER: Democracy means the majority, the bulk of the people. You have to care about them, you cannot ignore them.

श्री राम गोपाल तिवारी : ज्वायन्ट कंसल्टेटिव मशीनरी की बैठकें कब कब हुई और क्या उनके होने में बहुत देरी नहीं हुई जिससे द्विपक्षीय वार्ता, जो कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज और सरकार के बीच होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाई और इससे असंतोष बढ़ता जा रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, question No. 88—M. Krishna Pratap Singh. Absent. Then Question No. 89—Shrimati Usha Prakash Chaudhari. She is absent. Then Question No. 90—Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

Assistance given by India to Other Countries

*90. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the one hand India's borrowings has been steadily rising and on the other the assistance extended by India to other countries has been substantially on the increase;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance given by India to other countries (with names) during the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which India's lendings to other countries has affected India's developmental programmes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) While India's borrowings have been arising in recent years to meet the large developmental needs of the country, its assistance to other countries, which is a fraction of India's external borrowing, has not increased recently.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) While it is true that this assistance involves a measure of sacrifice on our part, it has to be remembered that it is provided to friendly countries some of whom are close neighbours. To the extent the assistance is provided to enable these countries to obtain goods and services from India it also promotes our exports. India has been lending to friendly foreign countries mainly with a view to helping them obtain goods and services from India.

Statement
Assistance extended by India to other countries (Fiscal years)

(Rs. Crores)

Country/Programme	Authorisation			1979-80			1980-81		
	1978-79		Total	Loans		Grants	Loans		Grants
	Loans	Grants							Total
1. Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bangladesh	..	..	..	29.3	0.1	29.4	..	0.2	0.2
3. Bhutan	7.2	36.2	43.4	5.2	29.7	34.9	6.8	31.1	37.9
4. Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nepal	..	9.4	9.4	..	14.1	14.1	..	14.2	14.2
6. Sri Lanka	4.8	..	4.8	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	..	10.0
7. Tanzania	2.0	..	2.0	0.4	..	0.4	..	..	..
8. Vietnam	41.2	..	41.2	..	..	..	13.5	..	13.5
9. Zambia	..	..	..	10.0	..	10.0	..	..	..
10. Assistance under ITEG Programme	..	3.0	3.0	..	4.0	4.0	..	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	55.2	48.6	103.8	54.9	47.9	102.8	30.3	46.0	76.3

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर वही बात कहूंगा, जो मैंने दो तीन दिन पहले कही थी कि सवाल का सीधा और स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने इस प्रश्न के पार्ट (सी) में पूछा है :—

“the extent to which India's lendings to other countries has affected India's development programmes?”

इसका जवाब तो कुछ आया नहीं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to have reply to (c).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, it has not been affected. I have given a full statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think you should pursue it. There is not much substance in it.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है : “इट आज़ाद प्रमोट्स आवर एकमपोर्ट्स”। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके कारण किन-किन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में और कितने मूल्य के निर्यात में वृद्धि होगी।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Is it possible to indicate a large number of commodities? I can give broad commodities—Engineering, capital goods and services, consultancy, technical knowhow. These I have mentioned. But it is not possible for me to list out the whole range of commodities.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अभी अभी दिल्ली में दक्षिण-दक्षिण संवाद हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो सूची दी है, उसमें पांच ऐसे देश हैं, जो संवाद में निमग्नित हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संवाद के फलस्वरूप हमारे

इस सहयोग में कोई वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है, खासकर कपड़ा, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, सीमेंट, रसायन और इस्पात के सम्बन्ध हैं।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is known to the hon. Members of this House that India is one of the developing countries and is a poor country so far as the per capita income or per capita consumption is concerned. But India has always taken a very positive and leading role in fostering cooperation among the developing countries. Here I would like to refer particularly to one of the observations which my distinguished predecessor made while taking part in discussion with the World Bank. He pointed out to the developed countries—“You are extending your assistance to us, the developing countries. It is in the garb of promoting your exports. But we are extending assistance to other developing countries. We are not merely transferring our technology but also we are trying to help them to appropriate the technology re-design and make it suitable to their own environment.” Therefore, in that context, the large cooperation among the developing countries by what you may call in technical term, South-South cooperation, would no doubt be helpful and would increase the cooperation among the developing countries.

Supply of Mirage War Planes by France

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*92 SHRI G. NARISMHA REDDY:

SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM
BHOYE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been made with Government of France for the supply of Mirage War Planes for the Indian Army.

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Negotiations with the concerned French companies for sale and supply of Mirage-2000 are still going on. No agreement has been signed with them.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: May I know whether it is a fact that the first step for having a package deal has already been taken with a Memorandum of Understanding having been signed on 23rd January, 1982 at the residence of Air Force Chief, Air Marshal Dalbagh Singh and by Jean Martie a senior official in the French Ministry of Defence and India's Defence Secretary, Shri P. K. Kaul?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is a difference between a Memorandum of Understanding and an Agreement between the Governments or the parties concerned. This only details all the areas in which we would like to have assistance from each other. We have detailed them and it has been initialled for the purpose of further negotiations.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I wanted to know yes or no, whether this Memorandum of Understanding has been signed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: May I know whether there is a pressure from Soviets who have been trying to scuttle the Mirage Deal by offering India MIG-27 whose capability is still unknown and may I also know whether Mirage-2000 which is under consideration is equal to F-16 which Pak'stan is going to purchase?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The first suggestion that some country is trying to scuttle this deal is incorrect. As regards the second point, each one of these aircraft has certain special qualities and our assessment is that Mirage-2000 has certain very attractive qualities for combat.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: As regards part (c) of the Question, the

financial implications may be depending upon the agreement. But may we know the number of planes that you propose to have and an idea of the amount which is involved?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Before any agreement is entered into or signed, we cannot give these details.

Direct Taxes Pending Against Former Rulers

***94. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the arrears of income tax, wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty pending as on the 1st January, 1982 against the former rulers who were formerly drawing privy purses;

(b) the dates since when these are outstanding with the arrears of the former rulers; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Information sought in the question is not available about all the former rulers who were drawing Privy Purses. Information is collected quarterly about the tax arrears in the cases of these former rulers who were drawing privy purses of Re. 1 lakh or more in 1971 and against whom tax demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding under each tax. According to the information presently available as on

30.9.81, tax wise details of such aggregate arrears are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Nature of tax	No. of Former Rulers in arrears	Tax in arrears	Tax demanded but not enforceable	Gross tax demanded outstanding on 30-9-81
1	2	3	4	5
Income-tax	7	82.33	250.67	333.00
Wealth-tax	16	914.64	998.92	1913.56
Gift-tax	3	179.95	30.97	210.92
Estate Duty	5	140.69	36.12	176.81

(b) and (c). Assessee-wise information about Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Gift-tax and Estate Duty demands is given in the statements A, B, C and D, placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3418/82.]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The information for all the ex-rulers is not available though sufficient time was given for answer. From the information, it is noted that more than Rs. 26 crores have been outstanding since long the details of which have been supplied and still all the cases are pending in the court in different litigation cases. What are the concrete steps the Government is going to take to recover arrears within a very short time so that the Exchequer is benefited?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The information regarding former rulers who were drawing privy purses of Rs. 1 lakh or more in 1971 and against whom tax demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding under each tax has been given and it has been laid on the Table of the House.

Regarding what the procedure or the scheme is there to realise the arrears, according to the Income-tax and other

taxes, there is a definite scheme and the Section according to which the Officers can take action and, action is being taken.

The question of arrears generally arises when they go in appeal and obtain stay orders and, therefore, this huge amount of arrears is there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News-Item Captioned "Fresh Pak Bid to buy N-Plant"

*84. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Fresh Pak bid to buy N-Plant" appearing in the "Suntlay Tribune" Chandigarh dated the 31st January, 1982; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

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

(b) Government believes that the circumstances which led to the termination of the Agreement by France with Pakistan have not changed. Go-

vernment are monitoring developments in this regard.

Funds to Feed NCC Cadets

***88. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the 'Times of India', dated 5 November, 1981 under the heading 'No funds to feed N.C.C. Cadets'; and

(b) the details thereof and what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that N.C.C. activities continue in the interest of national defence?

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

(b) The expenditure on messing of N.C.C. Cadets, while attending the Annual Training Camps, is shared equally between the Central and the State Governments. 18 Camps, scheduled to be held in Maharashtra in November, 1981 had to be postponed because of inadequacy of Messing Allowance. With the concurrence of the State Government, orders raising the Messing Allowance of Cadets from Rs. 4.40 to Rs. 7 per head per day were issued subsequently and all the postponed camps have since been held.

Savings by Housewives

***89. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey or study has been made about the housewives who keep savings without their husband's knowledge;

(b) if so, what is the average secret savings of housewives and wives with jobs; and

(c) whether the banks have evolved or propose to plan a scheme to mop up savings kept by housewives, working wives, wives with jobs, non working wives and part time working wives, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While no special deposit schemes as such have been evolved by the banks for mopping up savings of housewives the existing schemes such as Savings Accounts, Recurring Deposit Accounts, Reinvestment Accounts, Cash Certificates etc. are taken benefit of ing or not.

Credit Deposit ratio of Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Government had urged upon the Centre to increase advances by nationalised banks in the State to raise the credit deposit ratio;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Credit deposit ratio of Gujarat is very low and if so, how does it rank among the States in this respect; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken to step up the flow of credit and expand bank branches in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) It is learnt that at a meeting with the Senior Executives of public sector banks, held on January 29, 1982, the Finance Minister of Gujarat had urged the banks to increase advances in State to raise the C:D Ratio so that it could reach the national level ratio.

As at the end of December 1980, the C:D Ratio (as per sanction) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in Gujarat was 58.1 per cent as compared to the overall average of 66.9 per cent for the banking system as a whole. In terms of C:D Ratio, Gujarat ranked

13th among all the States and the Union Territories. It has to be appreciated that this ratio is only one of the indicators of deployment of total credit in a State.

Banks continue to increase the flow of credit in the State of Gujarat through large deployment of credit in the priority sectors, particularly in Sectors not predominantly assisted by the Cooperative Credit Structure. Extension of Integrated Rural Development programme to all the Community Development Blocks and formulation of viable schemes by the State authorities for the weaker sections and the involvement of the banks in their implementation is also expected to increase the flow of credit in Gujarat. The State Govt. are also reported to have set up a number of corporations such as Tribal Development Corporation, Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation, Rural Development Corporation and so on. Formulation and Implementation of viable schemes by these corporations is also expected to lead to larger increased flow of credit in Gujarat State. Attention is also being paid to the extension of branch network in Gujarat. As at the end of September, 1981 there were 2372 branches of commercial banks in Gujarat, providing a coverage ratio of 1 branch for 14000 people, on an average against the national average of 1 branch for 19000 people. In the rural/semi-urban areas also 1692 branches provided a coverage ratio of 1 branch for 16000 people in Gujarat which was much better than the national average of 1 branch for 22000 people. As at the end of September 1981, banks had 115 licences/authorisation in hand for opening branches in Gujarat. In terms of the branch licencing policy for the years 1982-85, the Reserve Bank aim to permit in consultation with the State Govts. concerned, banks to open branches at rural/semi-urban centres in underbanked pockets so as to achieve a population coverage of 1 branch for 17000 people (1981 census) for which the State Govt. have been addressed.

Trade and Joint Ventures with China

*93. SHRI SÁNTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese Delegation visited India during 1981 and held discussions with Indian entrepreneurs about facilities available for foreign investment, in India;

(b) whether any positive steps are envisaged for opening up of trade and formulation of proposals on joint ventures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No Chinese Delegation visited the country for negotiations relating to trade or investment. However, a team of three officers of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade undertook a study tour under the auspices of the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations. It visited New Delhi from the 17th to 27th December, 1981 to get an understanding of matters connected with technology transfer, policies, procedures and legal machinery for settlement of disputes.

Editorial Captioned "Hot Air on Tourism"

*95. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comments of the 'Indian Express' in its issue dated 6 January, 1982, under the caption: "Hot air on tourism";

(b) whether in terms of visitors only 50,000 more people visited India last year compared to 1980—8.5 lakhs against 8 lakhs, or just about 6 per cent more;

(c) (i) what according to Government information have been the latest figures of visitors for—(1) Bahamas, (2) Singapore, (3) Hong Kong, (4) Japan, (5) Thailand, (6) Taiwan and (7) South Korea; and (ii) is it a fact

that each of these countries attracts more tourists than does this country; if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what concrete steps have been taken/proposed to attract increasingly larger number of tourists from all over the world and thus earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1981 a total of 853, 148 international tourists visited India recording an increase of about 53 thousand (or 6.6 per cent) over the preceding year. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the year 1981 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 564 crores at current prices recording an increase of 17 per cent.

(c) (i) According to World Tourism Organisation, the figures of visitor/tourist arrivals for the year 1980 in respect of the following countries were:—

(In lakhs)

(i) Bahamas	11.81
(ii) Singapore	25.62
(iii) Hong Kong	22.79
(iv) Japan	8.44
(v) Thailand	18.47
(vi) Taiwan	11.11
(vii) South Korea	9.76

(ii) While in absolute numbers the above countries received more tourists than India in 1980, the average duration of stay in India of tourists was much higher. For instance tourists spent a total of 20.35 million nights in India (average stay 25 days) as compared to 9.48 million nights (average stay 3.7 days) in Singapore and 8.20 million nights (average stay 3.6 days) in Hong Kong.

(d) While the development and promotion of tourism are a continuous process, the following specific measures were taken during 1981:—

1. The concept of travel circuits was finalised and 61 circuits covering 441 tourists centre, were identified for intensive development in an integrated and phased manner, by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors. These tourist centres include winter sports places, beach resorts, Wild Life Sanctuaries, places of cultural interest and such other places of tourist attraction.

2. During the year, 20 new hotels were approved adding 916 rooms bringing the total to 22,300 rooms in hotels approved by the Central Department of Tourism. Thirty-Five hotels were also classified during the year and 28 new hotel projects given approval. These projects when completed will add another 3873 rooms to the existing capacity. Applications for raising Euro-dollar loans were also approved in the case of two Asiad hotel projects.

3. In order to step up promotional efforts undertaken overseas, a review was made of three overseas "Operations", a scheme under which the Department of Tourism offices overseas and Air India collaborate in tourism promotion overseas. The three regions whose working was reviewed were "Operation Australasia", "Operation Europe" and "Operation U.K.".

4. The Indian Airlines added two Boeing 737s to their fleet in 1981.

5. During the year, Air India also embarked upon an expansion programme and doubled frequency to Australia with twice-a-week service.

6. Another major step taken by Air India for promoting Buddhist pilgrim traffic from Japan in particular was a joint venture project with the Hokke Clube of Japan and the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, for constructing Japanese style hotels, one each at Kushinagar and Rajgir.

7. For the promotion of charters in order to substantially increase the volume of tourist traffic, a Charter Committee has been constituted in the Ministry with the object of giving a positive direction to the development of charter traffic to India.

8. To create and improve amenities/facilities for tourists at various airports in India, Airport Advisory Committees were reconstituted in 1981.

9. In order to remove congestion at international airports causing delays in quick clearance of tourists, the expansion of the international terminal building at Bombay Airport has been initiated as also a new building is under construction for international traffic at Delhi.

Implementation of recommendations of Tandon Committee on Export Strategy

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

(a) whether the Committee to screen the Tandon Committee's Report on the export strategy for the Eighties has submitted its report and if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) six recommendations of the interim Report of Tandon Committee that have been implemented; and

(c) when the remaining 85 recommendations of the Tandon Committee will be implemented

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Report of the Committee on Export Strategy for the 80 was submitted to the Government in January 1981. Ministry of Commerce has completed a preliminary examination of the report and a Committee of Economic Secretaries has been constituted to take a final decision on the Committee's recommendations.

(b) Apart from the six important recommendations of the interim report, which were repeated in the final report, 12 other recommendations have already been implemented. A statement showing the recommendations which have been implemented is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) A final view on all the recommendations will be taken after consideration by the Empowered Committee.

Statement

A list of Recommendations of the Tandon Committee which have already been implemented

1. A special favourable view should be taken about industries located within Metropolitan limits and standard urban area limits that are in a position to produce for export.

2. Once an industrial undertaking is licensed for a product under a generic description, any variation of the product arising from a change in the position or otherwise should also be deemed to be concerned uncovered under the license.

3. Since September, 1975, a list of 15 industries was allowed automatic expansion in registered or licensed capacity to the extent of 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent in a Five Year Plan period. The list should be enlarged except in the case of MRTP and FERA companies which should be subject to Task Force discipline.

4. Export production should be encouraged in industrial undertakings, including MRTP companies, notwithstanding the restriction in terms of licensed capacity, the licensed capacity restrictions should be applicable only in relation to domestic production and distribution.

5. While determining the dominance of undertakings, production for export should be kept out, and for

this purpose appropriate revision of the definition in the MRTP Act should be made.

6. As projects exports are going to become important for engineering exports in the 1980s, and as such export require large financial resources, some special financing arrangements will have to be considered. Such arrangements could avail of the Euro-dollar markets where India enjoys high creditability, proposed EXIM Bank should be equipped to meet the financial requirements of projects and service exporters adequately.

7. For increasing exports of consumer like radio receiver, tape recorders, cassettes, TV and public address system design changes should be encouraged, adequate production and testing facilities provided and quality technology be upgraded.

8. Liberal and concessional finance should be made available to the industry for production of a high value leather manufactures. Exports of sophisticated products like fashion shoes, leather garments, leather woollen garments, jackets, overcoats and fashion textiles garments etc. should be encouraged through foreign technical collaboration and marketing arrangements. The emphasis on higher unit value items is necessary to circumvent the present restrictive measures which are aimed at restricting quantities and not the value of imports by developed countries.

9. Suitable schemes should be revived for exports of gold and silver jewellery with minimum value added stipulation and provisions for import of gold. Fluctuations in the price of gold should not be an impediment for jewellery exports and the policies followed by jewellery exporting countries like Italy, Spain Hong-Kong, etc. should be studied in depth for implementation in India.

10. There is a ceiling on weaving capacity. The creation of additional

capacity and specific export targets may be considered. Public sector NTC mills should be geared to play a more important role in promoting exports of textile.

11. Imports of wide-width looms, terry loom and other sophisticated processing machinery of width between 10" and 100" for producing such varieties as canvas, terry towels, pillow covers, bed sheets and other made-up goods which have a large demand abroad should be allowed exclusively for exports.

12. Import duty on raw wool should be abolished or reduced to encourage exports of woollen textiles and carpets.

13. The locational Policy contained in Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977 should be modified to take consideration of cases justified by circumstances such as sickness, fuller utilisation of capacity, diversification of production, induction of new technology, economy, benefit of industries. etc.

14 Income and purchase from Indian Joint Ventures abroad can be a substantial new source of inflow of foreign exchange. A detailed plan should be prepared for increasing Indian industrial investment abroad as an integral part of our export strategy. It will require permissive approach to investments and movement of personnel etc., borrowing in international money market, import of technology and equipment, where the Indian technology counterpart is not sufficiently advanced.

15. An evolving fund should be created at the level of the National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development (NABRD) to provide soft loans to export oriented crops.

16. A small group should continually monitor, simplify and streamline procedures and offer exporters help to solve their procedural problems.

17. In order to encourage export orientation of production, the investor must have the assurance that export policies shall be reasonably stable and that production for exports would be advantageous to the producer. To this end, export policies should enjoy a degree of stability over the period of the plan.

18. Monitoring and evaluation of exports by public sector undertaking should be undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce.

Cancellation of IA's flights

*97. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many flights of Indian Airlines were cancelled in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) what were the reasons for cancellation and steps taken by the Airlines to provide alternative flights to and fro?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Out of 87,787 and 66,884 total flights during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto December, 1981) 1512 and 856 respectively were cancelled.

(b) Out of the total flights cancelled during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto December, 1981) 0.1 per cent and 0.06 per cent respectively were cancelled due to the reasons within the control of Airlines. The remaining cancellations were due to bad weather condition and some miscellaneous and consequential reasons.

In the cases of cancelled flights all efforts were made to accommodate passengers on alternative flights. Whenever possible, additional flights were operated and planned diversions were carried out to re-route the stranded passengers to their destinations.

बकायों ऋणों की वसूली

*98. श्री विजयकुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, बिहार राज्य में नालंदा जिले में एक एपेक्स बैंक और उस की शाखाओं और सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा गैर-प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में पार्टियों को दिए गए ऋणों की भारी राशि वसूल की जानी बाकी है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बुनकरों, रिक्शा चालकों, छोटे दुकानदारों और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में ऋण लेने वाली पार्टियों से बकाया ऋणों की वसूली करने की दृष्टि से वसूली प्रमाणपत्रों की जांच की जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उन्हें अपने ऋणों की अदायगी करने का एक अवसर देने की दृष्टि से इस कार्यवाही पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) (क). से (घ). दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा बिहार के नालंदा जिले में दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया रकमों की स्थिति इस प्रकार थी :

(करोड़ रुपये)

बैंक का नाम	कुल अग्रिम	जिसमें से प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों से भिन्न क्षेत्रों को दिये गये अग्रिम बकाया रकम
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पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	2.80	0.30
सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1.75	0.20
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	3.85	0.08

इस प्रकार इन बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों से भिन्न क्षेत्रों को दिये गये अग्रिम, उनके द्वारा इस जिले में दिये गये कुल अग्रिमों के 7 प्रतिशत से कम बैठते हैं। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के ऋण कर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में बकाया राशि अपेक्षितया उससे काफी ज्यादा है।

सीमित उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक ऋणकर्ता आवेदकों को ऋण देने के उद्देश्य से प्रतिदेय रकमों की शीघ्र बसूली करना और फंसे पड़े संसाधनों को पुनः उपयोग में लाना जरूरी है। बैंक यह महसूस करते हैं कि अधिक संख्या में प्रतिदेय रकमों के मामले जानबूझकर व्यतिक्रम करने वालों से सम्बन्धित होते हैं और इस प्रकार के मामलों में रकमों की बसूली के लिये कानूनी कार्यवाही का सहारा लेने के सिवाय उनके पास कोई और विकल्प नहीं रह जाता।

युक्तिसंगत कठिनाइयों के मामलों में जहां व्यतिक्रम सूखे, बाढ़ अथवा अन्य दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण हुई क्षति की वजह से हुआ हो, बैंक न केवल मौजूदा ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी का फिर से कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं बल्कि राहत और पुनर्वास के लिये नए ऋण भी मंजूर करते हैं।

बस्तर और बिलासपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ना

* 99. श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर और बिलासपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्थानों के बीच वायुदूत सेवा चालू करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) : वायुदूत सेवाओं का चरणबद्ध क्रम से विस्तार किया जा रहा है तथा बस्तर (जगदलपुर) और बिलासपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के कार्यक्रम को वायुदूत सेवा के विस्तार के प्रथम चरण में ही सम्मिलित किया जा रहा है। उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की समय-सारणी अभी तैयार नहीं की जानी है।

Discussion with IMF team on budget

*100. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR
GIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IMF team held discussions with Government about the frame-work of the budget;

(b) whether such discussions with the IMF on the budget was part of the conditions for obtaining 5 billion SDRs from the fund; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. sc

Madurai as an entry point from Sri Lanka and South East Asia

*101. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to make Madurai as an entry point from Sri Lanka and South East Asia; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Take-over of sick textile industries

*102. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the crisis faced by the Textile industry in the

country, Government are considering to take over sick textile industries;

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

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no steps have yet been taken the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Action, only when necessary and justified, is taken in the light of the policy guidelines of Government or take-over and nationalisation of sick industrial units.

विमल तथा विनोद टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के बन्द होने संबंधी तथ्यों की जांच

924. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विमल तथा विनोद टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के बन्द हो जाने सम्बन्धी तथ्यों के बारे में जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मिलों के बन्द होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) वस्त्र आयुक्त ने एककों का तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया है और यह पता लगाया है कि मिलों के बन्द होने का प्रमुख कारण वित्तीय कठिनाइयां हैं ।

Insurance of Persons working in Circus

925. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the persons working in a Circus are not insured by Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for not insuring the circus artists and workers, while all other categories of persons are insured by Life Insurance Corporation;

(c) have Government received any representation from the employees of circus companies to this effect; and

(d) what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Making synthetics a common man's Apparel

926. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Industry Scene-Clothing the poor with Synthetics" appearing in the Business Standard, Calcutta dated 1st February, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) whether, while endeavouring to make it a common man's apparel, Government propose seeing that the highly profit-oriented line of production of man-made fibres and yarn is made to reduce its production costs and margin of profit so as to ensure that the real benefit accruing as a result of proposed review of the fiscal levies passes on to the common man also?

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

(b) and (c). The Textile Policy announced on 9th March, 1981 provide for review of fiscal levies on man-made fibres in order to give effect to the multi-fibre policy. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Revenue, Ministry of Finance was set up to carry out the review. Textile Policy statement also provides for expansion of domestic production base for such fibres and yarns, so that they are produced at the lowest possible prices. Further the prices of such fibres and yarns are monitored regularly by the Textile Commissioner. Cost studies to determine the fair prices of such yarns and fibres are also carried out from time to time by B.I.C.P. and the Textile Commissioner. Indigenous products have now to compete with imports which have been allowed on OGL for such fibres and yarns. This helps in controlling prices and is likely to improve production efficiency.

Technical service centres for power-looms

927. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sanction more technical service centres for powerlooms;

(b) if so, when and the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). State-wise details having regard to areas of powerloom concentration cannot be finalised until the State Governments make available suitable buildings for the purpose.

Loan application received by A.R.D.C. from Tamil Nadu Government

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

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has received any application for loan from Tamil Nadu Government and other institutions in Tamil Nadu during the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details of the loan sought, name of the applicant and the purpose of the loan in each case; and

(c) how many loan applications have been sanctioned and how many are pending?

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

to (c). The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) does not provide loan assistance to any State Government. The financial assistance of ARDC for agricultural development is in the nature of refinance facilities and is provided by way of loans to commercial and cooperative banks against specific schemes of development submitted by these institutions.

Th schemes sanctioned by ARDC to these institutions are for minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, plantation and horticulture, dairy, poultry, sheep breeding, fisheries, gobar gas, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and rural electrification. A summary position of these schemes received from these institutions and sanctioned to them during 1980-81 (July-June) is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)
Sanctioned

Financial institution	No. of schemes	Refinance sought	No. of Schemes	Refinance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank	22	469.08	21	417.25
Commercial Banks	122	1060.77	83	456.10
TOTAL	144	1529.80	104	873.35
Multi Banking schemes like IRDP, rural electrification etc.	44	1482.10	42	1198.02
	188	3011.90	146	2071.37

The number of schemes pending clearance are only 42. These have been received recently and required particulars are awaited from the concerned Financing Banks Government Departments.

Branches of State Bank of India in Bihar

929. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of the State Bank of India in Bihar during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the total number of staff of all categories namely Sr. Management, Jr. Management, Clerical and Class IV staff during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) total amount spent for the welfare of the staff during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(d) number of holiday homes and other such resorts available in the State of Bihar; and

(e) in case no holiday home has been opened so far and there is no comprehensive blueprint for staff welfare activities, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The number of branches of State Bank of India in Bihar, at the end of the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 year-wise were as under:—

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
1979 . . .	458
1980 . . .	570
June 1981 . . .	577

(b) The total number of employees of the bank in Bihar were as under:

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>
1979 . . .	11049
1980 . . .	11946
June 1981 . . .	12192

(c) The approximate amount spent for the welfare of the staff was as under:—

For the Calender Year Amount
(Rs. in lakhs)

1979 . . .	5.40
1980 . . .	6.10
1981 . . .	6.80

(d) and (e). Employees in the State of Bihar like their counterpart elsewhere are entitled to avail of the comprehensive staff welfare facilities provided by the Bank. There are, however, no holiday homes located in the State of Bihar.

Export of Onions

930. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:**

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of onions exported during the year 1981;

(b) the quantity exported from each onion growing State;

(c) through which agency the export was made;

(d) the rate of onions purchased from each onion-growing State;

(e) whether it is a fact that the rate paid to Gujarat is less than the rate offered to others; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The total quantity exported during the year 1981 was 1.64 lakh tonnes.

(b) Detailed statistics with regard to State-wise procurement of Onions for export purposes are not maintained by the Government.

(c) Export is canalised through NAFED.

(d) Data with regard to the rates at which onions are procured for export purposes is not maintained by Government.

(e) and (f) NAFED did not purchase onions from Gujarat for exports as these were not generally acceptable to the foreign buyers.

Consultancy Export

931. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is making a dent in the consultancy market abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the consultancy exports during 1980-81; and

(c) the names of the major companies which have contributed to consultancy service abroad during this period?

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

(b) India exported consultancy services to a number of developing countries of West Asia, South East Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as to some developed countries of West Europe and America. The export includes Architectural and managerial services for civil construction work; preparation of feasibility reports, technical and managerial services for engineering projects and consultancy services for agricultural development. The total earning from the export during 1980-81, of consultancy services are expected to be Rs. 22 crores approximately.

(c) A list is enclosed.

Statement

LIST OF MAJOR COMPANIES WHICH HAVE OBTAINED CONSULTANCY SERVICES CONTRACTS ABROAD

1. M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Company, Bombay.

2. M/s. Agriculture Finance Corporation, Bombay.
3. M/s. Associated Cement Company, Bombay.
4. M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. M/s. Computronics India, New Delhi.
6. M/s. Consulting Engg. Services (I) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. M/s. Desein (New Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. M/s. Development Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
9. M/s. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
10. M/s. Engineers India Ltd., New Delhi.
11. M/s. Bibrotech Engineers and Manufacturers, Kanpur.
12. M/s. Hangal Paper Consultants Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
13. M/s. Howe (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
14. M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. Bombay.
15. M/s. M. N. Destur & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
16. M/s. InterOcean Shipping Co. New Delhi.
17. M/s. MECON Ltd., Ranchi.
18. M/s. National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
19. M/s. Powergas India Ltd., Bombay.
20. M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd., New Delhi.
21. M/s. Tata Burroughs Ltd., Bombay.
22. M/s. Tata Consulting Engineers, Bombay.
23. M/s. Tata Consultancy Services, Bombay.
24. M/s. Water & Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., New Delhi.

25. M/s. HMT (International) Ltd., Bangalore.
26. M/s. Fertiliser (Planning and Development) India Ltd., New Delhi.
27. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi.
28. M/s. Simon Carves India Ltd., Bombay.
29. M/s. Agrima Project Engg. & Consultancy Services Ltd., Bombay.
30. M/s. Prica Water & Co., Calcutta.

Visit of Indian Delegation to Latin American countries

932. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Delegation has visited Latin American countries recently to explore the potentialities of expansion of trade and economic relations between those countries and India;

(b) the names of members of delegation;

(c) the names of the Latin Countries visited; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A delegation led by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Commerce Minister visited Argentina and Brazil in the last week of July, 1981.

(b) and (c) A list of the members of the delegation is attached. All these members visited Argentina to participate in the Conference of Indian Heads of Mission of Latin American region held on July 27-28, 1981 at Buenos Aires presided over by Commerce Minister. On way back to India only five members of the delegation listed at serial Nos. 1 to 5 visited Brazil from July 29th to 31st, 1981 for

trade talks with Brazilian authorities on matters of mutual interest.

(d) A trade agreement was signed with the Govt. of Argentina. Wide ranging discussions were held on development of two way trade, participation in third-country projects, possibilities of joint ventures, operation of credit line and improvement in shipping services with the Governments of Argentina and Brazil. In the Heads of Mission Conference the existing level of trade was reviewed and potential areas for improvement of trade between India and the Latin America region were identified.

Statement

LIST OF MEMBERS OF INDIAN DELEGATION LED BY COMMERCE MINISTER TO THE HEADS OF MISSION CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN REGION HELD AT BUENOS AIRES (ARGENTINA) ON JULY 27-28, 1981

1. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce Leader
2. Shri P. K. Kaul, Commerce Secretary.
3. Shri S. Gopalan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.
4. Shri C. M. Vasudev, Director, Ministry of Commerce.
5. Shri S. V. S. Juneja, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.
6. Shri M. C. Gupta, Joint Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry.
7. Shri Deb Mukharji, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.
8. Shri Vikram Prakash, Chairman, Projects & Equipments Corporation.
9. Shri M. Barretto, Commercial Director, Air-India.

10. Shri H. M. Kaul (dealing with USA/Canada)
Resident Director,
Air-India.
11. Shri J. P. Andrade,
Deputy Director,
International Relations,
Air-India.
12. Admiral R. K. S. Ghandhi,
Vice Chairman and Managing
Director,
Shipping Corporation.
13. Shri J. K. Mehta,
Director,
Liner Service,
Shipping Corporation of India.
14. Shri M. L. R. Punja,
Executive Director,
Industrial Development Bank of
India.
15. Shri T. A. S. Balagopal,
Industrialist (representing
EEPC).
16. Shri Vinod L. Doshi,
Vice President,
AIEI.
17. Shri Jagu Tanna,
Chairman,
Gujarat State Export Corpora-
tion.

Petro-Dollar Assistance for Development Projects

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of States are planning to send delegations to Gulf to explore the possibilities of securing petro-dollar assistance for development projects;

(b) if so, whether any directive was issued by the Centre to the States in this regard; and

(c) how many States have so far sought the Gulf petro-dollar aid and the projects for which loan has been obtained and what are the conditions imposed by the loan-givers?

—THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some State Governments expressed their desire to send delegations to the Gulf to seek assistance in terms of the facility created for Oil Exporting Developing countries.

(b) Suitable guidelines have been issued to the State Governments emphasising the need to secure such assistance within the context of Plan allocations and also the need to undertake adequate preparatory work before delegations can be sent for negotiations.

(c) While some projects are under various stages of negotiations or discussion, no firm proposal has yet been submitted to the Centre seeking approval.

Nationalisation of Vijay Manufacturing Private Limited, Badnera

934. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to nationalise the Vijay Manufacturing Private Limited, Badnera, District Amaravati (Maharashtra State);

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the decision has been taken; and

(c) if not the specific reasons for the delay and when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Government of India have informed the Government of Maharashtra that the latter is legally competent to nationalise industrial undertakings. It is for the Government of Maharashtra to take further action, if any, in the matter.

Indian Cardamom Facing Competition in International Market

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian cardamom is facing stiff competition in international market from Guatemala;

(b) whether Government propose to make reduction in the export prices of cardamom by way of tax exemption and give suitable cash incentive to enable India to compete with Guatemala in the World market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Cardamom Board has suggested some measures in this regard, which include reduction/abolition of sales tax with the co-operation of the concerned State Governments extension of cash compensatory support etc. These measure are under examination. The following measures have been/ are being taken to boost cardamom exports:

- (i) A trade promotion office of the Cardamom Board has been established at Bahrain to collect and transmit market intelligence on cardamom and undertake market promotion activities in the core middle east market.
- (ii) Production of export promotion literature.
- (iii) Efforts to form a Cardamom Community of Producing Countries, namely India, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Guatemala.
- (iv) Market promotion activities with assistance under ITC/

SIDA and Market Development Assistance Programmes.

(v) Sales-cum-Study Delegation for Cardamom in the Middle East.

(vi) Projects for publicity campaign in the Middle East through production of T.V. Films.

Setting up C.S.D. Canteens at Headquarters of Districts having large number of Ex-Servicemen

936. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for setting up C.S.D. canteens at such District Headquarters in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, J&K, Haryana and Rajasthan, where a large number of ex-servicemen are residing;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this request and the names of the District Headquarters in these States, where such canteens already exist; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these canteens would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. Some requests have been received from ex-servicemen's organisations/ex-servicemen's leagues from the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu for permitting them to set up canteens to trade in goods to be made available from the Canteen Stores Department's Storage Depots.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to permit ex-servicemen's organisations/ex-servicemen's leagues to establish canteens to deal in Canteen Stores Department's goods as such goods which have elements of excise and sales tax concessions can be allowed to be traded only by those organisa-

tions which are under the direct administrative control of the Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces Headquarters.

अफीम की बिक्री से विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन

937. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के पास वर्ष 1980-81 के अन्त में अफीम का जितना कुल स्टॉक उपलब्ध था उस का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है, वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान अफीम का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और अफीम की बिक्री से कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ख) जिस क्षेत्र में 1981-82 के दौरान अफीम की खेती की गई उस के कुल क्षेत्र का हेक्टेयरों में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) दिनांक 31-3-81 की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकार के स्टॉक में 90° गाढ़ता की लगभग 1721 मीटरी टन अफीम थी। फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 90° गाढ़ता की अफीम की कुल पैदावार लगभग 1126 मीटरी टन हुई थी। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान अफीम के निर्यात से लगभग 23.18 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई थी।

(ख) फसल वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान पोस्ट की का त के लिये कुल 35403 हेक्टेयर रकबे के लिये लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं।

Export of Coal to Korea

938. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to export coal to Korea;

(b) if so, the total quantities of coal proposed to be exported to that country annually;

(c) the expected time from which the coal exports to Korea will be started; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Negotiations are going on between MMTC and South Korea on the subject.

Defaulting Public Sector Companies in Foreign Project Contracts

939. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what are the details of the size of the foreign project contracts in respect of which public sector companies have defaulted during the year 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Information is being collected from the concerned sources and will be placed before the House.

Loan by nationalised banks to small scale units in Bangalore

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to paucity of aid and loans from nationalised banks scores of small scale units in Bangalore and elsewhere in Karnataka are falling sick; and

(b) if so, whether some instructions are proposed to be given to these banks in this regard and save these units from closing down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). According to available data in respect of sick small scale industrial units in Karnataka as at the end of December 1979, 954 small scale industrial units financed by the public sector banks were sick with an outstanding of Rs. 21.10 crores. The information received by the Reserve Bank of India from the banks does not show that due to paucity of aid and loans from them, small scale industrial units in Bangalore or elsewhere in Karnataka are falling sick. The Reserve Bank of India has issued the guidelines to commercial banks regarding rehabilitation of sick small scale industrial units. The guidelines cover aspects such as strengthening the organisational set up, monitoring and coordination arrangements in banks, efforts for revival made jointly with other institutions and State/Central Government, grant of need based credit facilities, if necessary, at concessional rates of interest, reduction in margin, rescheduling of past liabilities, periodical review of this aspect by banks boards etc. The banks have also been advised to set up cells at their Central and Regional Offices equipped with experienced and qualified staff to render, monitoring and counselling assistance. Other steps taken for the rehabilitation of sick units are given below:

(i) State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIIC) have been set up (at the Centres where DBOD of RBI has Offices), in terms of one of the recommendations of a High Power Committee. The Committees, besides providing useful forum for exchange of information and discussion on the problems faced by the small and medium industrial units, would co-ordinate the work relating to rehabilitation of

small scale sick units in the various States in a more effective and systematic manner. The Secretary (Industries) in the States is the Chairman of the Committee.

(ii) A study-group has been constituted in RBI for examining the proposals for setting up of a soft loan assistance fund for assisting in the Rehabilitation of sick units in SSI Sector as per the recommendations of the High Power Committee. The deliberations of the study group are in progress.

(iii) Credit Guarantee Scheme of DICGC provides a measure of protection to the eligible financing institutions against risk of default by SSI units—the Scheme has been modified from time to time to reflect the change in emphasis on smaller of the small scale units by enhancing the extent of coverage from 75 per cent to 90 per cent in their cases.

Completion of Runway at Madurai Airport

941. **SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the expected time when the runway at Madurai airport will be completed and the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The proposal for strengthening of runway and associated pavements at Madurai airport is being processed for Government's approval. Action will be taken to complete the codal formalities and to award the work after issue of Government sanction. The work is likely to be completed in about 9 months after it is awarded.

Scarcity of Raw Silk

942. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India facing scarcity of raw silk;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the measures being taken to meet the country's needs for raw silk?

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

(b) The reasons for scarcity of Raw Silk during this year are crop failure in Karnataka due to drought and Uzi Fly menace and increase in demand, from the weaving sector.

(i) The Government is implementing various sericulture development programmes for increasing raw silk production in the country, from its present level of 5,000 metric tonnes to 9,000 metric tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan. A World Bank aided Sericulture Project with an outlay of Rs. 80 crores has been launched in Karnataka. In other sericulture States also, various schemes are being implemented during the Sixth Plan for increasing the total raw silk production in the country.

(ii) the Central Silk Board has arranged to import 250 metric tonnes of raw silk from China to meet the immediate shortage of raw silk.

(iii) The Government have also allowed, under the existing import policy, import of raw silk. This is allowed under both advance Licensing Scheme Duty Free (Import) and Replenishment Scheme (REP).

Beautification of Chilka, Anshupa and Sara Lakes of Orissa

943. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to beautify the lakes of the country to attract tourists;

(b) if so, whether the Chilka, Anshupa and Sara Lakes of Orissa have been proposed to be brought under the above beautification scheme;

(c) the total amount allocated for implementing the above programme in Orissa in 1982-83; and

(d) the expected time of the completion of the above beautification scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. (b) to (d). Do not arise.

Employment to Ex-Servicemen

944. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those ex-servicemen who are still unemployed in spite of their being capable of working; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide more employment opportunities to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). No precise information about the number of unemployed ex-servicemen, who are desirous of doing work after retirement is available, because a number of ex-servicemen do not furnish such feed back information to the Directorate General Resettlement. However, as per the available figures with Employment Exchanges/Directorate General Resettlement, the number of unemployed ex-servicemen was 1,73,318 as on the 30th June, 1981. To provide more employment opportunities to ex-servicemen, the Central Government and most of the State Governments have made reservation of vacancies in jobs under the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. Concessions in age and

educational qualifications are also granted to ex-Servicemen for re-employment against reserved vacancies. Powers of sponsoring ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for them have now been given to the Directorate General Resettlement/Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards. For enabling more and more ex-servicemen to get absorbed in jobs in both the public and private sectors, the training programmes for building up their skills and expertise have been intensified. An 'on the job training programme' involving training in selected trades during the last year of the service of the retiring personnel has also been taken up. Publicity is being given to the opportunities available to ex-servicemen for employment after retirement, so that more and more of them could take advantage of the concessions and facilities made available by the Government for their rehabilitation.

Employments of Central Government Employees Vis-A-Vis Decline in Purchasing Power of Rupee

945. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE;

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the purchasing power of the rupee since 1960;

(b) what is the corresponding decline in the value of the emoluments of various categories of Central Government employees during this period; and

(c) steps by which the decline has been met and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) The purchasing power of the rupee is measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960=100). For the Consumer Price Index for De-

cember 1981 (latest available), the purchasing power of rupee works out at 21.74 paise.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to unambiguously measure the impact of the price rise on the emoluments of various categories of Central Government employees. However, the Central Government employees are compensated for the rise in the cost of living through a DA Scheme based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and modified by the Government from time to time. Besides, moderation of inflationary trends is given high priority. The price situation is kept under constant surveillance so that appropriate measures are taken in the light of emerging trends.

5-Star Hotels under Construction in Delhi

946. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 5-Star hotels under construction in New Delhi;

(b) the estimated cost of each of these 5-Star hotels;

(c) the target dates of their completion; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far to complete the construction of these 5-Star hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There are ten hotels (including one expansion) planned for the 5-star category, under construction in New Delhi in connection with the Asian Games 1982.

(b) to (d). Some of these hotel projects are expected to be fully com-

pleted by the time of the Asian Games, while others are likely to be ready for Games only partially. By and large, the construction work is progressing as per schedule to achieve the target dates of completion.

The estimated cost, total number of rooms planned and the number of rooms likely to be completed before the Asian Games, in respect of each hotel project are as under:—

Name of the Hotel	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Total No. of rooms	Rooms likely to be completed by Asian Games
1. Hotel Samrat (I.T.D.C.)	18.00	300	300
2. Sardar Patel Marg (DDA/NDMC/Taj Group)	33.00	500	200
3. Bhikaji Cama Place (Asian Hotels Ltd.)	33.68	588	300
4. Surya International Hotel (New Friends Colony)	15.50	258	258
5. Siddhartha-Intercontinental Hotels (I) Ltd. (Vasant Vihar)	9.90	156	156
6. Centaur Hotel (HCI)	20.56	400	200
7. Maurya Sheraton (Expansion)	6.40	122	122
8. Park Hotel (Northern Enterprises Corporation Pvt. Ltd.)	17.17	231	100
9. Barakhamba Lane (M/s. Bharat Hotels Ltd.)	36.00	500	150
10. Windsor Place (M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.)	35.65	425	110

Bank laid to small units

947. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis in small units of the country due to the paucity of bank aid;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have a proposal to send guidelines to various commercial banks of the country to provide adequate bank aid to the small units around those banks;

(c) when such guidelines are proposed to be sent to the various commercial banks for the improvement of the small units; and

(d) the details about those guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d): In accordance with the Government policy, small industries including village and cottage industries, are accorded high priority and importance in the matter of giving assistance from institutions and banks. Special institutional arrangements have been made for financing these industries and several special schemes have been evolved and stipulations made to suit the special requirements of these industries.

Small industries are included in the priority sector for the purpose of bank finance and targets have been prescribed which the banks must achieve in financing the priority sector. It has now been stipulated that by 1985 the assistance to the priority sector should con-

stitute at least 40 per cent of the aggregate advance of the banks.

The smallest among the small industries viz. those whose credit requirements are upto Rs. 25,000/- have been designated weaker sections. Banks have been advised that assistance to such units should form at least 12.5 per cent of the total assistance to the small scale industries sector by 1985. Assistance to the weakest amongst the village and cottage industries borrowers who satisfy eligibility criteria is provided under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme at concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum upto a maximum of Rs. 6,500/-.

Setting up Regional Rural Banks in North-Eastern Region

948. SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Consultative Committee for Nationalised Banks had recommended the expeditious setting up of regional rural banks to step up economic development in the North Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. At the meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee held at Shillong in January 1982, it has been decided to accord priority to and expeditiously finalise proposals for setting up Regional Rural Banks in the North Eastern region.

(b) So far 4 such banks have been set up in Assam and one each in the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. Another Regional Rural Bank covering the districts of Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh in the State of Assam has been sanctioned and the steps are being taken to start the functioning of the above bank at an early date. Reserve Bank of India is considering a

proposal to set up a regional rural bank in Nagaland in consultation with the Government of that State. As regards union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, their Governments have not still taken a decision regarding establishment of such banks in their areas.

Export of Bicycles

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to export bicycles to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the companies whose bicycles are selected for export;

(c) the names of the countries importing bicycles from India;

(d) whether it is a fact that China has expressed a desire to import bicycles from India; and

(e) if so, the value of bicycles in rupees expected to be exported to China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Bicycles are being exported regularly from India to various foreign countries.

(b) There are about 15 bicycle manufacturers of repute in India and they have been regularly exporting these bicycles to various countries. The list of these exporters is enclosed.

(c) The names of the countries importing bicycles from India are:

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Egypt

Ghana

Iraq

Iran

Italy

Zerva

Mauritius

Nigeria

Sri Lanka

Tanzania

U.A.E.

Uganda

Zambia

(d) Yes, Sir, China had expressed its desired to import bicycles from India. China had placed an order for 30,000 bicycles on National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, India in the month of October, 1981, the entire shipment has already been completed during November-December, 1981 and payment has already been received.

(e) The approximate value of this order was about Rs. 8.5 million.

Statement

LIST OF BICYCLE EXPORTERS FROM INDIA

- 1) M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries, Sonapat.
- 2) M/s. Avon Cycle Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana.
- 3) M/s. Federal Sports, New Delhi.
- 4) M/s. Hamilton Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- 5) M/s. Hero Cycles Ltd., Ludhiana.
- 6) M/s National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay
- 7) M/s. Hindustan Monark Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 8) M/s. Indo Java & Co. New Delhi.
- 9) M/s Metro Exporters Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- 10) M/s. Numex Engineers, Bombay
- 11) M/s. Roadmaster Industries of India Pvt. Ltd., Rajpura.
- 12) M/s. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
- 13) M/s. Super Cycle & Allied Industries, Ludhiana.
- 14) M/s. Tipson Cycle Industries, Ludhiana.
- 15) M/s. T.C. Cycles, Madras.

Rates of Interest Charged from Employees in Banking Industry on House-Building Loans

950. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates of interest charged from different categories of employees for house building loans in the banking industry; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (a) and (b): After introduction of the recommendations contained in the Pillai Committee Report in the 14 nationalised banks and State Bank of India Group in 1979, the rate of interest charged from the officers staff of these banks on housing loans was uniformly 6 per cent per annum. The Government have recently advised these banks to raise the rate of interest on housing loans to the officers to 6½ percent on the first Rs. 25,000 of the loan, 8 per cent on the next Rs. 25,000 and 10 per cent on the balance.

As regards the rates of interest on housing loans granted to the award staff, they vary from bank to bank, normally ranging from 3 per cent to 6 per cent. However on the advice of the Government, some of the public sector banks have revised the rates of interest on housing loans to the award staff to bring them at par with the revised rate of interest on housing loan to the officers.

The rates of interest on housing loans to the staff on the 6 banks nationalised in 1980 vary from bank to bank and continue to be what they were prior to nationalisation, pending standardisation of the pay scales, allowances, prerequisites etc. of the officers of these six banks.

Opening a Bank Branch in Mayur Vihar, Delhi

951. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mayur Vihar is a recently developed colony by DDA where thousands of people have been allotted DDA Flats;

(b) whether it is also a fact the people living there are finding it extremely difficult to manage without bank facilities;

(c) whether Government propose to open any bank in this locality;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Banking facilities to the residents of Mayur Vihar, Delhi are reported to be currently available from 4 branches of the State Bank of India located at Himmat Puri, Trilokpur, Kalyanpuri and Patparganj as also from a branch each of the Punjab National Bank and the Traders Bank Limited at Patparganj. All these branches are reported to be within a radius of 1½ 2½ Kms. from Mayur Vihar.

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that no proposal from any bank for opening a branch at Mayur Vihar, Delhi is pending consideration. If such a proposal is received by them, it will be examined within the framework of the branch licensing policy 1982-83 which envisages only a limited branch expansion in metropolitan areas.

Dry Shampoo Developed by Defence Research Laboratories

952. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dry shampoo in powder form has been developed by one of our Defence Research Laboratories;

(b) whether any arrangement has been made to make a available dry shampoo to our Defence soldiers who are posted in remote desert and cold areas to keep them healthy;

(c) if so, details thereof and the name of the small scale unit which will manufacture this product; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The item was not approved for use by the troops and, therefore, the question of its manufacture and its being made available to them does not arise.

चांदी का पकड़ा जाना

953. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 26 दिसम्बर, 1981 के 'जागरण' में प्रकाशित 43 लाख रुपये की चांदी पकड़े जाने का समाचार सही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में घ्रागे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिलोबिया) : (क) और (ख) . अहमदाबाद में आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने दिसम्बर, 1981 में चांदी के कुछ व्यापारियों के परिसरों की तलाशियां ली थीं तथः प्रथम दृष्ट्या, लेखा बाह्य चांदी की लगभग 1548 किलोग्राम वजनी छड़ें तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां

पकड़ी थीं जिनका कुल अनुमानित मूल्य 42.97 लाख रुपये था। अपराधरोपणीय दस्तावेज भी पकड़े गये थे। कानून के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिये, पकड़ी गई सामग्री की जांच आरम्भ की जा चुकी है।

Interference by IMF in Government working

954. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IMF has already started interfering in the working of Government by asking embarrassing questions in almost all matters;

(b) the details of the areas on which the IMF wants clarifications from Government; and

(c) replies given by Government on these queries in detail?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). There is no question of any interference by the IMF in the working of Government. The IMF team which recently visited India held discussions within the framework of usual Article IV consultations and of the mid-term review as provided under the extended arrangement. The discussions were focussed on current economic and financial developments.

Apprehension of attack on India from neighbouring countries

955. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is apprehension of an attack on India from its neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, details of Defence preparations and other steps taken in order to safeguard our borders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The security environment in the Indian Sub-Continent and around us has undergone qualitative changes in the recent past. Government carefully assess their impact and periodically update plans for defence preparedness. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

Public deposits by companies

956. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a court in collection of deposits by companies;

(b) whether Government have ascertained that a number of companies have collected deposits from the public disproportionate to their capital;

(c) whether such companies have been prosecuted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Central investment in industries in States

957. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment of Government of India in the Industrial Establishments of various States; and

(b) the amount of investment Government of India are having in the Industrial establishments of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). State-wise break-up of the total gross block of the Central public sector enterprises has been furnished in page 289 of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81 laid on the Table of the House on 24-2-1982.

Permission to public sector to seek foreign equity participation in capital

958. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have allowed the public sector to seek foreign equity participation in capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). On a selective basis for specific reasons e.g., non-availability of technology on any basis other than equity participation etc., Government have permitted foreign equity participation in case of some enterprises. The details of foreign equity participated are contained in statement 14.2, pages 149-154 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81, Volume I, laid on the Table of the House on 24th February, 1982.

Setting up of National Handloom Development Corporation

959. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a National Handloom Development Corporation for the all-round development of handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures being taken in this regard?

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

(b) The National Handloom Development Corporation would be national level organisation for arranging *inter-alia* procurement and distribution of yarn and other raw material and rendering marketing and developmental assistance to the Handloom Industry. Details about its establishment are under the active consideration of Government.

Profit by Public Enterprises

960. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Bureau of Public Enterprises more than 170 public enterprises are likely to make profit;

(b) if so, the break-up of the enterprises which are likely to make profit of more than 10 per cent and those earning less; and

(c) the names of the enterprises which have not been able to record a profit of more than 6 per cent of the capital employed during the current year (1981-82) and the reasons for their poor showing and the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (c). Presumably the Questions refer to the financial year 1981-82, complete figures for which would be available not before December 1982. Relevant information for the year 1980-81 extracted from the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81 laid on the Table of the House on 24.2.82 are given below:

Ninety three out of 168 operating enterprises have earned post-tax profit in 1980-81. Out of these 67, enterprises have earned gross profit exceeding 10 per cent of their capital employed in 1980-81.

Among the 168 operating enterprises, 79 have not been able to earn gross profit exceeding 6 per cent on their capital employed in 1980-81. Figures of gross profit as percentage of capital employed in respect of all the 168 enterprises have been furnished in pages 39 to 92 of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81 laid on the Table of the House on 24.2.82.

Reasons for lower profitability of the latter category of enterprises are:

- (i) Power shortage
- (ii) Low productivity
- (iii) Low price structure
- (iv) Low capacity utilisation etc.

Various steps like provision of power generating sets, introduction and improvement of incentive bonus schemes, quick settlement of wage disputes rationalisation of price structure etc. are being continuously taken to improve matters.

Special Non-Plan Assistance to Orissa

961. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the demand for special non-Plan assistance by Orissa Government for developmental work?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The Government of Orissa has reported that it has not asked for any special non-Plan assistance for developmental works.

Export of Surgical Dressings under open General Licence

962. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of surgical dressings will be allowed under Open General Licence (OGL-3) provided they are 'non-sterile';

(b) whether any method has been worked out for the export of "Sterile" (sterilized) surgical dressings, especially in view of the fact that previous exports of surgical dressings have been found defaulted as sub-standard; and

(c) what action is being proposed to stop this kind of default by manufacturers and exporters of surgical dressings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) With effect from 30-12-1981, export of surgical dressings is allowed under OGL-3 subject to the condition that the inner as well as outer containers of surgical dressings shall prominently bear either of the following labels:—

"TO BE STERILISED BEFORE USE"

or

"NON-STERILE" (in respect of dressings not required to be sterilised).

(b) and (c). Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, provisions already exist for ensuring that only quality drugs including surgical dressings, are manufactured in the country. However, in view of reports of contaminated surgical dressings having been exported from India, export policy of surgical dressings was amended with effect from 30-12-1981 to permit export of surgical dressings which are required to be sterilised with the label "To be sterilised before Use" and surgical dressings which are not required to be sterilised with the label as "Non-Sterile". Drugs Controller (India) has impressed upon all State Drug Control Authorities emphasising the need for exercising a strict vigilance over the manufacture and testing of surgical dressings method adopted for sterilisation, etc. Instructions have also been issued to collect samples of sterile surgical dressings from the manufacturing premises and to get it tested for sterility from the Central Drug, Labora-

tory Calcutta. State Drug Control authorities have been requested to take further action on the basis of test reports.

Value of Rupee

963. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the value of a Rupee at the end of 31st December, 1970, 31st December, 1975, 31st December, 1977, 31st December, 1978, 31st December, 1979, 31st December, 1980, 31st December, 1981 with 1960 as base; and

(b) value of rupee in 1960 with 26th January, 1950 as a base?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The purchasing power of Rupee measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base: 1960-100) works out as follows:

	(1960=100).
December 1970 . . .	53.76 paise
December 1975 . . .	32.68 „
December 1977 . . .	30.30 „
December 1978 . . .	29.85 „
December 1979 . . .	26.74 „
December 1980 . . .	24.51 „
December 1981 . . .	21.74 „

(b) The purchasing power of rupee using All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base: 1949-100) with January 1950 as base works out to 89.65 paise in 1960.

Deposits and Credits Advanced by Nationalised Banks

964. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the total assets and liabilities, deposits and credits advanced and the number of branches in rural areas of each of the 14 banks nationalised before July 1969 and their respective figures at present;

(b) what are the specific data of each of the foreign banks operating in India and of the Indian banks having total deposits of above 50 crores of rupees; and

(c) whether it is proposed to nationalise the banks referred to in part (b) and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Available data are set out in the statement I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3419/82].

(c) Keeping in view the small size of the private sector Indian Banks, which have a limited and localised operational role, the specialised nature of the business of the foreign banks and also the need for reciprocity in the sphere of international banking, nationalisation of these banks is not considered advisable.

Representation from Foam Mattings of India Limited, Alleppy

965. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Foam Mattings of India Limited, Alleppy a public sector undertakings for giving subsidy or cash incentive to its products which are being sent abroad and are facing difficulties as a new product;

(b) when did the Ministry receive the representation; and

(c) what are the reasons for not taking a decision so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A representation had been received from M/s. Foam Matting (India) Ltd., Alleppy in September, 1980 for the grant of cash assistance on the exports of Foam Backed Coir Matting. Government orders sanctioning cash compensatory support on export of Latex backed coir matting at the rate of 7.5 per cent of the F. O. B. value were issued on 28th November 1981. These rates are presently effective upto 31st March 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Deficit

966. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of trade deficit in each of the last three years and also of the current year;

(b) what were the original estimates with regard to each of them;

(c) steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). According to available data, the deficit of foreign trade was as below:—

Year	Rs. crores.
1978-79	—1088.04
1979-80	—2562.99
1980-81 updated	—5775.17
April-81—Nov. 1981	
(Provisional)	—3522.80

The deficits of foreign trade were larger mainly due to steep hike in world prices particularly of POL, which was not matched by increase in exports. The growth of exports was hampered by various constraints, both domestic and external.

(b) A series of export promotion measures have already been undertaken to step up exports. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of hundred percent export oriented units all over the country and EXIM Bank, simplification and rationalisation of duty draw-back, fiscal concessions on exports. Simultaneously efforts are also being made to improve the domestic production of petroleum, aluminium, fertilizers, iron and steel vegetable oils etc, so as to contain the growth rate of imports.

स्टैपल यार्न के मूल्य में वृद्धि

967. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1981 के दौरान 5 कि० ग्रा० स्टैपल यार्न के एक बंडल का मूल्य 120 रु० से बढ़ कर 132 रु० हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण, गरीब बुनकरों को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और सैकड़ों बुनकर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मद के मूल्य में वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने का है।

वाणिज्य संचालक से उपर्युक्त (अ, ब, ग, ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) स्पन यार्न की उपलब्धता में कमी के कारण किसी बुनाई एकक के बन्द होने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) स्टैपल यार्न पर कीमत नियंत्रण लगाने के लिये सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है। तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कीमतें उचित स्तर पर रहें, चालू आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के आधार पर स्पन यार्न के लिये कच्चे माल के रूप में स्टैपल रेशे के आयात की अनुमति दी जा रही है।

राज्यों द्वारा 'ओवरड्राफ्ट'

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

(क) ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए जाने के विरुद्ध परामर्श देते हुए राज्य सरकारों को जारी किए गए निर्देशों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्यों द्वारा पिछले वर्ष लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्टों की तुलना में हाल में ओवरड्राफ्ट के रूप में कितनी राशि ली गई है; और

(ग) ओवरड्राफ्ट के स्थान पर राज्य सरकारों को क्या वैकल्पिक उपाय करने के सुझाव दिए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) राज्यों के ओवरड्राफ्टों को विनियमित करने के लिए एक संशोधित योजना 1 अक्तूबर, 1978 से लागू की गई थी। इसके साथ साथ प्राप्तियों और व्यय की गति के बीच अस्थायी

विवरण

17 फरवरी, 1982 और 17 फरवरी, 1981 को राज्यों के ओवरड्राफ्ट

के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-पत्र

(करोड़ रुपये)

राज्य	17-2-1982 को स्थिति	17-2-1981 को स्थिति
1. असम	45.92	22.96
2. गुजरात	44.36	—
3. हरियाणा	42.67	—
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	23.95	—
5. कर्नाटक	30.48	9.01
6. केरल	72.10	—
7. मध्य प्रदेश	113.00	38.28
8. महाराष्ट्र	63.27	—
9. मणिपुर	38.02	4.87
10. उड़ीसा	6.77	—
11. पंजाब	120.99	7.61
12. राजस्थान	309.11	90.14
13. त्रिपुरा	18.49	2.18
14. पश्चिमी बंगाल	278.70	94.89

असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए राज्यों को अधिक मात्रा में सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु रिजर्व बैंक से राज्यों को उपलब्ध सामान्य प्राधिकृत अर्थोपाय की सीमा को दुगुना कर दिया गया था। योजना में यह व्यवस्था है कि जैसे ही कोई राज्य सरकार प्राधिकृत अर्थोपाय सीमा के 75% का उपयोग कर लेती है तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक राज्य सरकार को सावधान कर देगा और यदि, इस प्रकार की चेतावनी के बावजूद राज्य सरकार के खाते में से 7 कार्य दिनों से अधिक के लिए धन लिया जाता है तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक स्वतः ही भुगतान स्थगित कर सकता है जिसे ओवरड्राफ्ट का निपटान किए जाने तक पुनः चालू नहीं किया जाएगा।

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में निर्दिष्ट योजना के विकल्प के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को किसी योजना का सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है।

Products to be Exported During 1982-83

969. SRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the products scheduled to be exported during 1982-83 and their volume; and

(b) foreign exchange expected to be earned as a result of those exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The exercise for estimating exports for the year 1982-83 has not yet been undertaken.

Tableau Designs for Republic Day Parade

970. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which sent their tableau designs for the Republic Day Parade during the last five years; year-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(b) names of the States whose designs were rejected; and

(c) what are the reasons for the rejection of the designs of the States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3420/82].

(c) In view of the limitation of time, out of a large number of proposals received from various States/ Union Territories/Central Ministries/ Departments/Public Sector Undertakings, only a limited number can be

included. The Central Tableaux Committee comprising experts in the field of art, culture, designing and architecture, after considering the theme, concept and the presentation of the proposals, selects the required number, on comparative merit.

Meeting of tea exporting countries held in New Delhi

971. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea exporting countries held a meeting in New Delhi in the second week of February this year to discuss global export quota;

(b) the countries which attended the meeting;

(c) what were the other proposals considered in this meeting; and

(d) whether any steps were considered in this meeting to make tea prices more remunerative for the producers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The meeting was attended by delegates from Argentina, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Kannda, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

(c) and (d). Besides allocation of export quotas, the need for quality standards for the tea exports, restraints with regard to a area expansion consistent with supply management, buffer stock arrangements and promotion of tea consumption were also discussed. There was a general consensus among the participating delegates on the subjects mentioned above and a draft framework for an

International Tea Agreement was approved.

Protection of Handloom Sector from Powerloom competition

972. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to protect the handloom sector so that it does not suffer from the competition of powerlooms, and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Government have taken the following steps, among other things, to protect the handloom sector from the competition of powerlooms:—

(i) Yarn in hank form used by the handloom sector has been totally exempted from the levy of excise duty.

(ii) Handloom cloth is also exempted from processing duty totally if processed in units set up by the handloom corporations and handloom cooperatives and upto 30 per cent when processed in units recognised as independent processors.

(iii) Under the Textile Control Order, 14 varieties have been reserved for exclusive production by the handloom sector.

Unauthorised powerlooms

973. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of unauthorised powerlooms are running in the country;

(b) if so; the number of such powerlooms State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to regularise these unauthorised powerlooms;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the possibility of unauthorised powerlooms in the country. Since these are unauthorised powerlooms no State-wise details can be indicated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Application in respect of unauthorised powerlooms which were in existence on 31-3-1981 have been invited. It has been decided to complete the process of regularisation of eligible cases by 30-6-1982.

Declaring Film making as Industry

974. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry that to reduce the use of black money in film making, the film making be declared as 'Industry' to obtain loans from Banks and other financial institutions; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Neither the Government nor Reserve Bank have issued any instructions to banks prohibiting them from sanctioning loans for production competing demands on these funds

availability of funds with banks large competing demands on the funds from sectors which have been given higher priority and existence of National Film Development Corporation which inter-alia finances film production, banks give low priority to financing production of films. The all India financial institutions have not favoured the proposal for recognition of film production and cinema houses as industry, with a view to making them eligible for borrowing from those institutions. having regard to the low priority and the nature of the activity.

Items to be imported from China

975. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of items other than raw silk which are going or expected to be imported from China in the coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): There is no long-term arrangement for import of specified items from China. International competition determines the sources of import.

News-item Captioned "Convict who Cheated Bank of Rupees 40 Lakhs"

976. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in English weekly 'Blitz' dated 2nd January, 1982 under

the caption "Convict who cheated bank of Rs. 40 lakhs";

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Indian Overseas Bank has taken to recover the loan?

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

(b) and (c). M/s. Sinha Watches (India) Private Limited had been sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Gujarat State Financial Corporation and another term loan of Rs. 55 lakhs by the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for setting up a watch Manufacturing and assembling unit at Kandla Free Trade Zone for export of wrist watches. The two financial institutions had issued letters of commitment to the Indian Overseas Bank for making payment of the bills drawn under the letters of credit issued by the bank for import of machinery from abroad. Accordingly, the bank had issued five letters of credit one for US \$3,65,000 and four for Swiss Francs 3,68,000. However when the relative documents were received, neither the two financial institutions nor the company retired the bills drawn under the above letters of credit. It was also found by the bank that the machinery shipped were inferior in quality and second-hand. The bank, therefore, filed a suit against the company, its guarantor Directors and have also impleaded both the State Financial Institutions. The matter is at present sub judice. The bank has already obtained a garnishee order against the balances held by Shri Susheel Kumar Sinha, the Managing Director of the Company in various banks in India and also a locker held in his name. The bank itself filed a complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation and the CBI has registered a case and its investigation has not yet concluded.

**मिर्जापुर-भदोही क्षेत्र के गलीचा उद्योग में
मन्दी आना**

977. श्री उमाकांत मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिर्जापुर - भदोही क्षेत्र के गलीचा उद्योग में आई मन्दी और संकट को दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्री ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं।

(1) कालीन उद्योग को इस लायक बनाने के लिये वह विनियमों से प्राप्त आय को स्वदेश भेजने के सम्बन्ध में अस्थायी कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सके, सरकार ने इन पर कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी है।

(2) नए बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिये ऊनी कालीनों के लिये एक बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल मध्य पूर्वी देशों को गया है।

(3) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और कनाडा को ऊनी कालीनों के लिये एक अन्य बिक्री सह अध्ययन दल भेजने का विचार है।

Incentives for Shipping and Ship-Building

978. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of INSA has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Finance dated 29-12-1981

regarding tax incentive measures for shipping and Ship building and grant of adequate incentives/SDFC loans etc.;

(b) details of the memorandum and whether National Shipping Board has passed any resolution in this connection; and

(c) action taken and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Absence of West Bengal's Tableau in Republic Day Parade

979. SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) since how many years in continuation the State of West Bengal is not being depicted in the Tableau procession in the Republic Day Parade; and

(b) the reasons, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) 3 years.

(b) A Committee comprising eminent persons in the field of art, culture, designing and architecture appointed by the Government considers the theme, concept and presentation of each tableau and takes decision on comparative merit for selection of 11-15 tableaux for presentation in the Republic Day Parade.

During the last 3 years, the number of proposals received and the

tableaux presented in the Republic Day Parade are as indicated below:—

	1980	1981	1982
Number of proposals received	35	42	60
Number of tableaux presented.	14	15	14

The Government of West Bengal was given an opportunity to put up revised models of artistic merit for consideration by the Committee. However, they did not respond.

Deposit Credit Ratio of Nationalised Banks

980. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the deposit-credit ratio of the each nationalised bank in each State and Union Territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): A statement showing State-wise and Bank-wise credit-deposit ratio of the State Bank of India and each of the 20 nationalised banks as on the last Friday of December 1980 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-3421/82].

Income Tax and Estate Duty arrears of Nizam of Hyderabad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the grandson of the late Nizam of Hyderabad has sought permission of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to sell his palace to clear Income Tax and Estate Duty arrears;

(b) if so, the details of Income Tax and Estate Duty arrears, year-wise; and

(c) what action has been taken by the authorities to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Permission of the State Government to sell the land attached to the palace known as "Chiraan" situated at Jubilee Hills of Hyderabad has been sought under section 20(1)(a) and/or (b) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 on behalf of Shri Mir Barkat Ali Khan one of the grandsons of Shri Osman Ali Khan, late Nizam of Hyderabad.

(b) A sum of Rs. 33 lakhs (roundly) is due from Mir Barkat Ali Khan in his individual capacity as income-tax arrears. No Estate Duty is leviable against Mir Barkat Ali Khan since he is a living person. A sum of Rs. 91 lakhs (roundly) is, however, due as Estate Duty on the estate of late Shri Osman Ali Khan of which Shri Barkat Ali Khan is a legal representative. No income tax is reported to be in arrear against late Shri Osman Ali Khan.

(c) All the immovable properties have been attached but they come under the purview of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act and competent authority has not determined the identity or extent of surplus land on the basis of declaration filed by Shri Mir Barkat Ali Khan in September, 1976. However, Shri Barkat Ali Khan has entered into an agreement on 7-12-1981 with Nassar Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. for disposal of the land at Jubilee Hills attached to Chiraan Palace subject to granting of exemption by State Government and to the conditions and guidelines of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. Clause 3 of the agreement states that the sale consideration should be paid to Income-tax Department towards tax arrears.

Help to State Government for Tourism Promotion in Darjeeling

982. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Darjeeling District in the State of West Bengal is getting more and more popularity in the sphere of tourism and lakhs and lakhs of people from different parts of the country and abroad visit Darjeeling every year; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to help the State Government to promote tourism in Darjeeling by providing necessary amenities like hotels for different groups of people, transport facilities, beautification of different centres of attraction and thus boost the economy of a backward area like Darjeeling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Darjeeling is an important popular tourist place. Darjeeling has been included in one of the travel circuits identified in West Bengal for development of facilities in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors. As the area offers good opportunity for trekking, it is proposed to provide facilities along the Darjeeling Sandakphu-Phalut trek route for tourists.

It is understood from the State Government that some schemes relating to the construction and improvement of tourist lodges, provision of transport facilities and beautification of centres of attraction are already being financed under the Central Assistance programme for the Hill Affairs Development (H.A.D.) controlled by the Development and Planning Department of the State Government.

एयर इंडिया द्वारा अपने विभिन्न विदेशी कार्यालयों पर किया गया खर्च

983. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया द्वारा रोम, ब्रुसेल्स, एमस्टरडम, फ्रैंकफर्ट तथा जेनेवा स्थित अपने विदेश कार्यालयों में तैनात अपने अधिकारियों के वेतन, भत्तों तथा रख-रखाव पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) उनमें भारतीयों तथा विदेशियों की पृथक-पृथक कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में तैनात कर्मचारियों पर खर्च भारत में तैनात कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले खर्च से पांच गुना अधिक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विदेशों में तैनात प्रत्येक कर्मचारी पर इतने अधिक खर्च को देखते हुये, उनकी संख्या घटाने के लिये कार्य का मशीनीकरण करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन राज्य (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). एयर इंडिया द्वारा रोम, ब्रुसेल्स, एमस्टरडम, फ्रैंकफर्ट और जेनेवा में नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उन पर वेतन, भत्तों तथा अन्य खर्चों के रूप में व्यय की गई राशि को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण परिशिष्ट - I पर संलग्न है ।

(ग) जी, हां । विदेशों में एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों का वेतन वहां के निर्वाह सूचकांक (Cost of living Index) और स्थानीय कर्मचारियों, तथा वहां कार्य कर रहे परन्तु मूलतः भारत में नियुक्त भारतीय

Clubbing of Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to club all the nationalised banks into 8 national banks;

(b) if so, what are the benefits and/or drawbacks of such a proposal; and

(c) whether a final decision has been taken on this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Any restructuring of the banking system, if undertaken, has far reaching implications and calls for considerations of different alternatives. At present there is no proposal under consideration for clubbing or merging banks.

Raids conducted on Premises of Khandsari and Sugar Mill Owners in Muzaffarnagar.

985. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-smuggling flying squads conducted raids on the business premises of Khandsari and sugar mill owners of Muzaffarnagar, U.P. recently;

(b) if so, whether tax evasion worth more than 3 crores of rupees has been found;

(c) full facts thereof; and

(d) action contemplated by Government against the tax-evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-item Captioned "Economists suggest ways to check Inflation"

986. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Economists suggest ways to check inflation" (Hindustan Times dated 25th January 1982);

(b) whether devaluation of currency to check price rise and generation of black money, reduction in deficit financing and improvement in the public distribution system are some of the suggestions given by the economists to check inflation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps being taken to check the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The news-item is captioned "Economist suggests ways to check Inflation", and refers to an interview given to UNI by Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah in which certain suggestions made by him have been reported.

(c) Government attaches high priority to control of inflation and as a result of various measures already taken to this end during the last two years, the price situation has improved significantly. The details have been outlined in the Economic Survey 1981-82 presented to Parliament on 24th February 1982. There is no complacency in this regards and further steps will be taken in the light of emerging trends.

Assistance to Bhutan to set up Air Service

987. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from Bhutan for assistance to set up an air service for that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bhutan has already set up a Corporation named Druk Air Corporation to run its national airline. Discussions are in progress between Druk Air and Indian Airlines to define areas in which Indian Airlines could be of assistance to them which may include technical and operational services and maintenance facilities.

Closure of N.T.C. Show Rooms

988. **SHRI R. R. BHOLE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to close down the NTC (National Textile Corporation) showrooms selling NTC Mill Cloth throughout the country with effect from 31 March, 1982 and hand over the distribution of cloth through agents;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of profit earned or loss sustained by these showrooms during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In view of the continuous losses sustained by the retail outlets of N.T.C., a decision to close these outlets was taken.

(c) The losses suffered by the retail outlets were:—

1979-80	Rs. 107.42 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 76.15 lakhs
1981-82 (upto Dec. '81)	Rs. 72.09 lakhs

Thefts in 5-Star Hotels in Delhi

989. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:**
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether there has been a spate of thefts in five star hotels in Delhi including Government-owned hotels;

(b) if so, the number of such cases in the last six months; and

(c) steps taken by Government to restore confidence in the tourists particularly foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There has been no spate of thefts in 5 star hotels, including Government owned, in Delhi.

(b) As ascertained from the hotels in Delhi only five cases of thefts have occurred during the past six months.

(c) The security arrangements in hotels are made by the management concerned. Efforts to improve the same is a continuous process not only to maintain the good name of the hotels but also to inspire confidence amongst the foreign tourists.

Replacement of Boeing 707

990. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYA:**
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of the Tristar airplane may discontinue the production of this type of aircraft in the immediate future;

(b) whether the Air India has given option for this particular type of aircraft for its replacement programme;

(c) if so, whether the airlines is going to cancel its option;

(d) if so, when;

(e) if not, the reason for that; and

(f) what types of aircraft the airlines has in its mind for replacing its ageing fleet of Boeing-707, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation have intimated their decision to abandon the production programme of L-1011-500 Tristar Aircraft beyond 1984.

(b) to (e). Air India has withdrawn its option for purchase of three L-1011-500 Tristar aircraft.

(f) Air India has not decided on the type of aircraft for replacement of Boeing 707. However, to meet the immediate requirement, a proposal of Air India for acquisition of three Airbus aircraft is under consideration of the Government.

I.A. Flight between Madras and Singapore

991. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines is encroaching on the Air India's territory by running a flight between Madras and Singapore at a time when most Airlines are cutting down their routes because of heavy losses; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the Indian Airlines embarking on this flight and is it proposed to be ensured that no uneconomical runs are allowed to take place?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Duty on edible oil

992. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that because of Court stay order, the import levy of 15 per cent on edible oil imports is not being recovered;

(b) what steps Government have taken to exercise vigilance so that *ex parte* interim orders granted by Courts do not result in heavy losses of revenue in future; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to get the stay orders vacated or make the importers deposit in Court the amount of import duty leviable but for the stay order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) In a number of cases of import of edible oils. Supreme Court and the various High Courts have stayed the recovery of import duty. The terms and extent of the stay vary in different cases.

(b) and (c). Efforts are made by the concerned departmental agencies at various levels in consultation with the Law Ministry to contest these cases. Whenever stay orders are passed by the Courts, the orders are respected and carried out by the Department. Steps are, however, taken in all cases to get the stay vacated by moving the appropriate Courts. In fact as a result of such steps, Courts were pleased, in several cases, to modify the original interim orders.

Black money Havala transactions

993. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of black money so far found involved in the so called 'Havala' transactions during the current year;

(b) what is the number of 'Havala' transactions that have come to light and the number of persons brought to book in regard thereto; and

(c) what is the precise *modus operandi* of such transactions and the steps taken to detect and prevent such transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) On the basis of preliminary examination of the documents seized in the course of the searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the year 1981-82, it has been revealed that 'Havala' to the extent of over Rs. 35 crores must have been transacted in a number of transactions in the last few years. However, the exact amount of concealed income, the number of 'Havala' transactions and the number of persons involved will be known only after the investigations are completed and assessments become final.

(c) Bogus 'Havala' transactions are effected generally by—

(i) fictitious entries without actual passing of goods or merchandise allegedly purchased or sold;

(ii) fictitious transactions shown through non-existent intermediaries to jack-up prices to siphon off excess profits;

(iii) fictitious loans for introducing unaccounted monies in the books of account; and

(iv) fictitious commission for jack-ing up expenses of services rendered or of purchases.

The Income-tax authorities keep a vigil in the matter and take appropriate action wherever called for, on the basis of information gathered or received.

चाय का निर्यात

994. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत चाय का निर्यात करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय चाय किन-किन देशों को निर्यात की जा रही है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और सरकार का विचार किन-किन देशों को चाय का निर्यात करने का है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय से उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत विश्व के लगभग अस्सी देशों को चाय का निर्यात करता है। भारतीय चाय के प्रमुख खरीदार हैं, ब्रिटेन, सोवियत संघ, पोलैंड, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, ईरान, ईराक, मिश्र का अरब गणराज्य, सूडान तथा अफगानिस्तान ।

(ग) भारत से चाय के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने पहले ही कतिपय उपाय लागू किये हैं । ये हैं :—

(1) 14-2-1979 से चाय पर निर्यात शुल्क का समाप्त किया जाना ;

(2) जनवरी, 1979 से पैकेट चाय के निर्यातों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की सुविधा का पुनः लागू किया जाना ;

(3) चाय बैगिंग मशीनरी के आयात को ओ० जी० एल० के अन्तर्गत रखा जाना ;

(4) चाय बैगिंग मशीनरी पर आयात शुल्क 75% से कम करके 30% किया जाना ;

(5) पैकेट चाय तथा चाय बैग निर्यातों के लिये अप्रैल, 1979 से नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता की दर 10% से बढ़ाकर 12-1/2% करना ;

(6) आयात शुल्क तथा चाय बैग निर्यातों पर उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की सर्व-उद्योग दर को 1-6-1981 से बैस के घड़ा वजन के आधार पर 64/- रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० से बढ़ाकर 85/- रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० करना ;

(7) इन्स्टैंट चाय तथा उपभोक्ता पैक चाय के पंजीकृत निर्यातों के लिये आर० ई० पी० का शुरू किया जाना ;

(8) आयात के लिये अनुमत सामान की सूची के विस्तार सहित चाय बैग निर्यातकों के लिये आर० ई० पी० दर में वृद्धि करना ;

(9) संबर्धन संबंधी उपाय अर्थात् व्यापक संबर्धन, एक-राष्ट्रीय संबर्धन, व्यापार मेलों, प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना आदि ;

(10) बागान निर्यातकों के मामले में पूरी सीमा तक और बागानेतर निर्यातों के मामले में 40 पैसे प्रति कि० ग्रा० की सीमा तक उत्पादन शुल्क रियायत का दिया जाना ;

सरकार सभी मौजूदा बाजारों को चाय का निर्यात जारी रखेगी । गैर परम्परागत बाजारों में निर्यात संभाव्यताओं का पता लगाने के लिये भी प्रयास किये जाएंगे ।

STC's role in stability of prices of mass consumption items

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

(a) whether Government have made efforts with the State Trading Corporation to ensure, on a permanent basis, stability in prices of mass consumption items where supply fluctuations necessitate their import and export on Government account;

(b) whether Government have reviewed their policy and had consultations with the Corporation to prepare a perspective plan for its development role; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to ensure stability of prices of mass consumption items where supply fluctuations necessitate their imports and exports, STC has been entrusted as the canalising agency in respect of imports of edible oils, cement, news print, white printing paper, sugar and in respect of export of sugar.

(b) and (c). Plan for development role of STC is a continuous process and it is kept under constant review.

Rise in prices of cheap cloth

996. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of cheap cloth have been raised by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make any change in the present distribution policy of cheap and controlled cloth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The maximum retail price of cheap cloth under the voluntary cheap cloth scheme has been raised from Rs. 6.36 per metre to Rs. 7.31 per metre. This would mean that cloth with a retail price not exceeding Rs. 7.31 per metre would come within purview of cheap cloth scheme.

(c) and (d). No change is proposed in the present distribution system of cheap cloth. Controlled cloth will continue to be made available through retail outlets of the cooperative sector and civil supplies corporations as also fair-price shops.

Foreign bank's help to Indian Airlines to purchase Airbuses

997. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

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

Rate of interest
Commitment Fee
Management Fee
Repayment

(ii) Euro dollar loan worth US \$ 21 million has been arranged with Midland Bank, U.K. to finance 10

Rate of Interest

Commitment Fee
Management Fee
Repayment

Role of Nationalised Banks in Economic Development in North East Region

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new set of guidelines for

(a) whether it is a fact that a consortium of foreign banks have agreed to finance the Indian Airlines to purchase Airbuses/Aircrafts;

(b) if so, the countries to which the banks belong and the amount of loans which the Indian Airlines will get; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions of the loans?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines have arranged two loans to finance 90 per cent of the foreign exchange cost of two Airbus aircraft and related spare engines and equipment. The details of the two loans are as under:

(i) An amount of loan worth US \$ 77 million has been arranged under export credit with consortium of British, French and German Banks in the proportion of 20:40:40 respectively on the following terms and conditions.

9.5% per annum
0.375% on undrawn balances
0.375% of principal
In 20 Semi annual instalments

90 per cent cost of spare engines and related equipments on the following terms and conditions:—

LIBOR + 1/16% with double taxation benefits with the understanding that if these benefits are withdrawn by Indian Airline and U.K. Governments, the margin will increase to 3/8%.

0.25% on undrawn balances
7/16% of the principal.
In 15 semi annual equal instalments the first instalment to commence 3 years after the agreement is signed.

the nationalised banks to fulfil their pivotal role for economic development in the North-East region; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b) If

has been the endeavour of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India to secure accelerated development of banking facilities and increased flow of credit in the North-Eastern Region for rapid development.

To further improve the extent and content of the banking services in the North-Eastern Region—

(i) efforts are being made to enlarge the banks' branch network in the Region;

(ii) apart from increasing direct assistance, banks have been advised to use intermediaries, such as co-operative societies, Farmers' Service Societies, Large Sized Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS), Government sponsored corporate agencies etc., for routing credit to reach remote areas;

(iii) administrative set up of the major banks in the Region has been strengthened e.g. State Bank of India has established a Local Head Office at Gauhati, United Bank of India has set up another Regional Office in the Region, United Commercial bank has upgraded its Divisional Office etc.;

(iv) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has opened an office in the region;

(v) in order to recruit in banks persons familiar with the region of operation, a separate Banking Services Recruitment Board (BSRB) has been set up for the Region;

(vi) to facilitate proper appreciation of the development needs of the Region, joint training is being provided to the bank officers as well as State Government employees connected with the development work; and

(vii) banks have been asked to modify their lending procedures to suit the requirements of the special conditions obtaining in the Region.

Shortfall in Cardamom Export

999. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of -COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cardamom export during 1981-82 has come down due to tough international competition;

(b) if so, quantity of shortfall in this regard; and

(c) measures taken to boost export of cardamom in coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (b). A quantity of 2150 tonnes cardamom valued at Rs. 28.00 crores was exported during April, 1981 to January, 1982 as against 2089 tonnes of cardamom valued at Rs. 31.37 crores exported during the corresponding period of 1980-81. It will therefore be seen that there is no significant shortfall in the quantity of cardamom exported during 1981-82.

(c) The following measures have been/are being taken to boost cardamom exports:-

(1) A trade promotion office of the Cardamom Board has been established at Bahre in to collect and transmit market intelligence on cardamom and to undertake market promotion activities in the more Middle East markets.

(2) Production of export promotional literature.

(3) Making earnest efforts to form a cardamom community of the cardamom producing countries of India, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Guatemala.

(4) Market promotion activities being implemented under ITC/SIDA and market Development assistance programmes.

(5) Sales-cum-Study Delegation for cardamom in the Middle East .

(6) Projects for publicity campaign in the Middle East through production of T.V. Film.

**Raids on Premises of Doctors in Delhi
by Income-Tax Department**

1000. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department had raided the premises of some doctors in the capital during the month of December, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the details of the unaccounted money and other incriminating documents found; and

(c) the names of the persons and what action has been taken against them for tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA (a) to (c). The Income-tax authorities in Delhi had searched the premises of Dr. O.P. Bhargava, Dr V.N. Gupta, Dr. (Mrs.) Geeta Kumari, R.P. Gupta and Dr. (Mrs.) Geeta Gupta in December, 1981. During these searches *prima-facie* unaccounted assets of the value of approximately Rs. 9.00 lakhs and incriminating books of account and documents were seized. Scrutiny of seized material has been undertaken for taking appropriate action under the law.

ITDC to Set up Hotel in Tripura

1001. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to set up hotel by ITDC in Tripura to attract more tourists to Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). ITDC has forwarded a proposal to set up a 30 room hotel at Agartala in the Joint Sector with the State Government. The Government of Tripura has, in turn, taken up the matter with the Planning Commission for approving their participation in the proposed hotel project and also for allocating the requisite funds in the State Plan for the year 1982-83. Subject to satisfactory feasibility reports and availability of resources and signing of agreements with the Government of Tripura, the project is likely to be taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

Cases filed by Employees against TFAI

1002. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees have filed cases against the Trade Fair Authority of India in courts; and

(b) the amount of expenditure on these cases by way of legal fee to counsel and the court fee in each case separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Eight employees have filed cases in courts. The petition of one employee has since been dismissed by the High Court of Delhi.

(b) The quantum of fee to be paid in each case has not been decided. However, a sum of Rs. 70,425/- has so far been paid to the Advocates as 'on account payments to cover local fee to counsel and the court fee etc.

Foreign Assistance by India

1003. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the one hand India's borrowings has been steadily rising and on the other the assistance extended by India to other countries has been substantially on the increase;

(b) if so the quantum of assistance given by India to other countries (with names) during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 ; and

(c) the extent to which India's lending to other countries has affected India's developmental programmes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) while India's borrowings have been rising in recent years to meet the large developmental needs of the country, its assistance to other countries, which is a fraction of India's external borrowing, has not increased recently.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) While it is true that this assistance involves a measure of sacrifice on our part, it has to be remembered that it is provided to friendly countries some of whom are close neighbours. To the extent the assistance is provided to enable these countries to obtain goods and services from India, it also promotes our exports. India has been lending to friendly foreign countries mainly with a view to helping them obtain goods and services from India.

Statement

Assistance extended by India to other countries (Fiscal years)

(Rs. Crores)

Country/Programme	Authorisation					
	1976-77			1977-78		
	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants	Total
1. Afghanistan.	..	..	..	6.2	..	6.2
2. Bangladesh.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bhutan	1.5	21.2	22.7	2.9	24.8	27.7
4. Mauritius	..	..	..	10.0	..	10.0
5. Nepal	10.0	10.4	20.4	..	9.6	9.6
6. Shri Lanka.	7.1	..	7.1	10.0	..	10.0
7. Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Vietnam	..	..	..	22.5	..	22.5
9. Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Assistance Under ITEC Programme	..	..	..	6.7	..	6.7
TOTAL :	18.6	31.6	50.2	51.6	41.1	92.7
					55.2	48.6
						103.8

बिहार में चांदवाड़ा में अभ्रक के कागज बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना

1004. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री ने 11 मई, 1981 को बिहार के कोडरमा अभ्रक क्षेत्र में चांदवाड़ा में अभ्रक के कागज बनाने के कारखाने और ग्लास बांडे अभ्रक संयंत्र की नींव रखी थी और 1983 तक उसमें 1200 मीट्रिक टन अभ्रक के कागज का उत्पादन शुरू होने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां ; तो क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण संयंत्र का निर्माण वार्य निर्धारित समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जा रहा है ताकि इसमें 1983 में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाए ;

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं ; तो क्या समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन कार्यक्रम के हाने के परिणाम स्वरूप प्राक्कलनों में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा और खर्च में दुगुना वृद्धि होगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस फिजूल खर्च का उत्तरदायी कौन होगा ?

वाणिज्य संचालय से उप संत्री (श्री श्री० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) निटको 1983 के अन्त तक माइका पेपर प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यान्वित करने की योजना पर कार्य कर रहा है । इसने 900 टन माइका पेपर के विनिर्माण के लिए एक जापानी फर्म के साथ तथा एक दूसरे प्रोसेस से माइका पेपर की और 300 मे० टन के लिए भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के साथ करारों पर पहले ही हस्ताक्षर कर दिए हैं । कुल पूंजीगत लागत करीब 1250 लाख रु० होने का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Hotel Industry in Haryana

1005. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount given to Haryana State for development of Hotel Industry during 1981; and

(b) details of assistance to be given during 1982 to Haryana State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism does not provide any financial assistance, for development of Hotel Industry in any State. As for the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) is concerned, only limited companies or Cooperative Societies incorporated and registered in India, are eligible for financial assistance from it. As the financial requirements of projects with cost upto Rs. 2.00 crores, are expected to be taken care of by the State Level Financial Institutions normally, applications from eligible concerns where project cost is above Rs. 2.00 crores, are considered by IFCI.

The IFCI has not sanctioned any financial assistance so far to any Hotel project in Haryana State and no application for financial assistance from any Hotel Project in Haryana State is pending to-date.

**पर्यटन मानचित्र में मिलम हिमनद
(ग्लेशियर) का दर्शाया जाना**

1006. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि
पिथौरागढ़ जिले के मसूरी क्षेत्र में स्थित
मिलम हिमनद विश्व के अत्यधिक सुन्दर
हिमनदों में से एक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन के मंत्रालय
का विचार इस हिमनद को पर्यटन मानचित्र
में दर्शाने का है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :**

(क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है
कि मिलम ग्लेशियर एक बहुत सुन्दर
ग्लेशियर है ।

(ख) चूंकि यह एक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र है,
फिलहाल पर्यटन की दृष्टि से इसका विकास
और संवर्धन करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं
हैं ।

Income Tax Assessee

1007. SHRI BHEEKABHAI: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) what is the total number of
assesseees who are paying Income-tax
amounting to more than Rs. 50,000 per
annum, of those paying between
Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50,000 and of those
paying upto Rs. 5,000 per annum
during the last five years;

(b) whether the tax relief measures
of Government have adversely affect-
ed Income-tax collection; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be
taken by Government to ensure that

Income Tax is not evaded by benami
transactions and by bogus firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The
information sought in the question is
not readily available as statistics are
not collected about the assesseees on
the basis of income tax paid by them.
Status-wise statistics are, however,
collected on the basis of the number
of assesseees falling in different income
ranges. For the purpose of this ques-
tion, based on the presently available
statistics, the status-wise number of
tax payers falling within the follow-
ing income ranges below the income
of Rs. 25,000/-, between income of
Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 and above
income of Rs. 1,00,000/- for the assess-
ment year 1980-81 is given in the at-
tached statement. It may be stated
that the income tax inclusive of sur-
charge on individual incomes of
Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 1,00,000 is Rs.
3,840/- and Rs. 47,040 respectively.

(b) No specific study has been made
to determine whether tax relief mea-
sures of Government have adversely
affected the income tax collection.
However the figures of net collection
of income tax (including corporation
tax) for the last five years given be-
low show that the collections have
progressively increased.

Financial year	Net collec- tion (in crores of Rs.)
1976-77	2178.63
1977-78	2222.79
1978-79	2428.86
1979-80	2732.21
1980-81	2817.18

(c) Appropriate steps are taken
from time to time under the Direct
Taxes Acts to check such tax evasion.
Amongst others, the provisions of Sec-

tion 281A inserted by the Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 1972 with effect from 15th November, 1972 provide that no suit to enforce any right in respect of any property held benami, whether against the person whose name the property is held or against any other person, shall be instituted in any court by a person claiming to be the real owner of such property unless the income from such property has been disclosed in the return of income, such property has been disclosed in the return of net wealth, if any, furnished and notice of such benami holding has been given by the claimant to the Income-tax Officer. The provisions of Section 132(4A) of the Income-tax Act inserted by the Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 1975 with effect from 1-10-1975 provide for presuming that where any books of accounts, other documents, money bullion, jewellery or other valuable arti-

cle or thing is/are found in the possession or control of any person in the course of a search under section 32, such books of accounts, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing belongs/belong to such person. These legislative measures have been reinforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery. Full use is made by the Department of the powers to carry out searches and seizures. Survey operations have been streamlined and put on a permanent footing. A permanent organisation to undertake survey on a continuing basis has been built up and number of new assesseees have been discovered through survey operations. Sustained investigation is carried on in cases where any evasion of taxes is detected so as to build up a strong case which will justify not only the levy of penalties but will lead to successful launching of prosecutions.

Statement

Classification of assesseees in the books of the Department as on 31-3-1981 in selected ranges of income.

Status of assesseees	Income Range (In rupees)		
	Income up to Rs. 25,000	Income between Rs. 25,010 and Rs. 1,00,000	Income of Rs. 1,00,010 and above
1	2	3	4
1. Individuals	26,71,276	8,02,449	15,652
2. H.U. Fs.	1,73, 986	59,002	1,495
3. Firms	4,01,046	3,16,202	36,470
4. Companies	31,210	7,205	5,710
5. Others	62,310	9,588	824
TOTAL	33,39,828	11,94,446	60,151

US Arms Supply to Pakistan

1009. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. agencies plan to arm Pakistan with more sophisticated weapons and have started unfolding with signing of an agreement in Washington for supplying of arms worth 450 million dollars on 25-1-81;

(b) if so, whether upto the end of February, 1982 all the arms for which an agreement was signed have been supplied to Pakistan by the U.S.;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that many of the friendly countries of India including China have welcomed the move of U.S. to supply arms to Pakistan;

(d) if so, the total arms Pakistan has received from U.S. and various other sources upto end of February, 1982; and

(e) to what extent this arms collection by Pakistan has posed threat to India and steps taken by Government to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the U.S. decision to provide a large quantity of sophisticated arms to Pakistan. A number of agreements have been entered into in this regard. There is nothing to suggest that all the arms for which agreements have been signed have already been supplied by the United States. The indications are that the supply is to be spread over a period of around 5 years. Besides USA, Pakistan is known to have been acquiring military hardware from a number of other countries.

(e) Government's views on the induction of massive U.S. arms to Pakistan have been unambiguously conveyed to both the Governments of Pakistan and the U.S.A. Government are alive to these developments affecting the country's security and are

firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to maintain full and adequate defence preparedness.

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट

1010. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार की ओर ओवरड्राफ्ट की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) क्या ओवरड्राफ्ट की भारी राशि का मुख्य कारण राज्य में गत तीन-चार वर्षों से पड़ने वाले लगातार सूखे के कारण पड़े अकाल से ग्रामीण लोगों को भुखमरी से बचाने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया गया भारी व्यय है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य का समग्र वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ओवरड्राफ्ट की राशि को दीर्घ अवधि के ऋण में परिवर्तित करने के लिए तैयार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और किस रूप में ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रवण शुक्ला) : (क) 17 फरवरी, 1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान का ओवरड्राफ्ट 309.11 करोड़ रुपए का था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । सूखा संबंधी राहत पर खर्च की जाने वाली व्यय की उच्चतम सीमाएं, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए भेजे गए केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई रिपोर्ट पर उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच करने के बाद निर्धारित की जाती हैं । उच्चतम सीमा तक व्यय करने से राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध करा दी जाती

हे । यदि उच्चतम सीमाओं से ऊपर कोई व्यय किया जाता है तो इससे राज्य सरकार के लिए बजट सम्बन्धी समस्या उत्पन्न होगी । राजस्थान के मामले में, उस की वर्तमान वित्तीय स्थिति में हास का यह मुख्य कारण नहीं है ।

(ग) इस संबंध में ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Selection Grade to AFHQ Stenographers

1011. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient reasons that AFHQ Stenographers are not being given selection grade on either completing 14 years' service in the grade or on covering 3/4th span of the scale of pay; and

(b) steps taken to solve acute stagnation in Grade 'C' Stenographers and bringing about drastic improvements in their service prospects by giving times-scale promotions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) 103 Selection Grade posts were sanctioned for the AFHQ Stenographers according to the prescribed norms; thus only 103 individuals who have completed 14 years' service in the grade or have covered three-fourth span of the scale of pay could be given Selection Grade.

(b) Besides Selection Grade, 63 posts of Grade 'C' have been upgraded to Grade 'B' which have given them benefits of promotion. There is no proposal to introduce time-scale promotions in the AFHQ Stenographers Service.

Overdrafts by States

1012. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the figures of overdrafts by various States as on 31st December, 1981; and

(b) how these figures affect adversely or otherwise the Plans and finances of the State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

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

(b) Overdrafts of the States reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude. Overdrafts result either on account of structural imbalances in the budgets of the States or on account of temporary aberrations in the cash flow of the States. Cases where overdrafts occur on account of temporary aberrations are set right during the course of the year and do not affect the Plans of the States, though it does create a ways and means problem for the States temporarily. In cases where there are structural imbalances, it implies inadequacy of resources for financing State expenditure including Plan outlays.

Statement

Statement showing the overdrafts position of States as on 30th December, 1981.*

(Rs. Crores)

States	As on 30-12-1981
1. Assam	34.35
2. Gujarat	10.47
3. Haryana	32.09
4. Himachal Pradesh	1.04
5. Karnataka	11.34
6. Kerala	63.14
7. Madhya Pradesh	78.34
8. Maharashtra	23.24
9. Manipur	31.40
10. Meghalaya	1.33
11. Nagaland	0.73
12. Punjab	102.26
13. Rajasthan	251.16
14. Tripura	10.16
15. West Bengal	215.23

*Figures as on 30th December 1981 are given, as 31-12-1981 was, a closed holiday for the Reserve Bank of India for annual closing of accounts.

Screening of Hindi Films on Air India and Indian Airlines Flights

1013. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to screen Hindi films on the Air India flights; and

(b) whether Government propose considering to screen films on the Indian Airlines flights also to attract passengers and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India has been screening Hindi films on board its B-747 flights on sectors India/USA and India/UK/India effective 26th January, 1982. However, on B-707 flights of the Corporation, screening of films is not possible since the aircraft is not equipped with inflight entertainment system.

(b) Since Indian Airlines flights are of short duration and the time available is barely adequate to complete the meal service on board, the Corporation's aircraft have not been equipped with the facilities necessary to screen films.

Prospects of Economic Cooperation with Japan

1014. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) prospects of further economic co-operation with Japan; and

(b) whether any specific steps have been taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) prospects of further economic cooperation with Japan are good.

(b) Specific proposals are in various stages of formulation and consultation with the Japanese authorities.

Introduction of Boeing-737 Flight from Madurai

1015. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to introduce Boeing-737 flight from Madurai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Madurai is planned to be linked with Madras on a daily basis with B-737 aircraft in Winter 1982-83 Schedule of Indian Airlines.

I.D.A. Assistance to India

1016. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of I.D.A. assistance to India during the fiscal year 1982 and its distribution for various schemes/projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Consequent upon a shortfall in IDA commitment authority in FY 1982 due to reduced contributions by the U.S.A. and major donors, a reduction in IDA assistance to India may be expected. However, the Bank has not yet formally notified the country allocations consequent upon the shortfall and, therefore, the total amount likely to be available to India in FY 1982 is not certain.

Agreements in respect of the following projects have so far been signed with IDA in FY 1982:

(\$ million)	
Name of Projects	Amount of Credit.
N. C. D. C.-II	25
Pazira Fertilizer	400
Korba-II	400
Kanpur Urban Development	25

Additional Domestic Market Borrowing by Public Finance Bodies

1017. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned an additional domestic market borrowing by public finance bodies; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b) with a view to replenish the resources of the All India term lending institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit & Investment corporation of India to meet their growing requirements for financing industrial projects, an aggregate additional market borrowing of Rs. 175 crores was allocated for the year 1981-82 to these institutions. This amount was allocated in addition to the amount of Rs. 525 crores allocated to these institutions at the time of preparation of the Annual Budget for 1981-82.

Manufacturing Programmes of various Divisions of Bangalore Complex of HAL.

1018. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present manufacturing programmes of the various Divisions of the Bangalore Complex of HAL;

(b) whether idle capacity exists in any of the Divisions; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Bangalore Complex of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is manufacturing various types of aircraft and helicopters including aero-engines. It would

not be in the public interest to disclose details of the manufacturing programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps have been and are being taken to minimise the incidence of idle capacity.

Export of Basmati Rice

1019. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Basmati rice exported from India during 1981-82 and the names of the countries to which it was exported; and

(b) the names of the exporting agencies, with the quantity exported by them during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Exports of Basmati rice during 1981-82 (April '81 to Dec.) '81) are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (M. Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1981-82 (April '81 to Dec. '81)	1,65,640.0*	93.99*

*Provisional.

USSR is the major importing country. Some exports have also been made to countries like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Dubai.

(b) Since export of Basmati rice is permitted under OGL, party-wise details are not available.

Production and prices of controlled cloth

1020. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth production during the years 1979, 1980, 1981;

(b) whether Government have decided to reduce the production of controlled cloth;

(c) what is the extent of price increase made since January 1, 1980, in respect of major varieties;

(d) whether there has been a protest against this price increase; and

(i) Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The controlled cloth production by mill sector during the calendar years 1979, 1980 and 1981 was 354.747, 476.330 and 349.815 million squares metres respectively. Janta Cloth Scheme of Handloom sector has not been brought within the framework of the statutory controlled cloth scheme. The production of Janta Cloth during 8 months of the year 1981 (April to November) was 214.890 million metres.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The weighted average increase in the consumer price of the mill-made controlled cloth is 88 per cent over the consumer prices prevailing in 1974. The weighted average increase in the consumer price of dhotis, sarees and long cloth in 65 per cent, 71 per cent and 110 per cent respectively. The price of Janta Cloth produced in the handloom sector has been increased by 15 per cent with effect from 1st July, 1981.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is not possible to reduce prices having regard to the fixed subsidy rates and increase in cost of production.

Inaccurate forecast of weather

1021. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was stated in the TV Hindi and English news on 27th January, 1982 that there shall be heavy fog on 28th January, 1982 which will get cleared by 11.00 a.m. which in fact proved wrong;

(b) whether claims had been made in the past that accurate forecast of weather can be made upto 48 hours in advance;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the forecast did not come true and the steps taken to ensure that weather is predicted correctly as claimed; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In the Hindi and English TV News Bulletin on the 27th January, 1982, likelihood of the recurrence of fog in the morning on 28th January 1982 with likelihood to clear up by 11.00 A.M. was forecast. The weather forecast which covers an area of 50 Nautical Miles around Delhi proved correct as fog was reported from Palam, Safdarjung airport and many outlying areas of Delhi. Palam airport reported heavy fog with visibility reduced to 100 metres. The fog cleared by 10.25 A.M.

(b) The local forecasts are valid for next 24 hours and generally have the accuracy of 80 to 90 per cent. Weather outlook for subsequent 24 hours in also issued along with the local forecast.

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

बन्द पड़े विनोद तथा विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स का अधिग्रहण का प्रस्ताव

1022. श्री सत्य नारायण जट्टा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश की विनोद तथा विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स नामक दो कपड़ा मिलों को बन्द कर दिया गया है जिस के फलस्वरूप हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन मिलों का अधिग्रहण किए जाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रस्ताव किया है; और यदि हां, तो कब, और उनके अधिग्रहण के सम्बन्ध में उन के मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उन के पत्र दिनांक 16-12-81 के उत्तर में यह बताने का अनुरोध किया गया था कि क्या वे अधिग्रहण में विद्यमान प्रबन्धकीय तथा वित्तीय उत्तरदायित्वों को लेना चाहेंगे ।

Robbery of gold biscuits from State Bank of India, South Bombay

1023. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 75 gold biscuits weighing 10 grams each and valued at Rs. 1.30 lakhs had been stolen from the main branch of the State Bank of India in South Bombay on December 30, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that a shortage of 75 pieces of gold each weighing 10 gms (total 750 gms) had occurred in the stock of gold held by its Bombay Main Branch on behalf of Hatti Gold Mines Company Ltd. The shortage came to light when the Joint Custodians of Gold verified the stocks of gold on 2nd January, 1982. State Bank of India reported the matter immediately to the local police and the police have been able to recover 740 gms. of gold so far. Police investigations are not yet concluded.

Pay scales of auditmen

1024. SHRI KRISHNA PRAKASH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay scales of auditmen throughout India have been under arbitration since August, 1981, similarly *denovode* termination in the wage structure of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is also under reference to arbitration; and

(b) if so, when the award is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The demand of the Staff Side of the Departmental Council (JCM) of Indian Audit and Accounts Department for revision of pay scales of Auditors (who until 31st March, 1973 were designated as Upper Division Clerks) was referred to arbitration in August, 1981.

There has been no request from the Staff Side for referring their demand for *de novo* determination of the wage structure in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department to arbitration.

(b) The date by which the award can be expected cannot be indicated at this stage.

Bonus for policy holders declared by L.I.C.

1025. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has declared bonus before December, 1981 for the two-year valuation period ended March, 1981 for policy holders and if so, the rate of bonus; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). While, in the normal course, the actuarial valuation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1981, should have been completed by the end of 1981, there was some delay in completing the work for the reason, *inter alia*, of power cuts in certain States which affected collation and tabulation of data. The valuation was completed in January, 1982.

On the basis of the valuation, the LIC has declared bonus of Rs. 28.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on endowment assurances and Rs. 35.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on wholelife assurances.

महाराष्ट्र बैंक में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

1026. श्री राम कृष्ण मोरे : क्या श्रित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र बैंक में वर्ष 1976 से 1980 के दौरान भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों

की कुल संख्या के बारे में वर्गवार व्यौरे क्या हैं;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) क्या उन की संख्या में कोई कमी हुई है, और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और इस कमी को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ?

श्रित संत्रालय से उप संत्रां (अ) जनार्दन पुजारी): (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1976 से 1980 तक के दौरान बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र में विभिन्न कार्डरों में भर्ती किए गए और नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या हर वर्ष अलग-अलग होती है। वास्तविक स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष		अधिकारी		लिपिक		अधिनस्थ कर्मचारी	
कुल	अ०ज०/अ०ज०ज०	कुल	अ०ज०/अ०ज०ज०	कुल	अ०ज०/अ०ज०ज०	कुल	अ०ज०/अ०ज०ज०
1976 101	15	491	223	110	37		
1977 120	13	695	300	144	53		
1978 172	65	1106	163	242	77		
1979 76	13	592	229	195	86		
1980 67	12	641	73	341	66		

Unauthorised construction in Delhi Cantonment area

1027. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices under section 195 of the Cantonment Act and under section 256 of the Cantonment Act, 1924 have been issued to the persons who had made unauthorised constructions and encroached upon the Cantonment Land in Delhi Cantonment area;

(b) if so, the number of persons to whom such notices were issued indicating the dates of these notices and also the number of persons to whom notices under section 256 were not issued even with the non-compliance of notices under section 185 and whether the authorities have been pursuing a policy of pick and choose in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons why uniform policy is not being adopted and why only some individuals are being harassed by threatening them with demolition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). During the year 1981, notices under Section 185 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 were issued in respect of unauthorised construction in 18 cases, out of which notices under Section 256 *ibid* were issued in 14 cases. A statement containing relevant particulars is attached.

(c) *Prima facie*, there appears to have been differing treatment in the four remaining cases. In two cases, the Cantonment Board, instead of issuing notices under Section 256 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, decided to take eviction proceedings against the individuals concerned. In the third case, the individual to whom the notice was issued has died and the matter is under further consideration

of the Board. In the fourth case, an application was made to the Board for compounding the offence of unauthorised construction and the applicant has been advised to submit his application through the original allottee of the property.

Coordination between State and Central Government Tourism Departments

1028. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that there is no proper co-ordination between the State and Central Government Tourism Department; and

(b) do government propose taking steps to give better facilities to the tourists (particularly foreign tourists) and to give better comforts to tourists at reasonable cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a). No, Sir. There is adequate coordination between Central and State Department of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism in the country.

(b): Yes, Sir. Steps proposed for providing facilities for tourists include different categories of accommodation, transportation, recreational and sports facilities; wayside amenities, information and guide services, sight-seeing and conducted coach tour facilities, Cultural/entertainment programmes for tourists, etc.

There will be a range in the cost of facilities provided depending upon their nature and scope, including low-priced tariff for Youth hostels and coach tours.

Grievances of J.C.B. Staff

1029. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the General Body Meeting of Joint Cipher Bureau Sports, the staff has explained to JCB authority that they will not participate in JCB Annual Day because their genuine grievances are not redressed;

(b) whether the JCB authority is exerting undue influence and coercion on the staff to join the JCB Day celebration;

(c) how the staff can be expected to join the festivals when their recruitment rules have not been amended to their advantage and are hanging fire for the last 5-6 years;

(d) whether in the past too the staff were required to appear at the written test but they en-mass refused to appear in the test although they were present in the office on the test dates; and

(e) whether Government propose to waive the condition of test and raise the departmental quota of promotion to the post of Technical Assistant to 75 per cent?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Recruitment Rules for various posts in the JCB were revised in 1980 vide Statutory Rules & Orders 306 dated 9-10-1980 keeping in view the professional requirement of the Organisation, and the promotional avenues of departmental employees.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता, कानपुर के
अधीन कार्यालयों से काम करने वाले
रिश्तेदार

1030. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस प्रकार के आदेश हैं कि
मंत्रालय के छोटे कार्यालयों में जिनमें

कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6 अथवा 7 व्यक्ति
हो एक साथ दो सगे सम्बन्धी काम नहीं कर
सकते ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क
समाहर्ता, कानपुर के अधीन ऐसे कार्यालयों
के नाम क्या हैं जिन में दो अथवा अधिक
सगे रिश्तेदार एक ही स्थान पर काम कर
रहे हैं ; और

(ग) उन को अलग अलग स्थानों पर
नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस
बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग).
प्रश्न के (क) भाग से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है
कि उस में प्रयुक्त "सगे सम्बन्धी" अभिव्यक्ति
में वस्तुतः कौन कौन से संबंधी आते हैं।
सम्भवतः यहां संदर्भ "निकट रक्त संबंधियों"
का है जैसे भाई, बहन, पिता और पुत्र तथा
शायद पति और पत्नी। रिश्तेदारों के संबंध
में सूचना रिकार्ड में तत्काल नहीं रखी जाती।
अतः, यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता
कि ऐसे रिश्तेदार किसी ऐसे छोटे कार्यालय
में हैं अथवा नहीं जिस में 6-7 व्यक्ति
कार्यरत हैं। फिर भी, ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों
के लिए जिन का परस्पर रक्त संबंध हो,
एक ही कार्यालय में काम करने के बारे में
कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है।

सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में कम उत्पादन

1031. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में उत्पादन उनकी
अधिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता से कम हो
रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन एककों की पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिये क्या बंदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि ऐसे कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान सरकारी उद्योगों में संस्थापित क्षमता की तुलना में उत्पादन कम रहने का हवाला देते हुए क्षमता के उपयोग के प्रति उच्च स्तर की ओर है। उद्यमों के कार्य निष्पादन का हाल ही में जायजा लेने से यह पता चला है कि सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यनिष्पादन के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए किए गए अनेक उपायों के फलस्वरूप सरकारी क्षेत्र के बहुत से उद्यमों/एककों में क्षमता का काफी अधिक उपयोग हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकारी, सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यचालन की लगातार समीक्षा करती है और उस ने उन का कार्य निष्पादन सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख उपाय किए हैं :—

(1) सरकार, सरकारी उद्यमों में, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से परिवहन, बिजली, आधारभूत कच्चे माल आदि जैसी अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करके शीर्ष स्तरीय परिवेक्षण करती है।

(2) महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के चुनीदा उद्यमों के कार्यनिष्पादन की जांच करने और उन के प्रचालन परिणामों को बेहतर बनाने की दृष्टि से उपाय सुझाने के लिये विशेष समिति गठित की गई है।

(3) प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रत्येक उद्यम के कार्य निष्पादन तिमाही समीक्षा बैठकों में आवश्यक परिवेक्षण करना, ताकि जहां आवश्यक हो सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही कर सके।

(4) शीर्ष प्रबन्धकीय कामियों के चयन और मूल्यांकन में सुधार करना तथा शीर्षस्थ रिक्त पदों को ठीक समय पर भरना।

(5) औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिए मजूरी विवादों का शीघ्र निपटान करना;

(6) संतोलक सुविधाओं और निजी उपयोगार्थ बिजलीघरों में आवश्यक अतिरिक्त पूंजी निवेश की मजूरी देना; और

(7) सरकारी उद्यमों का कार्यचालन सुधारने, विशेषकर नये 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के मूल सूत्र के अन्तर्गत कार्यकुशलता, क्षमता का उपयोग बढ़ाने और आंतरिक संसाधन जुटाने पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1982 उत्पादकता वर्ष घोषित करना

India Investment Centre

1032. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Investment Centre has outlived its utility;

(b) if not, what are the statistics of the successful cases assisted by IIC; and

(c) what were the statistics of the specific proposals successfully implemented with the assistance of the overseas offices of IIC?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Indian Investment Centre is providing useful services in regard to promotion of foreign collaboration, import of technology, etc. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 8664 dated the 24th April, 1981 and 8721 dated the 24th April, 1981.

(b) and (c). The Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre is laid on the Table of the House every year. Report supplies adequate information about the number of cases assisted by the Centre and its other activities.

Payment of Overtime in Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Institutions

1033. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in public sector undertakings, banks and institutions financially controlled or helped by the Government, the employees loiter away during working hours or keep on accumulating the work and manipulate to sit on overtime work;

(b) has it always and at all times been ensured that the employees detained on overtime work are supervisory Officers; and

(c) details of the steps taken to curb/abolish the payment of overtime and instead employ more people to do the job thereby helping reduce unemployment; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Payment of overtime in public enterprises, banks, etc. is regulated as per the rules framed by them from time to time. Recourse to overtime work is taken wherever considered unavoidable. The need for this arises on account of urgency for completing certain jobs rather than on account of insufficiency of staff or bad allocation of work amongst workforce.

Government have already instructed the public enterprises and banks etc. to take measures for curtailing overtime payment. Officers of public sector enterprises and banks are not, however, entitled to any overtime payments.

OK Passengers harassed at Bombay Airport

1034. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Bombay/Cochin

passengers especially coming from the Gulf areas are put to unnecessary harassment in the Bombay Airport;

(b) whether it is a fact that chance passengers are permitted to travel while OK passengers are refused;

(c) whether it is also a fact that OK passengers are refused while the aircraft is not carrying passengers up to its full capacity;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Bombay/Cochin flight is mostly delayed deliberately to create confusion;

(e) the dates on which the Trivandrum-Cochin flight has taken off on scheduled time and the dates on which the plane was not carrying up to its capacity during the last three months; and

(f) whether an enquiry is proposed to be conducted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Bombay Cochin flight are sometimes extremely congested and the passengers coming from the gulf find it difficult to ensure accommodation.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधीन चल रहे मिलों का अधिकरण

1035. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधीन काम करने वाली मिलों को जनता कपड़ा बनाने के लिए कोई राज सहायता दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ख) निगम के अधीन काम करने वाली मिलों द्वारा 1979, 1980 और 1981 क्रमशः के दौरान कितने कपड़े का उत्पादन किया और क्रमशः कितना कपड़ा बेचा;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधीन काम करने वाली मिलों को औसत डेढ़ करोड़ रु० की हानि हो रही है और यदि हां, तो यह हानि कब से हो रही है और इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्री० ए० संगमा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित कपड़ों पर 1.5 रु० से ले कर 2.00 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर तक की दर से राज सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित और बेचे गए कपड़े का वर्ष-वार ब्योरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है : -

वर्ष	कपड़े का उत्पादन	कपड़े को बिक्री
	मिलियन मीटर में	मिलियन मीटर में
1978-79	940	920
1979-80	843	890
1980-81	941	950

*इस में फेन्ट्स, रैज तथा चिड़ी शामिल हैं ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम 1979-80 को छोड़ कर 1974-75 से 1.5 करोड़ रु० से अधिक का मासिक औसत घाटा उठा

रहा है । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मासिक औसत घाटा लगभग 5.44 करोड़ रु० है ।

Expenditure Incurred on construction of 5 Star Hotels during Current Year

1036. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on the construction of Five-Star-Hotels during the current year and the expected cost of the same by the time they are completed; and

(b) whether the construction work of these hotels is going on as per schedule and would they be completed before the commencement of the Asian Games this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). There are ten hotels (including one expansion) planned for the 5 star category, under construction in New Delhi in connection with the Asian Games 1982. Some of these hotel projects are expected to be fully completed by the time of the Asian Games, while others are likely to be ready only partially. The construction work is progressing as per schedule to achieve the target dates of completion.

A statement showing the estimated cost, expenditure reported to have been incurred upto 15-2-1982, total number of rooms planned and the number of rooms likely to be completed before

Asian Games, in respect of each hotel project is as follows:—

Name of the Hotel	Estimated Cost in	Expenditure upto 15-2-82 (Rs. in crores)	Total No. of rooms	Rooms likely to be completed by Asian Games.
1. Hotel Samarat (I.T.D.C.)	18.00	7.0419	300	300
2. Sardar Patel Marg (DD/NDMC/Taj Group)	33.00	12.95	500	200
3. Bhikaji Cama Place (Asian Hotels Ltd.)	33.68	14.41	588	300
4. Surya International Hotel (New Friends Colony) ;	15.50	6.51	268	258
5. Siddhartha Intercontinental Hotels (I) Ltd. (Vasant Vihar)	9.90	4.4482	156	156
6. Cenaru Hotel (HCI)	20.56	7.80	400	200
7. Maurya Sheraton (Expansion)	6.40	2.35	122	122
8. Park Hotel (Northern Enterprises Corporation Pvt. Ltd.)	17.17	7.97	231	100
9. Bar akhanmba Lane (M/s Bharat Hotels Ltd.)	36.00	4.50	500	150
10. Windsor Place (M/s. Pure Drinks New Delhi) Ltd.	35.65	5.00	425	110

Promotion of Stenographers between the C.S.S.S. and A.F.H.Q.SS

1037. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be selection grade issued by Ministry of the House indicating:

(a) the necessity of bringing about the ratio of promotion of stenographers between the CSSS and AFHQSS when they are two different Services and more so when the ration of promotion through Deptt. Exam. of SO is not taken into account in which Stenographers of CSSS appear in the matter of implementing the Ministry of Home Affairs OM of 12th November, 1975;

(b) does the stagnation still persist even after introducing the selection grade in AFHQ for Stenographers based on the lines existing in CSSS; was the same created in AFHQ as a result of the 3rd Pay Commission's recommendations or otherwise;

(c) how is it that the OM giving selection grade issued by Ministry of Home Affairs has been extended to AFHQ when the other OM's have not been; and

(d) will the errors be rectified; if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) While upgrading certain posts of stenographers Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' in the AFHQSS, promotion prospects of their counterparts in CSSS were taken into consideration and parity was brought about in the ratio of posts in the higher to low grades.

(b) Selection Grade posts in Grade 'C' of the AFHQSS were sanctioned on the basis of instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance. However, stagnation in this Grade still persists.

(c) Government orders on service matters issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs which are of general applicability

lity to all Central Government employees are extended to Civilian employees of the AFHQ and its organisations.

(d) Does not arise.

Remittances from foreign countries

1038. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) remittances from foreign countries during the last five years; and

(b) remittances from the Gulf countries the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The quick and provisional estimates of non-export receipt for the last five calendar years are as follows:—

Year	Rs. in crores
1977	1908 33
1978	2218 75
1979	2775 28
1980	4467 28
1981	4621 76

The above figures represent gross non-export receipts such as shipping, insurance, dividend and tourism receipts etc. besides four heads of receipts relevant to the term "Inward Remittances" namely. (i) family maintenance,

(ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfers (iv) money order receipts.

(b) Country-wise details about remittances are not available since according to the current regulations the details of remittances of Rs. 10,000 and below are not required to be reported to Reserve Bank of India by the Authorised Dealers.

Profit Remitted Abroad by Multi-National Companies

1039. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money as profit remitted abroad by the multinational companies during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to nationalise these companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement of profit remitted by the foreign branches and the dividend remitted by the foreign companies during the last two available years is attached.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, For all approved foreign investment Government accord non-discriminatory treatment.

Statement

Remittances made by Foreign Companies

(In rupees crores)

year	Profits	Dividends
1977-78	10.13	68.01
1978-79	10.24	54.35

Orders for Foreign Project contracts by Public Sector Companies

1040. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orders for foreign project contracts won by the Public sector companies under his Ministry during the last three years separately; and

(b) what are the net losses or profits of these companies in their overseas operations during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Projects & Equipment Corporation of India is the only public sector company under the Commerce Ministry which is engaged in obtaining foreign project contracts and has secured 1 contract worth Rs. 0.09 crores in 1978-79, 3 contracts worth Rs. 29.04 crores in 1979-80 and 3 contracts worth Rs. 57.90 crores in 1980-81.

(b) The Projects & Equipment Corporation of India has earned Rs. 1 lakh and 92 thousand on the three completed projects. As regards the remaining contracts the profit can be worked out only after the completion of the project.

Loans granted to SC/ST by Nationalised Banks

1041. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(b) whether instalments of the loans advanced to SCs/STs are being received by the nationalised banks regularly;

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(c) if not, what is the number of cases where it is irregular, bank-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Public Sector Banks had outstanding priority sector advances to borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes amounting to Rs. 169 crores in June, 1979 which increased to 339 crores by December, 1980. Data for later period have not yet become available.

(b) to (d). Information regarding recovery of advances from borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is collected only in respect of advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. For the quarter ending December, 1980 the overdues of these borrowers under the DRI Scheme amounted to Rs. 17.10 crores accounting for Rs. 68.93 per cent of the total demand. The number of accounts to which these overdues relate is not yielded by the reporting system.

An improvement in the return flow of funds is sought to be achieved by the banks through formulation of viable schemes, improved quality of appraisal and provision of coastal and guidance to the borrowers in proper utilisation of credit.

Mills under control of National Textile Corporation

1042. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mills are under the control of National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of the mills and their location; and

(c) how many mills are working at profit and how many are in loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The National Textile Corporation owns 103 textile mills. In addition, the Corporation is managing 9 other mills whose management has been taken over by the Government. A statement indicating the names and location of these mills is enclosed.

(c) Out of 109 Mills in production under the Corporation, 20 mills are making profit according to the provisional working results for the period April—December, 1961.

Statement

*Names of the mills and their location
Nationalised mills*

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Azam Jahl Mills, Laxmipura, Warrangal.

2. Anantapur Cotton Mills, Yerraguntapalli (P.O. Tadapatri).

3. Nataraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Nirmal.

4. Netha Spg. Mills, Elchiguda, Secunderabad.

5. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Ranigunta

6. Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni.

KARNATAKA

7. Mehboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga.

8. Minerva Mills, Bangalore.

9. Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills, Bangalore.

10. Shri Yallamma Cotton, Woollen & Silk Mills Devangere.

KERALA

11. Parvahti Mills, Quilon.

12. Allagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills Alagappa Nagar.

13. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore.

14. Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur.

15. Vijiymohini Mills, Trivandrum.

MAHE

6. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pondicherry.

DELHI

7. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.
PUNJAB

6. Dayalbag Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar.

7. Suraj Textile Mills, Malout.

8. Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.

9. Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar.

RAJASTHAN

4. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.

5. Edward Mills, Beawar.

6. Shri Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar.

GUJARAT

25. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

26. Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

27. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

28. New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

29. Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.

30. Rajnagar Textile Mills, Ahmedabad. (Unit No. 1)

31. Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 2, Ahmedabad.

32. Jahangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

33. Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.

34. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.

35. Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam.

36. Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad.

MADHYA PRADESH

37. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.

38. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.
39. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.
40. Hira Mills, Ujjain.
41. New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal.
42. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ranandgaon.
43. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.

MAHARASHTRA NORTH

44. India United Mills No. 1. Bombay.
45. India United Mills No. 2, Bombay.
46. India United Mills No. 3 Bombay.
47. India United Mills No. 4, Bombay.
48. India United Mills No. 5, Bombay.
49. India United Mills Dye Works, Bombay.
50. Model Mills Nagpur, Nagpur.
51. R.S.R. Gopaldas Mehta Spg. Wvg. Mills, Akola.
52. Vidarbha Mills (Berar), Achalpur.
53. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills. Hinganghat
54. Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.

MAHARASHTRA SOUTH.

55. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
56. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad.
57. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.
58. Appollo Textile Mills, Bombay.
59. Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi.
60. Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon Bombay.
61. New Hind Textile Mills. Bombay.
62. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
63. Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.

64. Dhule Textile Mills, Bombay.
65. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.

TAMIL NADU.

66. Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore.
67. Cambodia Mills. Coimbatore.
68. Kishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore.
69. Sri Rangavilas Gng, Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
69. Sri Rangavilas Gng, Spg. & Wvg. imbatore.
71. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
72. Balaramavarma Textiles, Shencottah.
73. Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.
74. Sri Sarada Mills, Coimbatore.
75. Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore.
76. Pankaja Mills. Coimbatore.
77. Pioneer Spinners, Kamudakudi.
78. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit, Kalyakoil.
79. Sri Kothandram Spg. Mills, Madurai.

PONDICHERRY.

80. Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry.

UTTAR PRADESH.

81. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.
82. Muir Mills, Kanpur.
83. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.
84. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.
85. Bijli Cotton Mills. Hathras.

WEST BENGAL

86. Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah.
87. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, No. 1, Konnagar.
88. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, No. 2, Kataganj.

89. Central Cotton Mills, Howrah.
90. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.
91. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore.
92. Jyoti Weaving Factory. Calcutta.
93. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra.
94. Sree Mahalaxmi Mills, Palta.
95. Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar.
96. Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar.
97. Kanoria Industries, Konnagar.
98. Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sodepore.
99. Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore.

ASSAM

100. Associated Industries (Assam), Chandrapur.

BIHAR

101. Bihar Co-operative Wvg. & Spg. Mills. Mokameh.
102. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya.

ORISSA

103. Orissa Cotton Mills, Cuttack.

MANAGED MILLS.

104. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur.
105. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
106. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry.
107. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, Allahabad.
108. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan.
109. Rae Bareilly Textile Mills, Rae Bareilly.
110. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills. Kanpur.
111. Atherton West, Kanpur.
112. Mohini Mills, Calcutta.

Setting up of Micronised MICA Units by MTC

1043. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mica Trading Corporation has set up or propose to set up any Micronised Mica Units and wet ground Mica units during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the location of each plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Mica Trading Corporation proposes to set up these units during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The proposed location of both the units is Abhrak Nagar near Kodarma in the State of Bihar.

Expenditure on TA, DA, Transfers and Posting in Defence Accounts Department.

1044. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on TA/DA and on transfers and postings in Defence Accounts Department during the last three years;

(b) whether it is not possible to minimise such heavy expenditures by evolving scientific, State-wise and command-wise postings in all ranks of Defence Accounts Department except IDAS officers; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The

expenditure incurred during the last three years is as under:—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
TA/DA	33.22	28.80	38.46
Transfers and Postings	13.78	14.40	12.88
TOTAL	47.00	43.20	51.34

(b) and (c). The organisation of the Defence Accounts Department follows the organisational set-up of the Defence Services and Ordnance Factories. In a department with an All-India character, transfers are unavoidable to meet the administrative needs. However, these are kept to the minimum in the light of the instructions issued by the Government for economy in expenditure.

Agricultural Exports

1045. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the estimate of agricultural exports during the year 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Estimated exports of major agricultural items such as Tobacco, Cashew, Spices (excluding small cardamom) oilcakes, HPS Groundnuts, Castor oil, Processed foods, Shallac, Rice, Sugar (excluding plantations viz. Tea/Coffee and Cotton raw) during 1980-81 provisionally amounted to about Rs. 1054 crores.

Bank Loans for the poor

1046. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance has directed all the nationalised banks to increase more bank loans for the poor;

(b) if so, whether he has urged the nationalised banks to provide more loans for improving the lot of weaker sections in rural areas;

(c) whether he has also suggested that there should be closer contact between the State Governments and the banks for improving the economic conditions of the poor;

(d) whether any directive in this regard has been issued to all the nationalised banks; and

(e) if so, whether the banks have assured to implement the suggestions contained in the Ministry's directive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER THE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Banks have been asked to increase their priority sector lendings from 33-1/3 per cent to 40 per cent of their total advances by 1985. At least 40 per cent of the advances to priority sectors (i.e. 16 per cent of the total advances) should be extended to agriculture and allied activities by 1985. The concept of weaker sections has been introduced within the two main priority sectors viz. agriculture and small scale industries and suitable sub-targets have been fixed. Accordingly 50 per cent of the total direct agricultural advances should be extended by the banks to the weaker sections in agriculture by 1983. Advances to the weaker sections in small scale industries should constitute 12.5 per cent of the total bank advances, to small scale industries by 1985. For implementing the 20 Point Programme, State Governments have been asked to take supportive action to facilitate bank assistance for the beneficiaries under the pro-

gramme. Necessity of efficient coordination between the banks' and State Governments' staff at the field level has been repeatedly emphasised. With the objective to provide full employment in rural areas to the identified target groups, Government of India introduced integrated rural development programme which is being implemented by banks. Under this programme, 600 families identified as the poorest in each block would be assisted each year during the Sixth Plan period. Each block would receive an assistance of Rs. 5 lacs every year during the Sixth Plan period, which shall be provided by the Central and the concerned State Govt. on 50:50 basis, the provision made for all the blocks being of the order of Rs. 1500 crores during the Sixth Plan. Institutional finance of the order of Rs. 3000 crores would be needed for the programme during the current Plan period.

A meeting of the Chief Executives of Public sector banks and Chief Secretaries/representatives of State Governments was held on 21-11-1981 to review the flow of credit from the public sector banks to the weaker sections of the community as part of their lending to priority sectors and beneficiaries of Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and Integrated Rural Development Programme and to consider measures necessary to improve the volume and direction of bank credit towards the target groups. Commercial banks have since been given detailed instructions by the RBI to increase the pace of lending to the weaker sections under the programme. Instructions given to commercial banks are expected to ensure sufficient expansion of credit facilities to weaker sections.

In a more recent meeting of Chief Executives of Public sector banks held on 15-2-1982, presided over by the Union Finance Minister the banks agreed to take all possible steps to increase their lending to weaker sections and beneficiaries of the new Twenty Point Programme of the Prime Minister.

Request to State Governments for Reopening closed cotton Textile Mills

1047. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have requested the State Governments to take initiative to reopen cotton textile mills which are lying closed due to labour problems;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that at the end of September, 1981, 22 cotton textile mills, 14 spinning mills and 8 composite mills were lying closed;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that some of these remained closed on account of labour unrest and the others put down their shutters on account of non-viability and financial difficulties; and

(d) if so, how many State Governments have so far taken action in regard to reopening of the cotton textile mills which were closed or which were lying idle and by what time the Union Government are confident that all the textile mills will function normally?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No such general request has been made to State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Special Pay to Tax Assistants

1048. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance has submitted its report to give Special Pay to Tax Assistants working in the Internal/Special Audit Parties in the Income-tax Department;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Committee of the Departmental Council asked for some information from the Staff Side in July, 1980. The Staff Side furnished the information in August, 1981. Since, then, the matter has been under consideration in consultation with the Department of Expenditure. The matter will be placed again before the Committee after a view is taken in the light of the advice of Department of Expenditure.

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage as to when the Sub-Committee is likely to submit its final report.

Construction of Building for Reserve Bank of India at Nagpur

1049. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of a building for the Reserve Bank of Nagpur during the last six months;

(b) if no progress was made, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the departments which are proposed to be shifted to Nagpur from Bombay; and

(d) what are the specific duties of these departments, the number of employees in each such departments and the specific reasons for the proposed shifting of each of these?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that preliminary plans for the construction of the building prepared by the Architect have since been submitted by the Bank to the

Municipal Corporation. Pending receipt of sanction, detailed structural and architectural drawings are being prepared.

(c) and (d). Departments to be shifted to the new building will be finally decided by the Reserve Bank when the building becomes ready for occupation depending upon the bank's needs at that time. The main reasons for shifting are operational convenience and shortage of accommodation in Bombay.

Jute Mills taken over by Central Government

1050. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names and number of jute mills which have been taken over by the Central Government during the year 1980;

(b) what amount has been spent by Government on each mill since it has been taken over; and

(c) whether any money was also paid by Government to the mill-owners and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government did not take over any jute mill during 1980. However, Government nationalised the following six jute mills in 1980:

- (i) National Jute Company Ltd.
- (ii) Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd.
- (iii) Khardah Company Ltd.
- (iv) Kinnison Jute Mills Company Ltd.
- (v) R.B.H.M. Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd.
- (vi) Union Jute Company Ltd.

(b) Government have so far, sanctioned release of funds in the shape of loans for modernisation and rene-

ventions under the scheme of rehabilitation as indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) National	48.00
(ii) Aledandra	19.60
(iii) Khandah	33.45
(iv) Kinnison	9.98
(v) Union	29.52

In view of very old machinery of R.B.H.M., releases of funds to RBHM are being separately considered.

Besides this, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has sanctioned the bridging loans as mentioned below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) National	150.00
(ii) Alexandra	78.55
(iii) Khardah	77.03
(iv) Kinnison	154.25
(v) R.B.H.M.	136.40
(vi) Union	175.36

(c) Government have not paid any money to the mill-owners.

Sale of Liquor in Clubs and Hotels of Delhi

1051. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state is it true that all the clubs and hotels in the Union Territory of Delhi have been allowed to sell liquor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): No Sir. Only 26 'Star', category hotels in Delhi which are on the approved list of the Department of Tourism have been granted licences to serve liquor.

It has also been decided to renew the licences of 14 clubs with effect

from 1.1.82, which had not been renewed since 1.4.78. However, out of these 14 clubs, only 11 have got their licences approved so far.

Unbanked Centres in Himachal Pradesh

1052. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the unbanked centres where the opening of branches of nationalised banks has been recommended by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the names of the centres for which the branches have been sanctioned alongwith the names of the banks which have been allotted these branches, district-wise; and

(c) the likely date by which the remaining branches would be sanctioned and the licences issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c). The current branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covers the period January 1979 to March 1982. Under this policy, the Government of Himachal Pradesh had recommended to the Reserve Bank in December 1979, 50 centres in the State for location of bank offices. In November, 1980 the State Government had forwarded to the Reserve Bank a further list of 29 centres for opening bank offices. Relevant information in this regard are set out in statements I & II respectively. For drawing up the branch expansion programme for the licencing policy period 1982-85, the State Government have been recently addressed by the Reserve Bank of India.

Statement I

List of Centres Recommended by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh in December, 1979 to the Reserve Bank of India for Branch Opening

District	Name of centre	Allottee Bank	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Chamba	1. Chitrari	State Bank of India	Licence pending
	2. Gehra	United Commercial Bank	Office opened
	3. Bairagarh	—	Lacks infrastructure facilities.
	4. Kihar	—	Do.
Mandi	5. Kotlu	—	Do.
	6. Bhararu	—	Do.
	7. Jaidevi	State Bank of Patiala	Office pered
	8. Bullichauki	Himachal Gramin Bank	Licence perdir g
	9. Bhamblar	Do	Do.
Solan	10. Jaunaji	State Bank of India	Office opened
	11. Darlaghat	United Commercial Bank	Do.
	12. Patta Mehlog	Punjab & Sind Bank	Do.
	13. Ramshehr	United Commercial Bank	Do.
	14. Balera	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending
Kinnaur	15. Kalpa	Do.	Office opened
	16. Sangla	United Commercial Bank.	Do.
	17. Sungra	State Bank of India	Do.
Lahaul & Spiti	18. Jalama	United Commercial Bank.	Do.
	19. Sundhu	State Bank of India	Licence perdir g
Hamirpur	20. Rangas	United Commercial Bank	Office opened
	21. Awahadevi	State Bank of Patiala	Do.
	22. Ladrauri	Punjab National Bank	Do.
	23. Gadsa	Himachal Gramin Bank	Do.
Kulu	24. Fojal	Punjab National Bank	Do.
	25. Sainj	State Bank of India	Licence pending
	26. Dalas	Himachal Gramin Bank	Office opened

District	Name of Centre	Allottee Bank	Remarks
Simla	27. Dral	State Bank of Patiala	Licence pending
	28. Sainj	Punjab National Bank	Office opened
	29. Nerwa	United Commercial Bank	Office opened
	30. Khadrāla	Central Bank of India	Do.
	31. Mandhol	State Bank of India	Do.
Kangra	32. Dhira	Himachal Gramin Bank	Do.
	33. Chadhia	Do.	Do.
	34. Khundia	United Commercial Bank	Do.
	35. Sulha	Himachal Gramin Bank	Licence pending
	36. Alampur	Do.	Office opened
	37. Bhadwar	Do.	Do.
	38. Chadi	Do.	Licence pending
Una	39. Haroli	Central Bank of India	Office opened
	40. Nehrian	United Commercial Bank	Do.
	41. Lathayan	Do.	Do.
	42. Chowki Manayar	Punjab National Bank	Do.
Bilaspur	43. Nambol	State Bank of India	Do.
	44. Kuthera	United Commercial Bank	Do.
	45. Hatwor	Punjab National Bank	Do.
Sirmur	46. Naura	State Bank of India	Do.
	47. Naurag	United Commercial Bank	Do.
	48. Ronhat	State Bank of Patiala	Licence pending
	49. Kaulawala Hood	Punjab National Bank	Do.
	50. Dhau'akuan Rampur	State Bank of India	Office opened.

Statement-II

List of Centres recommended by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to the Reserve Bank of India for Branch opening

District	Name of Centre	Allottee Bank	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Una	1. Kharwain	Punjab National Bank	Allotment pending
	2. Suhari Takoli	United Commercial Bank	Office opened
Bilaspur	3. Gehrwin	Do.	Allotment pending Lead Bank has been requested to consider opening a branch.
	4. Kalol	—	
Mandi	5. Pinglo		State Govt. requested to suggest alternate centre.
	6. Jamni		Do.
	7. Dhalwan		Do.
	8. Bagsaid		Do.
Chamba	9. Holi		Lead Bank has been requested to consider opening a branch.
Simla	10. Mandal	United Commercial Bank	Allotment per dirg.
	11. Pandranoo		Lead Bank has been requested to consider opening a Branch.
	12. Ghanahati	Punjab National Bank	Allotment per dirg
	13. Kholighat	State Bank of India	Do.
	14. Bhoru	United Commercial Bank	Bank branch already functioning.
Sirmur	15. Tamla		Lead Bank has been requested to consider opening a branch.
Solan	16. Kuther	United Commercial Bank	Allotment per dirg
	17. Domehar	State Bank of Patiala	Do.
	18. Sadhupul	United Commercial Bank	Do
Hamirpur	19. Bhumpal	Punjab National Bank	Do.
	20. Kangoo	State Bank of India	Do.
	21. Galore	Punjab National Bank	Do

District	Name of Centre	Allottee Bank	Remarks
Kannaur	22. Tapri	United Commercial Bank	Office opened
Kulu	23. Shawar	Himachal Gramin Bank	Allotment pending
Kangra	24. Badoh	Himachal Gramin Bank	Do.
	25. Mangwal	..	State Government requested to suggest alternate Centre.
	26. Guler	..	Do.
	27. Ghamukha	..	Do.
	28. Tihri	..	Do.
	29. Dadasiba	Punjab National Bank	Bank branch already functioning.

Setting up of Task Forces of Ex-Servicemen

1053. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up 2 Task Forces of Ex-Servicemen to execute Ecological Development Plants in selected areas of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of these two areas alongwith the pattern of the functioning of the Task Forces, names, of the areas selected for the purpose and the date with effect from which the Task Forces will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) For carrying out programmes of protection of the ecological balance, the question of setting up Task Forces of ex-servicemen is being considered. The areas identified in the State of Himachal Pradesh for deployment of such Task Forces of ex-servicemen are in Lahaul Spiti, Chamba, Kangra and Una Districts.

The precise pattern of the functioning of the Task Forces is under examination.

Trade Enquiries Resulting from India's Participation in International Exhibitions

1054. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of International Exhibitions where India participated during the last two years;

(b) the details of trade enquiries generated during these fairs/exhibitions; and

(c) the transactions finalised during these fairs/exhibitions?

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

(b) The trade enquiries generated at these fairs covered a wide range of products like engineering products, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, plastics, food products, beverages, handicrafts, sports goods, leather products etc.

Statement

*Statement showing Trade Fair Authority of India's participation in International Fairs/
Organisation of exclusive Indian Exhibitions abroad during 1980-81 and
1981-82 alongwith details of business finalised*

Sl. No.	Name of the event	Business finalised (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1980-81:		
1	Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy), April 1980 . . .	52.36
2	Indian Trade Exhibition, Dubai (UAE), May 1980 . . .	696.20
3	Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain), June 1980 .	10.50
4	Poznan International Fair, Poznan (Poland), June 1980 . .	23.00
5	Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria), August 1980	200.00
6	Plovdiv International Fair, Plovdiv (Bulgaria), September 1980	289.37
7	Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia), September 1980	336.00
8	Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq), October 1980 Fair cancelled due to Iraq-Iran conflict.	
9	Santiago International Fair, Santiago (Chile), Oct./Nov. 1980	15.90
10	Indian Exhibition Lagos (Nigeria), Jan./Feb. 1981 . . .	401.62
11	Indian Exhibition Singapore, March/April, 1981 . . .	100.00
12	Indian Exhibition Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), March/April 1981	564.00
13	Tripoli International Fair, Tripoli (Libya), March 1981 . . .	Symbolic participation.
1981-82:		
1	Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy), April 1981 . . .	96.00
2	Indian Textile Exhibition, Hong Kong, May 1981 . . .	80.00
3	Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria), August-September 1981 . . .	Symbolic participation.
4	Budapest International Autumn Fair, (Consumer Goods), Budapest (Hungary), September 1981 . . .	162.00
5	Ghent International Fair, Ghent (Belgium), September 1981	243.00
6	Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq), October, 1981	108.00
7	Indian Products Display at ITDC, Sydney (Australia), October 1981 . . .	30.00
8	Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Romania), October 1981	Symbolic participation.

1	2	3
9	Post-A-Porter Feminine International Ladies Ready-to-Wear Clothing Exhibition and Section Boutique, Paris (France), October, 1981	290.00
10	Santiago International Fair, FISA, Santiago (Chile), October-November 1981	34.57
11	Khartoum International Fair, Khartoum (Sudan), January-February 1982	Symbolic participation.
12	Eastern Stoff and Total Fashion Fair, Osaka (Japan), February 1982	5.00
13	Indian Exhibition Bahrain, February 1981	Awaited.
14	Indian Exhibition Nairobi (Kenya), March 1982	To be held.

Export of Pharmaceuticals to Romania

1055. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to India the Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade had expressed a keen desire to import pharmaceutical from India;

(b) whether any study has been made about the requirement of Romania for Indian drugs; and

(c) the steps taken to market the same to that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Romanian Foreign Trade Minister expressed the interest of his country in import of pharmaceuticals from India.

(b) Commercial Section of Indian Embassy in Bucharest has identified some items in which Romanian organizations concerned have shown interest. A FICCI delegation also visited Romania in September 1981 to study such possibilities.

(c) Detailed discussions were arranged between the Indian exporters and Director General Chemimport-Export Romania when the latter visited India in January, 1982.

भारत-श्रीलंका सीमाओं पर तस्करी की गतिविधियां

1056. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमाओं पर तस्करी की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये भारत और श्रीलंका सरकारों के बीच दिसम्बर, 1981 में कोई करार हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो करार की शर्तें क्या हैं और इसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

यद्यपि कोई औपचारिक समझौता नहीं हुआ है, फिर भी भारत और श्रीलंका के सीमा शुल्क एवं पुलिस अधिकारियों के बीच दोनों देशों में होने वाली तस्करी की समस्या तथा अन्य संबंधित मामलों पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिये समय-समय पर द्विपक्षीय बातचीत चलती रहती है, ताकि समुचित उपचारी उपाय किये जा सकें ।

Uniform and Shoe Allowance given to Drivers and Class IV Employees

1057. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for increasing the uniform and shoe allowance given to the drivers and Class IV employees of Central Government because of constant rise in prices and if so, the number of representations received; and

(b) if so, the number of times their uniform and shoe allowances have been increased during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Uniforms and Shoes of the prescribed specifications are supplied periodically in kind to the drivers and Class IV employees of the Central Government. As such no uniform and shoe allowance in lieu thereof is admissible to them. Thus the question of any representations being made by such employees for increasing the allowance because of constantly rising prices does not arise.

मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ता और दैनिक भत्ते के रूप में भुगतान की गई राशि

1058. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान प्रत्येक कैबिनेट मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री और उप मंत्री के निजी कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह सिलोबिया) : भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना एकत्र की

जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त हो जायगी, सभी पटले पर रख दी जायगी ।

New Method to Check Plane Hijacking

1059. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted some new measures to check plane hijacking;

(b) what are those new measures;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain electronic devices are going to be introduced to check plane hijacking;

(d) if so, when such new measures are proposed to be adopted; and

(e) the details about other measures proposed to be adopted for the security of passengers in airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) It is the constant endeavour of the Govt. to review and strengthen anti-hijacking security measures at the airports in India after taking into account factors like sensitivity of particular airport, activities of known/suspected saboteurs and intelligence reports.

(b) As a result of assessment made in the wake of recent hijacking incidents of Indian Airlines/Air India aircraft, renewed instructions were issued to (i) tighten checking procedures of hand baggage of passengers (ii) to frisk the passengers thoroughly, and (iii) to enforce strict pre-flight anti-sabotage check by carriers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been decided to provide sophisticated electronic detection devices to make pre-embarkation security checks of hand baggage and passengers foolproof. It is planned to equip all the airports in India with one or more such devices by the end of 1983.

(e) Security is ensured by thorough check of hand baggage of passengers and their frisking, proper pre-flight anti-sabotage check by carriers, and control of entry into the operational and other sensitive areas of airports with the help of Photo Identification Cards.

Total Commercial Borrowings

1080. SHRI HARIHAR SOKEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total commercial borrowings of the country as on 31st January, 1982;

(b) the names of the major projects for which such huge amounts have been borrowed from other countries;

(c) the names of the countries which have given loans to India;

(d) the different terms and conditions of each loan; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) According to estimates the total commercial borrowings contracted since 1977 to 31st January 1982 amounts to USS 2215 million approximately.

(b) the three major projects in the Public Sector for which commercial borrowings have been resorted to are (i) ONGC oil exploration and development project; (ii) The National Aluminium Company's Orissa Aluminium Project; and (iii) Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Project of the Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizer. Besides, Air India/Indian Airlines, Indian Shipping Companies and other private sector companies have also contracted foreign loans on commercial/export credit terms.

(c) to (e). The loans obtained are generally from banks and financial institutions and not from specific countries. The terms and conditions of loans obtained by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and National Aluminium Company are as follows:—

ONGC

- (i) Rate of Interest : 3/8% over LIBOR for first two years and 1/2% over LIBOR for the remaining period.
- (ii) Period of Loan 7 years.
- (iii) Commitment fee : 3/8% per annum on under drawn balance of the loan.
- (iv) Management fee and other expenses to the bankers for arranging the loan are also payable by the ONGC.

National Aluminium Company for the Orissa Aluminium Project.

- (i) Interest rate : Drawings under this loan have interest at the rates at which deposits in Euro-dollar or available alternative Euro-currencies for periods of 3 or 6 months or in the case only of drawing in dollars (but subject to the banks confirming availability) 12 months, are offered to reference banks in the London Inter bank Market, plus the following margins:—

1/2% per annum during the first 4 years.

5/8% per annum thereafter.

Interests would be payable at the end of each interest period but not less than semi-annually.

Interest will be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days and actual days elapsed.

(ii) Commitment fee : $\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum on amounts of undrawn and specified as available for drawing during the current year.

$\frac{3}{8}$ % per annum for amounts undrawn and specified as available for drawing during the next year.

$\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum on the remaining undrawn balance. If the amount over and above the amounts specified as available each year are required, they may be drawn, provided that on such extra amounts, the commitment fee will be paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum prior to drawing.

(iii) Repayment By 11 Semi-annual instalments commencing 5 years from the date of signing of the loan agreement.

(iv) Management fee : $\frac{1}{4}$ % flat.

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers

(i) Period of Maturity 7 years.

(ii) Rate of Interest 12.25 %

(iii) Emission 100%

(iv) Management fee 2% of the total amount of Bond Issue.

(v) Other expenses Actuals subject to a ceiling of KD 600,000

Write-UP Captioned "Palam's Archaic Ways Persist"

1061. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the write-up in the Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated the 1st "Palam's archaic ways persist;"

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what measures have been or are proposed to be taken to improve matters particularly the expeditious handling of the baggage which causes great irritation to the travelling public particularly foreign visitors?

3642 LS—7

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The factual position is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Vayudoot Network

1062. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government by now have taken a decision to extend the operations of the 'Vayudoot' network to cover more towns;

(b) if so, the particulars of the small cities which will be linked with

bigger ones, particularly in the northern region, during the current year;

(c) the manner in which the tariff for short journeys will be fixed and the type of aircraft to be employed; and

(d) the manner in which the booking of traffic will be handled in these small cities and towns?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Vayudoot services are being extended to other parts of the country in a phased manner. The particulars of the places to be connected in the first phase are given in the statement attached.

(c) it is expected that the tariff for air fare in Vayudoot will be at par with those charged by Indian Airlines. Pending acquisition of suitable smaller aircraft by Vayudoot its services will continue to be operated with turbo-prop aircraft taken on lease from Indian Airlines.

(d) the manner of handling services at the places to be connected by Vayudoot will be decided at the time of providing air link to these stations.

Statement

List of Stations approved for Airlinking Vayudoot outside North-Eastern region

Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah Rajmundry Warangal
Bihar	Jamshedpur Gaya Muzaffarpur Patna
Karnataka;	Raichur Hubli
Kerala	Calicut
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur Jagdalpur
Maharashtra	Nanded
Orissa	Rourkela

Punjab	Ludhiana
Rajasthan	Kota Bikaner Jaisalmer
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun Ghaipur Patanagar Rae Barli

IA's Flight from Bombay to Karachi via Ahmedabad

1063. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under an agreement with Pakistan, Government of India propose to operate Indian Airlines flight from Bombay to Karachi via Ahmedabad since the majority of passengers on this flight one from Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recession in Export of Jute Goods

1064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a recession in the export of jute goods;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to overcome this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). It is true that export demand of jute goods has suffered a set back in recent months due to deepening recession in developed countries, intense competition both from synthetic substitutes and Bangladesh, and increasing cost of production resulting in low sale realisation.

(c) as a measure to boost our exports, Government have granted Cash Compensatory Support on export of various items of jute goods from September, 1981. Efforts are also being made to promote exports of jute goods through development of non-traditional products and capturing new markets, for both traditional and non-traditional items, in Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Australia and Japan through greater involvement of STC, participation in International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions and sending market-oriented trade delegations for promotional efforts.

Consultations among Jute producing countries held in Nepal

1065. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Session of Governmental Consultations among jute-producing countries recently held in Nepal has urged better deal for growers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to raise productivity of jute and protect the interests of growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Fourth Session of Government Consultations among jute producing countries discussed measures for stabilization of prices of jute goods at a level which would ensure fair return and also remunerative price for the raw jute growers.

(b) the Kathmandu Consultation resolved to hold ESCAP sponsored workshop cum Training Course in Dacca on the Improvement of Jute Productivity, Quality Improvement and Grading of Jute Fibres. Government proposes to nominate jute specialists including grading experts to attend the Workshop and highlight the steps taken in dissemination of

high-yielding varieties of jute seed, better irrigation and retting facilities for quality improvements, technical assistance in plant protection methods and chemical treatment of jute sticks and also economical use of jute-sticks for betterment of growers' interests.

Modernisation of Communication System at various Airports

1066. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken to modernise the communications system at the various international and domestic airports in the country and the estimated cost involved in the replacement of the obsolete equipment and installation of new one?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Modernisation of Communication system is a continuous process and is planned depending upon the operational requirements consistent with availability of resources. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), it is proposed to augment the aeronautical communication facilities such as improvement of high and Very High frequency air ground communication, point-to-point communication and augmentation of Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication network (AFTAN) and Air Traffic Control (ATC) speech circuits at both international and domestic airports in the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.6 crores.

Income Tax and Central Excise Duty outstandings

1067. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of large industrial houses, individuals, Companies and others from whom Income Tax, and Central Excise Duty to the tune of

Rs. 1 crore and above is outstanding as on 1st January, 1982; and

(b) the effectives steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Branches of Indian Banks in rural areas of Sri Lanka

1068. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian banks are going to open their branches in the rural areas of Sri Lanka,

(b) if so, the names of those banks;

(c) the total branches of those banks going to be opened in Sri Lanka; and

(d) when they are proposed to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). State Bank of India, Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank have been permitted by the Reserve Bank of India to open five branches in Sri Lanka out of which three will be in rural areas. The branches will be opened after the necessary clearance is obtained from Sri Lanka authorities.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

1069. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan assistance sought by the country from the Asian Development Bank;

(b) the total amount of loan assistance expected from the A.D.B. in 1982-83 financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Details of loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank will be worked out after the Bank has been able to determine the size of the Third General Capital Increase currently under negotiations.

Canara Bank's schemes for Telegrated Rural Development

1070. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canara Bank is launching some schemes for integrated rural development;

(b) if so, what are those schemes;

(c) whether such schemes are going to be introduced in various States;

(d) if so, the total number of villages of different districts of Orissa identified by the Canara Bank for accelerating the pace of integrated rural development; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) Apart from making efforts through its rural branches for implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the bank has sponsored a Rural Development Trust and provides funds for building up infrastructure in selected rural areas.

(c) to (e). Yes. The scheme will be introduced in a phased manner and thirty to forty villages will be covered per year. The scheme is presently being implemented by the bank in

Village Chandragiri in Ganjam District, Orissa. It proposes to introduce it in 6 more villages in Orissa. Under the scheme, selected branch managers will plan and implement programmes for all round development of identified villages within a period of two years.

Extension of Air Services to Bokaro, Jamshedpur and other Steel cities

1071. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend air services to Bokaro, Jamshedpur and other Steel cities of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, with time schedule of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot services are being extended to other parts of the country in a phased manner. Jamshedpur and Rourkela figure among the Steel cities to be connected in the first phase. The time schedule for connecting the above places are yet to be drawn up.

Ban on Export of Silver Coins

1072. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the export of silver coins;

(b) if so, the date from which such ban order will come into effect?

(c) whether the uncirculated quality silver coins have also been banned; and

(d) if so, the date from which such ban order will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). Export of silver coins has been banned with effect from 2-1-1982 in terms of Public Notice No. 2-ETC (PN)/82 dated 2-1-1982.

(c) and (d). Commemorative proof set coins (uncirculated quality), issued from time to time will be permitted to be exported only by India Government Mint, Bombay and the Customs authorities will directly allow such exports.

Reconstitution of Boards of Nationalised Banks

1073. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have reconstituted the boards of nationalised banks if so, the details thereof, bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The Boards of the following 14 nationalised banks have been reconstituted by Government recently:—

1. Central Bank of India
2. Bank of India
3. Punjab National Bank
4. Bank of Baroda
5. United Commercial Bank
6. Canara Bank
7. Syndicate Bank
8. Dena Bank
9. Union Bank of India
10. Allahabad Bank
11. Bank of Maharashtra
12. Indian Overseas Bank
13. New Bank of India
14. Punjab and Sind Bank

The names and other brief particulars of the directors of the aforementioned banks are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3422/82.)

Approach to O.P.E.C.

1074. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government approached OPEC countries for a differential treatment in price and loan assistance for some time for the OPEC supplies to India;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any response; and

(c) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Oil Importing Developing Countries (OIDCs) including India have, consequent to the steep rise in crude oil prices during 1979, drawn the attention of OPEC countries both in informal bilateral talks as well as in different international fora, to the severe difficulties that are being faced by developing countries on account of the rising cost of imported crude oil. In response, the OPEC have already committed that they would ensure sufficient availability of crude oil at official prices to meet the genuine requirements of the OIDs. In respect of the financial burden, the OPEC had referred the matter to its Long-Term Strategy Committee for examination. This Committee has recommended financial assistance of varying degrees to be granted to different OIDs depending upon the stage of their development and their total consumption of crude oil. However, the Report of the Long-Term Strategy Committee has not so far been considered by OPEC and a final view is still to emerge.

Aid by International Finance Corporation for Oil Exploration Programmes

1075. DE. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation has offered to aid India in its exploration of oil programme;

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

(c) the details of the agreement signed, if any, and the manner in which the aid is proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The International Finance Corporation [IFC(W)], an affiliate of the World Bank, provides equity investment and loans to joint/private sector enterprises without Government's guarantee. The Executive Vice-President of IFC(W) visited India in January 1982 to identify new areas for the purpose of increasing the involvement of the IFC(W) in the country's industrial development. During their discussions with Government officials, the IFC(W) team showed interest in providing assistance for detailed seismic work in blocks to be offered to foreign companies. The discussion were of preliminary and exploratory nature.

(c) Does not arise.

Pattern of US AID plans

1076. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new pattern for U.S. aid plan has come into existence recently whereby the American private sector investments into India will henceforth be dovetailed with both the on going and new US AID programmes in this country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तरी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों में संकट

1077. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 1982 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि उत्तरी भारत की कपड़ा मिलें संकट का सामना कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सूती कपड़ा मिलों के नाम या हैं जो इस समय बन्द पड़ी हैं ; और वे कब से बन्द पड़ी हैं ; उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जो बन्द होने वाली हैं तथा

इन मिलों के बन्द रहने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन मिलों को चालू रहने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद संगमा): (क) उत्तरी क्षेत्र में सूती वस्त्र मिलें अन्तर्निर्देशों की लागतों में वृद्धि तथा मांग में कमी के कारण कठिनाई का अनुभव करती रही हैं ।

(ख) 31-12-81 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तरी क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित सूती वस्त्र मिलों को उनके सामने अंकित तारीखों से तथा कारणों की वजह से बन्द कर दिया गया:—

क्रमांक	सूती वस्त्र मिल का नाम	जिस तारीख से बन्द किया गया	कारण
1.	बिहार कं टन मिल्स, पटना	24-7-81	तालाबन्दी*
2.	हरियाणा स्पिनिंग मिल्स	जुलाई, 81	श्रमिक अशांति
3.	सेड मेन्यूफैक्चरर्स कानपुर	1-10-76	वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ
4.	प्रेम स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल	11-5-76	वही

उद्देश्य * 21-1-82 से उठायी गई ।

(ग) पुनः चालू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम हर मामले में भिन्न हैं । उपरोक्त (ख) में उल्लिखित मामलों में बन्द रहने की अवधि तथा बन्द होने के कारणों को देखते हुये भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम तत्काल उठाने का विचार नहीं है ।

Visit of Chinese delegation to India

1078. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has evinced interest in setting up joint ventures

in India and also with Indian collaboration in third countries;

(b) whether a Chinese delegation had visited India in December, 1981 and held discussions with Indian businessmen and entrepreneurs in this connection;

(c) whether any positive proposals have come from the Chinese Government; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). No Chinese Delegation visited the country for negotiations relating

to trade or investment. However, a team of three officers of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade undertook a study tour under the auspices of the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations. It visited New Delhi from the 17th to 27th December, 1981 to get an understanding of matters connected with technology transfer, policies, procedures, and legal machinery for settlement of disputes.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

1079. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the public sector undertakings in Bihar are in the red and the losses are mounting; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for the failure of these undertakings and the steps taken by Government to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Out of ten Central public sector enterprises having their establishments and registered offices in Bihar, only five are incurring losses.

(b) Losses incurred by these five enterprises in the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Enterprises	Losses		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Heavy Engineering Corporation	27.48	34.77	51.13
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	71.18	45.31	43.94
Bharat Refractories Ltd.	0.65	0.97	1.00
India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	0.28	0.63	0.02
Fertilizer Planning & Development (India) Ltd.	1.72	1.31	2.39

Restricted availability of power, low productivity and inadequate organisation are the main reasons of the losses suffered by all these enterprises. Following steps have been taken by the Government to improve their performance:

(a) Providing captive power generation sets for BCCL.

(b) Modernisation, reorganisation and mechanisation of BCCL mines.

(c) Providing adequate order for HEC, the refractory units as well as Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd.

Report of International Narcotics Control Board

1080. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report of the International Narcotics Control Board saying that India has become transit point in illicit trafficking of some narcotic drugs ('Patriot' 29-1-82); and

(b) if so, the details and what measures are being taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1981 shows that India is being used as a transit country for smuggling of narcotic drugs to other countries. However it is further stated in this report that India has traditionally played an effective and constructive role in drug control. The Customs authorities, in coordination with other enforcement agencies, namely the Narcotics Commissioner, the concerned State Police and the Central Bureau of Investigation have adopted appropriate measures to prevent the illicit drugs trafficking and have been able to unearth the activities of several international gangs of the Punjab & Sind Bank;

Export of Jewellery

1081. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of jewellery exported during 1931-82;

(b) steps taken to explore the market abroad;

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise the gold content of jewellery from 10 per cent to 40 per cent;

(d) whether Government contemplate any modification in the scheme being administered by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). During April, 1981—January, 1982, exports of jewellery have been as follows:—

Item	Value (Rs. crores) (Provisional)
Gold jewellery	31.42
Non-gold jewellery	1.51
Imitation jewellery	0.39

(Source: Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council)

Periodically, market surveys are conducted and exhibition-cum-sales are organised abroad with a view to exploring the foreign markets and also boosting up exports of Indian jewellery items.

(c) to (e). Presently, there is no restriction on export of gold jewellery with gold content upto 10 per cent in value. Besides, under the scheme for export of gold jewellery announced by Government on 14-10-1980, export of gold ornaments and articles is permitted against gold supplied free of charge by the foreign buyers concerned to the extent of the quantity of the gold used in the manufacture of the items to be exported. Export policy of gold jewellery, like any other items, is periodically reviewed by the Government.

Rationalisation of Public Sector Banking Industry

1082. **SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Economic Administration Reforms Commission have recommended to Government to rationalise the functioning of the public sector banking industry;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has since been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b and c). Does not arise.

Inquiry into financial management of Punjab and Sind Bank

1083. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank was conducting an inquiry into the irregularities in the financial management of the Punjab & Sind Bank;

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of the inquiry; and

(c) whether a CBI inquiry is proposed to be instituted to look into the irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). On receipt of information regarding certain alleged irregularities in the working of Punjab & Sind Bank, Reserve Bank of India took up in November, 1981 scrutiny of the books and accounts at some of the branches of the bank. In the course of discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 9th December, 1981 some allegations had been brought to the notice of the Government. The RBI has been requested to look into these also. RBI's findings will become available as soon as the scrutiny has been finalised.

The necessity of conducting further investigations, including investigation by C.B.I., would be determined only after RBI's findings become available.

Smuggling of Foreign Goods

1084. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale smuggling of foreign goods, including electronic goods, through customs at various airports in the country;

(b) whether the custom officials posted at the airports charge a very little custom duty and allow the passengers

to take goods with them for other reasons;

(c) what are rules for frequent transfers of custom officials from one place to another; and

(d) whether any efforts have so far been made to ascertain the assets of the customs officials to find out the truth and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government indicate that the international airports, such as Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras are vulnerable to smuggling. The items sensitive to being smuggled through these airports are gold, wrist watches, diamonds; and electronics goods on the import side and silver, snake skins on the export side.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of Government. If any specific instances are intimated, the matter can be examined for appropriate action.

(c) The normal period of posting of custom officials at the airport is 3 years; and, barring exceptional cases in which there are special circumstances to warrant otherwise, this periodicity is observed.

(d) Apart from observance of the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules and the requirements prescribed therein such probe into the assets of a Government servant is undertaken only in the course of investigation of specific complaints. Any roving enquiry in this regard is neither necessary, nor desirable.

Crisis in Cotton Textile Mills Bombay

1085. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton mills in Bombay are facing a serious problem of accumulated stocks;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide financial relief to the cotton textile mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Cotton mills, not only in Bombay, but all over India, are facing a problem of accumulated stocks mainly due to demand recession.

(b) and (c). The Government has brought the facts to the notice of Reserve Bank of India and it is now for that institution to take a view in the matter.

External Debt of India

1086. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the external debt and the debt service of India till date;

(b) the amount of new loans contemplated by Government;

(c) the steps proposed for not allowing unduly large borrowings;

(d) whether it is proposed to form a committee of experts to suggest efficient use of external borrowings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The external debt of India on Government account as on 31-12-1981 amounted to Rs. 17806.63 crores. The total debt service charges (repayment of principal and payment of interest) paid upto 31-12-1981 work out to Re. 9890.72 crores.

(b) The quantum of assistance to be obtained and its form (i.e. loans or grants) depends upon a number of factors such as international aid atmosphere and our own requirement and has to be estimated on a year to year basis. The details of such loans are only known as and when bilateral and multilateral negotiations are finalised.

The Budget estimates for the year 1981-82 provided loans amounting to Rs. 1501.01 crores.

(c) Consistent with our basic objective to attain self-sustained growth through self reliance, utmost care is taken to obtain external assistance only for those projects/areas which conform to our national plan priorities and only in planned amounts. Requirements of prudent management of external debt are constantly kept in view.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Credit Requirements of Weaker Sections

1087. **DR. KRUPASINDEU BHOI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have been urged to ensure that the credit requirements of weaker sections for productive ventures were met on a priority basis;

(b) if so, the reaction of the banks thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the banks in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a). Since the time of nationalisation of major banks in 1969 the public sector banks have been expected to play an increasing role in fulfilling the national objectives and have been given specific instructions Inter-alia, in regard to lending to priority and weaker sections for productive ventures. From time to time specific programmes/targets are placed before these banks for increasing their lending to the priority sectors and specially in rural areas. Following the recommendations of the Working Group set up by Reserve Bank of India to consider the modalities of implementation of 20 point programme and priority sector lending, 'weaker sections' within the priority sector have been identified and banks advised to increase the advances to these sec-

tors so as to achieve certain sub-targets. Under the D.R.I. Scheme which is basically meant to cater to credit requirements of weakest of the weaker sections to assist them in pursuing gainful occupations for productive purpose, advances are granted at concessive rate of interest at 4 per cent. The IRDP also focuses attention on weaker sections in the rural areas so as to improve their standards of living through Government subsidy and bank finance for productive activities. Under the IRDP, 3000 poor families identified in each block consisting of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes etc. will be provided assistance during the Sixth Plan. RBI has already issued detailed guidelines to banks for implementation of the IRDP.

(b) and (c). Banks have taken several steps for lending to the weaker sections of society for productive ventures. Some of these are:

1. Simplification of the terms and conditions of lending including margin, Security norms and adoption of simplified and uniform application forms for lending to agriculture and allied activities, artisans, village and cottage industries other than small scale industries.

2. Strengthening of organisational machinery for priority sector lending and implementation of lead bank scheme at Head Offices/Regional Offices and branch-level, establishing agricultural finance cells at zonal offices with adequate technically competent staff, providing agricultural/technical field officers at rural/semi-urban branches, appointment of lead bank officers in the lead Districts, Manpower planning and training, maintenance of monitoring and evaluation cells etc.

3. Delegation of powers to branch manager so that loan applications from small borrowers and priority sector can be disposed of at the branch level itself.

4. Building up of an adequate machinery for coordination between credit agencies, Development agencies, dis-

trict/State Government officials etc. at the Block, District and State levels, functioning of DCCS, appointment of RBI officers as lead district officers.

All these measures have helped banks in improving their lendings to priority sectors. Quick estimates of sectoral deployment collected by the RBI for 50 commercial Banks accounting for 95 per cent of the bank credit show that in September, 1981, the aggregate priority sector advances of scheduled commercial banks amounted to Rs. 9551 crores accounting for 35.5 per cent of net bank credit.

Frauds in Banks

1088. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frauds in banks are on the increase while bank dacoities go on unabated;

(b) if so, the amount involved in such frauds and dacoities during the last three years; and

(c) the steps or proposed to be taken to check this malaise and the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The total number of frauds reported in commercial banks in India during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 with the amounts involved is furnished below:

Year	Total No. (Rupees of cases lakhs) Amount involved	
1978 . . .	1644	1485.84
1979 . . .	1645	1616.92
1980 . . .	1840	1935.48

Note: (i) The term "bank frauds" generally cover instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instrument like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

The number of dacoities/robberies in commercial banks in India during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 with the amounts involved is furnished below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total No. of cases	Amount involved
1979	12	36.19
1980	24	35.60
1981	47	83.71 and gold ornaments valued at approx. Rs. 58.5 lakhs.

(c) In terms of the present instructions, whenever a fraud occurs, the bank concerned reports the case to the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank analyses these cases. Based on its analysis of the *modus operandi* adopted in different cases as well as the laxities observed in following instructions, Reserve Bank advises banks from time to time regarding additional safeguards and steps to be taken. The individual banks also have their own instructions to prevent cases of fraud, which are constantly reviewed.

In so far as robberies/dacoities are concerned, while Government takes a serious view of the occurrence of bank robberies/dacoities, it expects the State Governments to take appropriate

measures to ensure that such robberies/dacoities are prevented or when they occur effective steps are taken to bring the guilty to book. All banks have their own internal security arrangements which are reviewed by them from time to time in the light of their experience and in consultation with the local police authorities wherever required. Government have also issued instructions to all public sector banks to review and strengthen their existing security arrangements. Government have also addressed the State Governments to review the security arrangements obtaining in the States with reference to bank dacoities and robberies and strengthen the same wherever required.

Phased Programme to Tap Narkanda's ... Skiing Potential ..

1089. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation has drawn up a phased programme to tap Narkanda's skiing potential;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how far it is going to help in tourist potential of the country?

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

(b) The salient features include land use survey for preparing a master plan of Narkanda keeping in view the requirements of tourists and local residents in the next 10 to 15 years; development of infrastructure; construction of tourist huts; development of winter sports, trekking and other recreational facilities for promoting Narkanda as a year-round tourist resort.

(c) The development of Narkanda on the lines proposed will help to diversify our tourist attractions, and promote the visit of tourists interested in out-door recreational activities.

News-item Captioned "IBRD Okays Outbacks in IDA Loan"

1090. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption; "IBRD okays outbacks in IDA loan" as published in the Economic Times dated the 28th January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether World Bank Executive Directors representing 141 nations have approved cut-backs in lending by the International Development Association (IDA) in the year ending on June 30th, 1982;

(c) whether IDA lending to South Asia—primarily India, Pakistan and Bangladesh will be cut to about \$ 1.8 billion in the current fiscal year from the previously planned \$ 2.8 billion and other reductions will have to be made in IDA lending to sub-Sahar, African countries and other poor nations; and

(d) if the answers to parts (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, the impact of these on the economic growth of our country in various sectors and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. IDA allocations for South Asia are now programmed as \$ 1.6 billion approximately as against the previously planned level of about \$2.8 billion.

(d) The proposed reduction in IDA commitment authority would result in a reduction in resources available to India, but the Bank has not yet formally notified the exact country allocations consequent upon the shortfall. It is therefore, not possible at this stage to quantify the efforts of this reduction on economic growth or to indicate its sectorwise effect. Govern-

ment are, however, making effort to insure that the reduction in the availability of funds to India is minimised.

Shifting of STC, Delhi office to Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

1091. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation Delhi. Branch Office has been shifted from its present premises to shopping complex in Chanakyapuri;

(b) if so, the reasons and details;

(c) when the premises were taken on hire and on what rent and other conditions;

(d) whether STC's building is under construction and when it will be available for occupation;

(e) whether the STC staff protested against shifting of office to Chanakyapuri; and

(f) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b): Delhi branch office of STC was shifted to 3/4, Dharam Marg/Malcha Marg Shopping Complex owing to shortage of space in the present premises at Chanderlok building. The office space in the new building is approximately 11,000 sq.ft.

(c) The premises were taken over on 21st November, 1980 is a rent of Rs. 6.50 per square foot for the air-conditioned space, one of the conditions was that twelve month rent was to be paid in advance.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.

(e) and (f): The STC staff protested against the shifting mainly on the ground that the location of the premises was not convenient another area was not served by buses. The office has been shifted and functioning normally at the new premises.

Tableaux for Republic Day Parades

1092. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE:SHRI SATYAGOPAL MIS-
RA:

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the design of the tableaux for Republic Day Parade which was sent by the West Bengal Government was on National Integration;

(b) on which ground it was rejected; and

(c) whether for the last three years Government are not permitting the West Bengal's tableaux?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The title of the tableau proposed by the West Bengal Government was 'National Harmony'.

(b) The model was of poor quality and did not bring out the theme at all. Since only 14-15 tableaux can be included in the Parade, and these selected on the basis of comparative merit, the model was not approved by the Central Tableaux Committee, comprising eminent persons in the field of art, culture, design and architecture.

(c) All proposals received are carefully considered by the Central Committee on tableaux. After viewing the design and the model, the proposals of West Bengal Government alongwith some other States could not be included for presentation in the Parade during the last three years.

Expenditure on Construction of Calicut Airport

1093. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state how much money has so far

been spent on construction of Calicut Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Rs. 11.62 lakhs. This includes cost of acquisition of land, fencing it and survey work.

स्टैपल यार्न का मूल्य निर्धारित करना

1094. श्री राम अग्रवध : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'स्टैपल यार्न' के 5 किलो ग्राम के बंडल पर अंकित मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है अथवा कारखाने के प्रबंधकों द्वारा किया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) (क) स्टैपल यार्न की कीमत पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है कुछ निर्माता विपणन की सुविधा के लिये बंडलों पर कीमत अंकित करते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tourist Facilities at Barabar Hill in Gaya District

1095. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Barabar Hill in Gaya District is a place of considerable tourist interest; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve tourist facilities in that place so as to attract tourist traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)

(a) and (b): India bounds in a large number of places of scenic and natural beauty, of historical and cultural interest, Barabar Hill in Gaya District in Bihar no doubt being one of these. The emphasis in the Central Sector, however, is on developing tourism on travel circuit basis wherein priority is being given to the development of tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits. Barabar Hill has not been included in any of the travel circuits identified in Bihar, and there is, therefore, no proposal under consideration for the development of this place in the Central Sector. Travel circuits in each state have been finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Acquisition of Sophisticated Weapons by Pakistan

1096. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent reports that the acquisition of sophisticated weaponry by Pakistan had posed a great challenge to the security of India and that the whole country has come within the striking range of Pakistan aircraft; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) Government are aware that Pakistan has been augmenting its military strength by acquiring modern and sophisticated military equipment from a number of countries including U.S.A.

(b) Government's views on the question of massive US arms supply to Pakistan have been unambiguously conveyed to both, the Governments of Pakistan and the USA. Government are alive to the implications of these

developments to the country's security and are resolved to take all necessary measures to maintain full and adequate defence preparedness.

Continuance of Liberal Subsidy to Raw Silk Producers

1097. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to huge subsidy from Government the primary tasar rearers are suffering from complacency and are not taking much interest in rearing quality silk but are coming in the way of Government's liberal import policy to improve the situation in this field;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to have a rethinking in the matter of continuing the said liability of funds to India is minimis-

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

Damage to Naval Jetty at Campbell Bay due to Tremours

1098. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether very severe tremors which hit great Nicobar Islands have totally damaged the Naval Jetty at Campbell Bay;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered;

(c) whether some large mechanised boats and defence ships have also been damaged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b): A six inch crack in the Jetty at Campbell Bay and damage to one of the lights on it have been caused due to the tremors.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Refusal to West Bengal's Dancing Group in Republic Day Parade

1099. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for not allowing West Bengal's dancing group to take part in this year Republic Day Parade;

(b) did the State Government request for allowing the Group to take part in the Republic Day Parade;

(c) was the request turned down by the authorities; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). 67 proposals including 2 from West Bengal were received from 22 States and 5 Union Territory Administrations for presentation of folk dances in the Republic Day Celebration, 1982. These were considered by the Folk Dances Committee which includes experts in the field. After viewing the proposals received from various States/Union Territory Administrations, solely on comparative merit, the Committee selected 14 dances which is the maximum that could be included in the Parade and the Folk Dances Festival in view of the limitation of time.

Revision of Financial Assistance Under Trade Promotion Programme

1100. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are trying to improve trade between India and the European Economic Community;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has sought a revision of financial assistance under the trade promotion programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government of India is constantly endeavouring to boost India's exports to the EEC and to reverse the present adverse balance of trade with the EEC.

(b) and (c). During the INDO-EEC Joint Commission meeting held at New Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd Jan. 1982, the European Economic Community agreed inter-alia to consider certain additional activities under the Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme within the resources available for 1982.

Import of Sugar

1101. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import sugar this year to meet the country's demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c). At present no proposal for import of sugar is under consideration of the Government.

Profits earned by Corporations/Departments of Tourism & Civil Aviation Ministry

1102. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Corporations and Departments of the Union Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation have been in profit during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of such Corporations and Departments and the

extent of profit shown by each Corporation and Department during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) All the Public Sector Undertakings except Vayudoot, under the Union Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation have been in profit during the current financial year. The Departments of the Ministry are not run on commercial basis.

(b) The estimated profit of the Corporations under the Union Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation during the year 1981-82 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

(i) International Airports Authority of India	9.86
(ii) Air-India	10.00
(iii) Indian Airlines	8.00
(iv) India Tourism Development Corporation	1.30

“Experience India” Festival of Indian Foods Arts and Crafts

1103 **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a joint presentation by Air India and Welcom Group of Hotel of “Experience India”, a 14-day festival of Indian foods, arts and crafts in four major cities of West Asia;

(b) if so, the details regarding the aim behind it;

(c) how much foreign exchange is involved in sending aboard Indian personnel and their qualifications; and

(d) criteria regarding selection of personnel sent abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aim behind it was to promote traffic on Air-India, specially the Air-India services between the Gulf and India, as also to promote the sale of the chain of Welcom Group of Hotels.

(c) No foreign exchange was by Air-India. However, under the scheme of foreign exchange release to hotels for sales promotion abroad, a sum of US \$12,240 was sanctioned to Welcom Group of Hotels for promotion in the Middle East of this amount Welcom Group of Hotels has utilised US\$ 10,200 for the promotional tour of their personnel in connection with the “Experience India” festival. Since the festival was arranged directly between Air-India and Welcom Group of Hotels, they settled the qualifications of the Indian personnel sent abroad.

(d) Since the selection of the personnel, who were sent abroad, was made by the Welcom Group of Hotel, Government was not concerned with setting a criteria.

Setting up of an Ex-Servicemen's Industrial Development Corporation

1104. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to set up an Ex-Servicemen's Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the scope and function of the Corporation alongwith the composition of the management and the pattern of its working; and

(c) the date by which the Corporation will start working and the brief outline of the procedure for providing financial assistance to the Ex-Servicemen for setting up industrial Units of their own?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

K. P. SINGH DEO); (a) to (c). It is not proposed to set up any specific entity as Ex-Servicemen's Industrial Development Corporation. However, due support is being given to such proposals of setting up industrial units runs by ex-servicemen, as are found to be economically feasible.

Expansion of Vayudoot Air Service During Sixth Plan

1105. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA
SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the names of the towns or cities of the North Eastern Region where Vayudoot air service is under operation at present;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of the network of the feeder air services Vayudoot in the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if so, whether some more number of small towns or cities of the country are expected to be provided with Vayudoot services in the remaining period of the above plan; and

(d) the details about the names of the towns and cities proposed to be extended with Vayudoot air services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Gauhati, Barapani, Kailashahar, Agartala, Rupsi, Kamalpur, Dibrugarh (Chabua), Tezu, Tezu.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Vayudoot services are being extended to other parts of the country in a phased manner in the first

phase, 23 stations (statement attached) are proposed to be connected.

Statement

List of Stations approved for Airlinking by Vayudoot outside North-Eastern Region

Andhra Pradesh	--	Cuddapah Rajamundry Warangal
Bihar	--	Jamshedpur Gaya Muzaffarpur Purnea
Karnataka	--	Raichur Hubli
Kerala	--	Calicut
Madhya Pradesh	--	Bilaspur Jagdalpur
Maharashtra	--	Nanded
Orissa	--	Rourkela
Punjab	--	Ludhiana
Rajasthan	--	Kota Bikaner Jaisalmer
Tamil Nadu	--	Thanjavur
Uttar Pradesh	--	Dehradun Ghaziipur Pantnagar Rae Bareilly

Opening of Defence Production Centres in Orissa

1106. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the places where Defence production centres have been opened;

(b) whether the proposal for opening a Defence production centre in Orissa is under the consideration of Government;

(c) if so, when such a proposal is proposed to be worked out;

(d) the name of the place in Orissa where such Defence production centre is likely to be located; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) It would not be in public interest to disclose this information in respect of ordnance factories.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Towns/Cities Connected by Indian Airlines Jets

1107. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the towns and cities which have been connected with Indian Airlines jets at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that new aircraft have been added to the Indian Airlines jet fleet;

(c) if so, how many more towns and cities are expected to be covered by Indian Airlines jet connection in 1982-83; and

(d) the names of those towns and cities to which Indian Airlines jets can be extended before April 1982?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The following stations have been connected with jet services of Indian Airlines:—

1. Agartala
2. Agra
3. Ahmedabad
4. Amritsar
5. Aurangabad
6. Bagdogra
7. Bangalore

8. Bhavnagar
9. Bhopal
10. Bhubaneswar
11. Bhuj
12. Bombay
13. Calcutta
14. Chandigarh
15. Cochin
16. Dabolim
17. Delhi
18. Dibrugarh
19. Gauhati
20. Gwalior
21. Hyderabad
22. Imphal
23. Indore
24. Jaipur
25. Jammu
26. Jamnagar
27. Jodhpur
28. Jorhat
29. Khajuraho
30. Leh
31. Lucknow
32. Madras
33. Mangalore
34. Nagpur
35. Patna
36. Port Blair
37. Rajkot
38. Ranchi
39. Srinagar
40. Trichy
41. Trivandrum
42. Udaipur
43. Vadodara
44. Varanasi
45. Kabul
46. Dacca
47. Male
48. Kathmandu
49. Karachi
50. Lahore
51. Colombo

(b) Two additional Airbus and 4 additional B-737 aircraft will be added to Indian Airlines fleet in May, 1982 and August/September, 1982 respectively.

(c) and (d) Airbus operation to Gauhati and B-737 operation to Silchar and Pune is Planned in the coming Summer Schedule effective 1st June, 1982. B-737 operation to Madurai, Kanpur and Vizag is planned by October, 1982.

News-item Captioned "2.75 Crore LIC Loan for Bogus Housing Board"

1108. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the English Weekly 'Blitz' dated 2nd January 1982 under the caption "2.75 crores LIC loan for Bogus Housing Board"; if so, full details thereof; and

(b) what action has been taken/or proposed to be taken against the institution and the individuals involved and also to get the loan repaid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the news item is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3423/82)

(b) The report is incorrect. The L.I.C.'s housing loan assistance to the States is in the form of loans to State Governments only. LIC has not given any loan to the Housing Board in question.

Reserved Quota in Services of GIC

1109. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the GIC of India and its subsidiaries have not filled up the statutory reserved quota in services, particularly, in Class-I and III posts during recruitment year 1980;

(b) whether there is a large backlog in the matter of recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all cadres of employees in G.I.C. and its subsidiaries;

(c) if so, what special measures to remove this back-log have been taken;

(d) the reasons why the GIC of India and its subsidiaries do not provide any relaxations to the SC/ST candidates in respect of educational qualifications for Class-I (Assistant Administrative Officers) and Class III posts; and

(e) whether the G.I.C.'s existing rules provide for reserved quota for SC/ST employees in promotional vacancies; if not, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Recruitment in 1980 for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as against the total recruitment was as under:

	Total No. of emp- loyees re- cruited	Total No. of SC/ ST	Percent- age of SC/ST to total recruit- ment
Class I (Generalist)	125	31	25% (appx.)
Class III	1766	239	13.5%
Class IV	278	136	48.9%

The above table indicates that the recruitment of SC/ST candidates to Class-I and IV posts was more than the prescribed quota. There was, however, some shortfall in the case of Class III posts as full recruitment throughout the country could not take place due to various administrative reasons.

The GIC and its subsidiaries are making best efforts to fill up the backlog by taking more candidates belonging to reserved categories by giving them various concessions in the matter of recruitment. It has not been found necessary to relax minimum educational qualifications for Class I and Class III post as no difficulties have been experienced on this account.

Existing promotion rules from Class II & IV provide reservations for SC and ST candidates at 15 per cent and 7½ per cents respectively.

Premium Collected in Respect of General Insurance

1110. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of premium collected in respect of General Insurance in the country (company-wise, year-wise and State-wise) during the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) the number of cases against the above premium;

(c) the number of employees and agents (separately) working in each Insurance Company (State-wise, Company-wise) during the above period; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred on salaries and D.A. etc. of these employees during the said period and the percentage of expenditure to total expenditure each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARI): (a) Statements containing the gross premium written direct in India by the G.I.C. and its four subsidiaries, during the years 1977 to 1980, Statewise, are appended as Annex I to V. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3424/82] Statewise break up of such premium income for 1981 is not yet ready.

(b) Information regarding the number of policies issued State-wise is not readily available.

(c) State-wise break-up of the number of employees and agents is not readily available. However, the total number of employees in the G.I.C. and its four subsidiaries during 1977 to 1980 stood as under:

Name of Company	1977	1978	1979	1980
G.I.C.	273	292	302	294
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	6,883	7,157	9,145	9,858
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	7,772	8,337	9,899	10,846
Oriental Fire & General Ins. Co. Ltd.	8,264	8,699	8,960	9,229
United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	8,093	9,222	9,902	10,521
TOTAL	31,235	33,707	38,208	40,748

(d) The information for 1977 to 1980 was as under:-

	1977	1978	1979	1980
(i) Total expenditure on Salaries and D.A. etc. (in crores of rupees)	43.16	53.53	58.31	66.44
(ii) Item (i) expressed as percentage of the total expenditure.	63.71%	70.89%	69.51%	67.67%

Amount Borrowed by Central/State Governments from World Bank

1111. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount borrowed by the Central Government and State Governments from the World Bank during the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the projects involved (State-wise and Centre-wise);

(b) the conditions on which these loans were borrowed; and

(c) whether the projects have since been put up under implementation;

if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The IBRD loans carry a rate of interest currently 11.6 % linked with the cost of its borrowings on the World capital markets. A front-end fee of 1.5% and a commitment fee of 0.75 % on the undisbursed portion of the loan are also levied. IDA credits carry no interest charge but a commitment fee of 0.5 % on the undisbursed portion of the credit and a service charge of 0.75 % on the disbursed portion are levied.

Statement

State/Centre	Name of the Project	Date of signing of agreement	Amount of Foreign Assistance/IDA/IBRD(\$ million)
1	2	3	4
STATE SECTOR			
1. Tamil Nadu	Madras Urban Development-I	1-4-77	24.00
2. Kerala	Kerala Agri. Development.	1-4-77	30.00
3. Orissa	Orissa Agri. Development.	1-4-77	20.00
4. Gujarat	Gujarat Fisheries	22-4-77	4.00
5. Gujarat	Gujarat Fisheries	22-4-77	14.00
6. West Bengal	West Bengal Agri. Extension	1-6-77	12.00
7. M.P.	M.P. Agri. Extension	1-6-77	10.80
8. Tamil Nadu	Pariyar Vaigai Irrigation	30-6-77	23.00
9. Assam	Assam Agri. Development	30-6-77	8.00
10. Maharashtra	Maharashtra Irrigation	11-10-77	70.00
11. Orissa	Orissa Irrigation	11-10-77	58.00
12. Rajasthan	Rajasthan Agri. Extension and Research	14-11-77	13.00
13. Bihar	Bihar Agri. Extension.	6-1-78	8.00
14. West Bengal	Calcutta Urban Development-II	6-1-78	87.00

	2	3	4
15. Karnataka	Karnataka Irrigation	12-5-78	117.64
16. A.P.	A.P. Fisheries	19-6-78	17.50
17. J & K	J & K Horticulture	17-7-78	14.00
18. Gujarat	Gujarat Irrigation	17-7-78	85.00
19. Haryana	Haryana Irrigation	16-8-78	111.00
20. Punjab	Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage	27-10-78	38.00
21. Maharashtra	Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage	13-11-78	196.00
22. Punjab	Punjab Irrigation	30-3-79	129.00
23. Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage	21-6-79	48.00
24. U.P.	U.P. Social Forestry	21-6-79	23.00
25. Maharashtra	Second Maharashtra Irrigation	14-4-80	210.00
26. Gujarat	Gujarat Community Forestry	14-4-80	37.00
27. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Nutrition.	12-5-80	32.00
28. U.P.	U.P. Public TubeWells.	12-5-80	18.00
29. Gujarat	Second Gujarat Irrigation.	12-5-80	175.00
30. Kerala	Kerala Agri. Extension.	25-6-80	10.00
31. Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage.	25-6-80	80.00
32. Punjab	Kandi Watershed & Area Dev.	12-9-80	30.00
33. West Bengal	Calcutta Urban Transport Project	27-10-80	56.00
34. Karnataka	Karnataka Sericulture.	27-10-80	54.00
35. Bihar	Bihar Rural Roads.	5-12-80	35.00
36. Orissa	Mahanadi Barrages.	5-12-80	83.00
37. Tamil Nadu	Second Madras Urban Dev.	14-1-81	42.00
38. Karnataka	Karnataka Tank Irrigation	26-3-81	54.00
39. M.P.	M.P. Medium Irrigation.	26-3-81	140.00
40. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agri. Extension	7-5-81	28.00
41. M.P.	M.P. Agri. Extension.	7-5-81	37.00
42. Maharashtra	Maharashtra Agri. Extension.	7-5-81	23.00
43. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Newsprint.	23-9-81	100.00

CENTRE SECTOR

1. Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project	1-4-77	150.00
2. Bombay High Offshore Development.	30-6-77 (Closed)	150.00

1	2	3	4
3. A.R.D.C.-II		1-6-77	200.00
4. Second Foodgrain Storage.		6-1-78	107.00
5. IDBI/Joint/Public.		1-3-78	25.00
6. Korba Super Thermal Power Project.		12-5-78	200.00
7. National Dairy.		19-6-78	150.00
8. III-Trombay Thermal Power Project		19-6-78	105.00
9. Seventh Telecommunications.		19-6-78	120.00
10. Railway Modernisation and Maintenance.		13-11-78	190.00
11. National Agri. Research.		7-12-78	27.00
12. Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project		2-2-79	200.00
13. Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project		2-2-79	50.00
14. REC-II Project.		21-6-79	175.00
15. Second Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project		5-6-80	300.00
16. Farakka Super Thermal Power Project		11-7-80	225.00
17. Farakka Super Thermal Power Project		11-7-80	25.00
18. ARDC-III.		20-8-79	250.00
19. Second Bombay High Offshores Dev. Project.		11-12-80	400.00
20. 8th Telecommunication Project.		26-3-81	314.00
21. Hazira Fertilizer Project		28-10-81	400.00

MULTI-STATE

1. Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka Rajasthan and U.P.	Second National Seed Project.	17-7-78	16.00
2. Haryana, Orissa and U.P.	National Cooperative Development Corporation.	2-2-79	30.00
3. Karnataka, Gujarat and Haryana.	Composite Agricultural Project.	16-2-79	25.00
4. Bihar, Orissa, M.P., U.P. West Bengal.	Inland Fisheries	18-1-80	20.00
5. Andhra Pradesh and U.P.	Second India Population.	14-4-80	46.00
6. Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala and A.P.	Cashewnut	10-6-80	22.00
7. U.P., Bengal, Bihar, M.P., A.P., Maharashtra, Har- yana, Punjab and Hima- ch Pradesh.	Second National Cooperative Development Corporation.	21-7-81	125.00

1	2	3	4
NON-GOVERNMENT			
1. ICICI (Guaranteed by Government).	XII Industrial Credits and Investment.	22-7-77	80.00
2. ICICI (Guaranteed by Govt.)	XIII Industrial Credits and Investment.	16-5-80	100.00
3. ICICI (Guaranteed by Govt.)	XIV Industrial Credits and Investment.	8-10-81	150.00

World Bank Assistance to Orissa

1112. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sought by Orissa Government from World Bank for power projects, electricity and irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The World Bank assisted Orissa Medium Irrigation Project (Credit 740-IN) and the Mahanadi Barrages Project (Credit 1078-IN) are currently under implementation by Government of Orissa.

The Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Power Project and the Subarnarekha Irrigation Project (Bihar and Orissa) are being posed to the World Bank for assistance. The projects are at various stages of processing.

Introduction of "First Class" on Domestic Airbus Services

1113. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce "First Class" on domestic airbus services;

(b) if so, what will be the percentage of increased fare;

(c) what are the details of facilities likely to be provided in "First Class"; and

(d) when it will be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is being examined.

Appointment of Directors on the Boards of Nationalised Banks

1115. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the Directors appointed this year in the boards of the Nationalised Banks, with the interest they represent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN. ARDHANA POOJARY): The non-official directors on the Boards of Directors of the following banks have been appointed by Government this year.

1. Central Bank of India
2. Bank of India
3. Punjab National Bank
4. Bank of Baroda
5. United Commercial Bank
6. Canara Bank
7. Dena Bank
8. Syndicate Bank
9. Union Bank of India
10. Allahabad Bank

11. Bank of Maharashtra
12. Indian Overseas Bank
13. New Bank of India
14. Punjab and Sind Bank.

The names of these Directors and the interests they represent are given in the statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3425/82]

The Directors whose prescribed term of office has expired, shall continue to hold office in terms of clause 9(3) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 until their successors are appointed.

Cheap Accommodation for Visitors during Asian Games

1116. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are going to make any arrangement for the cheap accommodation to the visitors during the Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). India Tourism Development Corporation is constructing a 527 room/1200 bedded economy class Hotel Ashoka Yatri Niwas at New Delhi which will also meet the accommodation requirements of the Asian Games. This hotel will cater to the budget visitors/Tourists and will provide accommodation at cheaper rates. The proposed tariff of the Ashok Yatri Niwas is as under:—

Single Occupancy Rs. 50/—

Double Occupancy Rs. 60/— (Rs. 30/- per bed)

Family Occupancy Rs. 72/- (Rs. 18/- per bed)

The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has taken up the registra-

tion of Paying Guest Accommodation for the visitors during Asia 1982, for which offers were invited from House owners, through press advertisements and the response has been very encouraging. So far offers of 3375 rooms with a bed strength of 6400 have been received. These premises are being inspected. These rooms would be made available to the visitors at rates ranging from Rs. 50/- onwards.

In addition some camping parks with Tented Accommodation will be put to provide accommodation to the budget Tourists.

China to Import Iron Ore from India

1117. SHRI LAKSHMANA MALICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of China has expressed a desire to import iron ore from India;

(b) if so, the total quantities of iron ore proposed to be exported to China annually;

(c) the value of iron ore exports; and

(d) the arrangements so far made in exporting iron ore to China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A four-member Chinese Delegation visited India in November, 1981 to ascertain the availability and suitability of Indian iron ore for the requirement of their steel plants and the port facilities available in India. The Delegation expressed their interest in importing iron ore from India but mentioned that they would indicate their precise requirements in due course.

(d) Trial shipments of iron ore to the extent of 54,000 tonnes during 1978-79 and 65,000 tonnes during 1979-80 were made to China.

Ratification of New Multi fibre agreement

1118. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has ratified the new Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) and renewed it for a period of four years;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the old pact; and

(c) the interest of India promoted by the new agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Second term of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which expired on 31 December 1981 was renewed for a further period of four years and seven months (from 1 January '82 to 31 July 1986) with the adoption of a protocol of extension by the GATT Textiles Committee at Geneva on 23 December 1981. India who has been a signatory to the MFA since its introduction in 1974 has signed the extended MFA on 31-12-1981.

2. During the second term of operation of MFA (from 1978 to 1981), there was a general breakdown of the disciplines of the MFA in several basic areas with the result that developing countries were denied their fair share of the markets of developed countries.

3. The main strategic gain in the new MFA is the obliteration of the "reasonable departure clause" which formed part of the earlier Arrangement and which was used to the detriment of the developing countries. Additionally, the new MFA contains the following elements which represent improvements over the predecessor Arrangement:—

(i) The pre-eminence of the objective criteria prescribed in the original Arrangement for imposing quota restraints has been reiterated.

(ii) For ensuring compliance with the above provision, it has been made incumbent (i) on the importing countries that requests for action for placing restraints shall be accompanied by relevant specific factual information and (ii) the situation

of prevalence of market disruption justifying restraints should be periodically reviewed by the TSB.

(iii) Lower rates of growth as prescribed in the original MFA have been made possible only through bilateral agreements in exceptional cases of recurrence or exacerbation of market disruption.

(iv) Departures in flexibilities are envisaged for heavily utilized very large restraint levels for dominant suppliers. Even here, the rights of the exporter have been conceded.

(v) Even while an enabling provision has been made for pacing of exports within the existing quota levels in case of "import surges" a provision has been made to provide equitable and quantifiable compensation to exporting countries.

(vi) An institutional arrangement to monitor and review structural and autonomous adjustment policies and measures in the importing countries on a continuous basis, has been prescribed.

(vii) Concomitantly, phasing out of restricting for new entrants and small suppliers and also in sectors like wool tops has been enjoined.

(viii) Favoured treatment to small suppliers and new entrants.

(ix) Special quota-free dispensation contained in the original MFA to small supplies and cottage industry folkore products has been retained.

(x) The new MFA stipulates that exports of cotton textiles from cotton producing exporting countries should be given special consideration.

4. As far as India is concerned, its basic concerns are fixation of base quota levels, new rates and flexibilities in terms of the provision of the MFA and exempt status to handlooms and cotton items. In terms of the new protocol effective from 1 January, 1982, the above concerns to be largely met.

Loan given by Central Bank of India to Companies

1119 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India, Bombay Head Office had given as credit crores of rupees by way of overdrafts, loans, Hundi and other facilities to (i) Agarwal Textile Industry and (ii) M/s. Ramesh Agarwal Dying and Printing Mills at Vasai, Distt. Thane (Maharashtra);

(b) if so the total dues outstanding as against the above two parties as on 31st December, 1981;

(c) whether it is fact that both the above companies have become defaulters and are now under court receiver;

(d) how much amount is due to the above companies from other parties and how much of the above is (a) recoverable, (b) irrecoverable, and (c) doubtful;

(e) whether a complaint has been filed with the police of bogus fire in the godowns of the above two companies which are under court receiver; and

(f) if so, what attempts are being made to recover the dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f). In terms of Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and in consonance with the practices and usages prevalent amongst the

bankers, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

Board of Directors of Nationalised

1120. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appointments due and vacant on Boards of Directors of various Banks;

(b) how many of the Boards of Directors are still on extension in National Banks; and

(c) what are the reasons for inordinate delay in appointing the Boards of Directors on the above Nationalised Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The information is contained in the *statement* attached.

(b) Out of the 20 nationalised Banks, the Boards of Directors of 14 nationalised banks have been reconstituted by Government this year. In the case of the remaining six nationalised banks the existing Boards of Directors are still functioning. Notwithstanding the expiry of the prescribed term of office of directors on the Boards of the Indian Bank and United Bank of India, they continue to hold office in terms of clause 9(3) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970.

(c) The Boards of Directors of these banks are proposed to be reconstituted shortly.

Statement

Name of the Bank	Maximum No. of non-official Directors to be app- ointed	No. of Non-offi- cial Directors actually in posi- tion.
1. Central Bank of India	9	8
2. Bank of India	9	8
3. Punjab National Bank	9	8
4. Bank of Baroda	9	8
5. United Commercial Bank	9	8
6. Canara Bank	9	8
*7. United Bank of India	9	6
8. Dena Bank	9	8
9. Syndicate Bank	9	8
10. Union Bank of India	9	8
11. Allahabad Bank	9	7
*12. Indian Bank	9	7
13. Bank of Maharashtra	9	7
14. Indian Overseas Bank	9	8
*15. Andhra Bank	9	..
*16. Corporation Bank	9	..
17. New Bank of India	9	7
*18. Oriental Bank of Commerce	9	..
19. Punjab and Sind Bank	9	7
*20. Vijaya Bank	9	..
Total	180	121

* In respect of these six banks, the boards are proposed to be reconstituted shortly. There are at present no non-official directors on the Boards of (i) Andhra Bank (ii) Corporation Bank (iii) Oriental Bank of Commerce and (iv) Vijaya Bank.

Studies in Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax)

1121. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the studies in progress in the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax) and when each one of them was started (month and year); and

(b) when each study will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): A list of selected studies in progress in the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax) indicating the month and year of their commencement, is annexed.

(b) It is not possible, at this stage, to project accurately the likely dates of completion of the studies.

Statement

**LIST OF SELECTED STUDIES IN PROGRESS
IN
DIRECTORATE OF ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES
(INCOME-TAX)
NEW DELHI**

S. No. Study	Month and year of Commencement
1 Collection and Analysis of Information Regarding Concealment Detected in simple Scrutiny	February, 1982
2 Computerised Career Management System for IRS (IT) officers—A Proposal for Revival	November, 1981
3 Correct Reporting of Pendency	September, 1981
4 Cost of Collection of 'Hotel Receipt Tax'	January, 1982
5 Creation of 7 Posts of Deputy Controller of Accounts in the Accounting Unit for Receipt Accounting	October, 1980
6 Disposal of Section 146 and Rectification Application etc. Maintenance of Special Watch Receipt Register.	May, 1980
7 Duty List of I. A. C.	January, 1978
8 Duty List of U. D. C. and Tax Assistants	November, 1980
9 Evaluation of the System of Acknowledging I. T. Return Introduced in the year 1976	February, 1982
10 Evaluation of Work in Terms of Standard Units	May, 1981
11 Examination of Question of Raising Limits upto which penalty Proceedings Need Not be Initiated	June, 1981
12 Functions of Inspection Division	February, 1980
13 Functioning/Staffing of the Central Information Branch	October, 1981
14 IAC (Acquisition) and supporting Staff-Augmentation	January, 1982
15 Impact of the Setting Apart of the First Quarter of the Year for House Keeping Jobs	February, 1982

S.No.	Study	Month and Year of Commencement
16	Implementation of Mathew Committee Report on Direct Taxes Statistics—Staffing pattern of Statistical Wing of DI (RS&P)	October, 1981
17	Introduction of Micro-Processor-Based E.D.P. Systems in the I. T. Department	November, 1981
18	Jurisdiction Code and other Aspects of the Permanent Account Number (Modification)	March, 1981
19	Jurisdiction Pattern for Assessment and Collection	January, 1980
20	Laying Down Yardsticks for Posts of Record Keepers in the Income-Tax Department	May, 1981
21	Manner of Compiling Quarterly Statement of I. T. Demand in Arrears and Monthly Telegraphic Statement of Collection/Reduction of Tax Arrears	April, 1981
22	Manpower Requirements of DI (RS&P) and DI (P&PR)	July, 1981
23	Method Study of Valuation Cell.	October, 1979
24	Mini Libraries—Setting Up of	June, 1981
25	Organisation and Staffing Pattern of Central Circles and Special Investigation Circles	February, 1982
26	Parameters for Making An Objective Appraisal of the Quality of Assessments	August, 1981
27	Phased Replacement of System of Service of Notices Through Notice Servers by System of Service Through post	July, 1981
28	Private Salary Circles—Study to Determine Output Norms	July, 1981
29	Promotional Prospects of Group C officers	November, 1981
30	Requirement for Additional Staff for pay and Accounts Officers Under the C.B.D.T.	September, 1981
31	Requirement of Group D Posts (Sweepers, Farashes & Chowkidar) in the Income-Tax Department	January, 1982
32	Requirement of SAPs in Commissioners' Charges	June, 1981
33	Retrieval System of Records	June, 1981
34	Review of the Working of Modified Procedure of Receipt Accounting	October, 1981
35	Review of the Working of Section 80 MM of I.T. Act-1961	November, 1981
36	Review of the Working of Section 80—of I.T. Ac-1961	November, 1981
37	Revision of Blue Book—I.T.N.S. 132	April, 1980
38	Revision of Daily Collection Register	January, 1981
39	Revision of Non-Statutory Forms—A Continuing Work	October, 1979
40	Revision of Statutory Forms—A Continuing Work	April, 1980
41	'Slogans' to be Printed on ITNS Forms	August, 1981

S.No.	Study	Month and year of Commencement
42	Simplification of Receipt Accounting	April, 1981
43	Standardisation of Size of Bank Scroll	November, 1980
44	Strengthening of the Examination Cell of DI (IT)	April, 1981
45	Study of Fall in the Disposal of Summary Assessment—Suggestion of the PAC (34th Report)	December, 1981
46	Study of the Cases of Missing Files of Assessee During the year 1970 to 76	February, 1982
47	Study of the Internal Audit Set Up with Reference to the Parallel Organisation of Receipt Audit	January, 1982
48	Study on Different Aspects of the Programmable Calculator Unit	January, 1981
49	Study Regarding/Non-Payment of Interest U/s 243/244	February, 1981
50	Study Regarding Storage of Records	January, 1981
51	Study to Assess the Imbalances in the Number of ITOs in the Commissioners' Charges with Reference to Workload and Disposal for 1980-81	October, 1981
52	Three Year Plan (1982-85) For Disposal of Income-Tax/Other Tax Assessments	February, 1982
53	Three Year Plan (1982-85) For Reducing Pendency Before Departmental Appellate Authorities	February, 1982
54	Transfer of Assessment Records from one ITO to Another—Acknowledgement of Communication	February, 1982
55	Updating of Retention Periods of Registers and Records of the I.T. Department—	
	(a) Specific in Relation to I.T. Department	March, 1981
	(b) Common to All Departments	October, 1981
56	Valuation of Unquoted Equity Shares	September, 1979
57	Weeding Out of Old Records	April, 1981
58	Work Study of the Cadre of Inspectors	May, 1981

Loans and development assistance from Abroad

1122. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to obtain more loans and developmental assistance from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether viable schemes and areas have been identified for use of external borrowings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government of India proposes to obtain loans and developmental assistance from abroad based on the guidelines contained in Sixth Five Year Plan. Details of such assistance are

known as and when bilateral/multilateral aid negotiations are finalised, which is a continuous process.

(c) Selection of schemes and areas/programmes for the use of external assistance and allocation for them is made by the Government from time to time keeping in view our national priorities and objectives.

Assistance to Kerala from Consortium of Gulf Countries

1123. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a Consortium of Gulf countries has offered Kerala ten billion dollars assistance for industrialisation programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government of India have received no formal proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding consortium of Gulf countries offering a loan of US\$ ten billion to Kerala Government.

Decline in Export of Agarbattis

1124. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the exports of Indian incense sticks (Agarbattis) have been dwindling steadily over the past four years;

(b) if so, what are the causes for this downfall; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent further fall in the export market and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export figures in respect of agarbattis during the last

four years as reported by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council are as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
1977-78	6.11
1978-79	6.20
1979-80 (estd).	5.86
1980-81 (estd).	6.83

(b) The marginal decline in exports during 1979-80 is reported to be due mainly to reduced off-take by some of the traditional buyers namely Ethiopia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and U.S.A.

(c) Measures taken/proposed to be taken to augment exports include the following:—

(i) essential inputs required for export production of agarbattis and dhoop have been made permissible for imports against REP licence; and

(ii) Delegations/Study-cum-Sales Teams/Market Survey Teams are being sponsored by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council to major importing countries and potential markets abroad.

Revision of Pay and Allowances of Armed Services

1125. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay and allowances of armed service officers and jawans were last revised in 1973;

(b) whether these pay scales have not become outdated due to sharp rise in prices; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

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

(b) and (c). The Government has been sanctioning Dearness Allowance for every 8 point increase in the cost of living index.

Swindling in Muradpur branch of Nationalised Bank

1126. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a swindling of Rs. 7,00,000 was detected in the local Muradpur (Bihar) branch of a nationalised bank;

(b) whether C. B. I. enquiry was conducted;

(c) whether similarly another branch at Ban Morh at Dhanbad was swindled;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) action taken against those involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). In the absence of the name of the bank and the period of reported swindling, information has been called for from all the public sector banks having branches at Muradpur, Patna. Information to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Janata Deposit Scheme" in S.B.I.

1127. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Janata Deposit Scheme' for mobilising small deposit is in operation in the State Bank of India; if so, from what date;

(b) the number of branches of State Bank of India in the State of Bihar during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the number of Janata Deposit Agents recruited during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(d) the total amount of deposit collected during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(e) in case the answers reflect poor mobilisation, reasons therefor and remedial action propose to be taken for mobilising substantial amount under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Janata Deposit Scheme is being implemented by the State Bank of India through selected branches since June, 1971.

(b) The total number of branches of State Bank of India in Bihar was 500 at the end of December, 1979 and 571 at the end of December, 1980. The number of branches of the Bank in Bihar where Janata Deposit Scheme was in operation was 28 during 1979-80 and 40 during 1980-81.

(c) 40 Janata Deposit Collectors were deployed by the Bank in the State of Bihar during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(d) The total amount of Janata Deposit collected by the State Bank of India in Bihar amounted to Rs. 29 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 50 lakhs in 1980-81.

(e) State Bank of India has reported that in its assessment the mobilisation of small savings under the Janata Deposit Scheme is encouraging, but it involves high cost in operation.

Creation of Posts of Class IV/Guards in State Bank of India

1128. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any yardstick for creation of posts of Class IV including Guards in the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, why this yardstick is not being implemented and Class IV posts have not been created during the last four years in spite of phenomenal all-round increase in all categories name-

by Senior Management, Junior Management, Clerk-cum-typist and Clerk cum-Cashier etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that the basic criterion for creation of the posts of Messengers/Guards as also other categories of staff is the level of business handled and the potential of business available at the offices of the bank. The requirement of staff is carefully assessed by the controlling authority every year. The bank recruited 8175 persons to its subordinate cadre during 1977-80.

Assistance to Weaker Section under D.R.I. Scheme

1129. **SHRI R. R. BHOLE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.R.I. Scheme has been evolved by Government to assist the weakest of the weaker sections of society, engaged in modest productive endeavours; and

(b) what are the guidelines issued by Government such as eligibility criteria, terms and conditions, the maximum amount of loan that can be granted etc. to achieve the objectives of the scheme?

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

Yes, Sir.

(b) Salient Features of the Scheme are given in the attached statement.

Statement

DIFFERENTIAL RATE OF INTEREST SCHEME

— Salient Features —

In order to improve the economic conditions of low income persons by assisting them through loans from banks at 4 per cent interest.

Who can borrow? Any person whose yearly family income from all sources is not more than Rs. 2,000 in rural more than Rs. 2,000 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in semiurban and urban areas. The land holding (if any) of the beneficiary should not exceed one acre if irrigated or two and a half acres if unirrigated. This restriction about land holding does not apply to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Broadly, three types of persons can borrow; (i) a person who works largely on his own or with help of his family members or some joint partners and who does not employ other persons on regular payment basis (ii) a student of merit going for higher education who does not get scholarship/maintenance grant; and (iii) a Physically handicapped person

pursuing a gainful occupation. Orphanages and women's homes where saleable goods are made which do not have adequate and dependable source of income such as endowments or regular charities, as well as institutions for physically handicapped persons, can also borrow from banks but for productive purposes only.

Purposes eligible for loans:

Agriculture and allied activities; collection or elementary processing of forest products; collection of forest for sale to farmers and traders; artisans, craftsmen, cottage and rural industries like cutting cloth and sewing garments; making reasonably cheap eatables; home delivery service of daily use articles; running of way-side tea stalls; plying of self-owned manual rickshaws and cycle rickshaws; repairing of shoes/sandals mainly by hand; basket making by hand and the like.

how much loan can one get?

Upto Rs. 1,500 for working capital and upto Rs. 5,000 as term loans for purchase of tools and implements. For artisans and cottage industries composite loans can be sanctioned upto a maximum of Rs. 6,500.00.

No insistence on margin money, as borrowers may not always be in a position to furnish it.

Security:

Hypothecation of assets purchased with bank loans. In addition, for loans to a homogenous group of borrowers, group guarantees may be obtained. Tangible security or third party guarantee is not insisted upon.

Any other charges?

Besides the interest of 4 per cent, no other charges to be borne by borrowers. The guarantee fee payable to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is borne by the banks themselves.

Repayment of loans:

Term loans repayable within five years including a grace period of upto two years; the repayment schedule is worked out in each case having regard to the nature of a borrower's activity and the surplus income (above the sustenance needs) he gets from the productive endeavour.

For scheduled castes/tribes:

Banks may give loans to members of scheduled castes/tribes directly or through state corporations set up for their welfare. The corporations are expected to formulate specific and commercially viable schemes for the individual members. The establishment and other costs are borne by corporations/state governments. It will be the responsibility of corporations to repay loans on due dates, irrespective of the state of recovery from beneficiaries, and also to ensure that the funds are utilised for the purposes for which they have been given. Repayment of loans is to be guaranteed by state governments.

For tribals:

Banks may provide loans to tribals directly or through cooperative societies/large-sized multipurpose societies organised specifically for the benefit of tribals in areas identified by government on the same terms and

conditions applicable to corporations for welfare of scheduled castes/tribes.

Credit to SCs/STs by Nationalised Banks

1130. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks which arranged Credit Camps for advancing credits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last two years;

(b) the number of such camps organised by each Bank separately, the places where they were organised and the total amount sanctioned during those camps to SC and ST people; and

(c) the number of such credit camps proposed to be organised during the year 1982-83 in the country by different nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Credit camps constitute only a modality suggested to the banks for adoption of facilitate simultaneous completion of formalities connected with loan proposals, involving several field level agencies. This approach is adopted by the banks and other concerned agencies whenever they have to complete loan proposals on a large scale in a limited area within a short span of time. Generally, such credit camps aim at completion of large number of loan applications in given areas and under specific schemes and members belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are covered under special or normal credit camps organised by the banks in specific areas.

In view of this, the organisation of credit camps is decided by field level staff of the banks depending on the requirements of the local situation. Details of camps organised etc. are therefore not readily available. No

prospective planning is also, therefore, undertaken by the banks in this regard. However, all public sector banks have been asked to endeavour to increase credit support to viable ventures of members of scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes. As at the end of December, 1980, their outstanding advances to borrowers belonging to SC/ST amounted to Rs. 339 crores involving 207 lakh borrowal accounts. Bankwise details are at Annexure.

Statement

Advances to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes borrowers as on the last Friday of December 1980

(Amt. Rs. thousand)

Name of the Bank	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount outstanding
A. 1. State Bank of India	711962	149177
2. State Bank of Hyderabad	67103	141807
3. State Bank of Indore	10172	14443
4. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	32893	70430
5. State Bank of Mysore	17332	15595
6. State Bank of Patiala	27394	57952
7. States Bank of Saurashtra	9006	9586
8. State Bank of Travancore	30257	20178
Sub-Total (A)	906119	1821765
B. 1. Central Bank of India	152044	233937
2. Bank of India	133152	139240
3. Punjab National Bank	96605	202985
4. Bank of Baroda	142046	199000
5. United Commercial Bank	53367	75867
6. Canara Bank	71397	59783
7. United Bank of India	157505	152377
8. Dena Bank	36858	47850
9. Syndicate Bank	64868	90568
10. Union Bank of India	62242	77998
11. Allahabad Bank	21110	37665
12. Indian Bank	41139	42367
13. Bank of Maharashtra	27029	68929
14. Indian Overseas Bank	52701	55377
Sub-Total (B)	1112063	1483943

Name of the Bank	No of Bor- rowal Accounts	Amountout standing
C. 1. Andhra Bank	37175	52762
2. Punjab & Sind Bank	3751	8915
3. New Bank of India	2215	7144
4. Vijaya Bank	3814..	7628
5. Corporation Bank	5100	7801
6. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1406	3242
Sub-Total (C)	53461	87492
GRAND TOTAL	2071643	3393200

Schemes Drawn by Nationalised Banks for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

1131. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks with details of the scheme drawn by them for implementation under 20 Point Programme directed to benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the last two years;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the nationalised banks in regard to the schemes to be implemented under the 20 Point Programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers families benefited by these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). All the banks have been advised to play an effective role in the implementation of the 20-Point Program. The banks formulate their own sche-

mes and also participate in various State sponsored development programmes to help the beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections of society particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on concessional terms and conditions.

A new data reporting system has been introduced by the Reserve Bank for monitoring the progress made by banks in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. The data relating to assistance to beneficiaries of the programme as at the end of December 1980 is given below:

	No. of Accounts ('000S)	Amount outstand- ing (Rs. crores)
SBI group	2528	952
Nationalised Banks	2815	766
Total Public Sector Banks	5343	1718

The present data reporting system does not yield information regarding banks advances for the category of landless labourers separately. However, the available statistics indicate

that as at the end of December 1980 the total number of borrowal re-accounts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 20.71 lakhs and the amount outstanding in these accounts was Rs. 339.32 crores.

Larger share of E.E.C. Market to India's Textile Exports

1132. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) looking to the crisis conditions through which the country's textile industry is passing presently, has any understanding been reached to obtain a much larger share of the EEC market for India's textile exports than at present and to reduce the trade deficit; and

(b) has scope for exporting in large quantities of non-traditional items been explored in the talks and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The current Indo-EEC textile Agreement, which regulates India's textile exports to the EEC countries is valid upto 31st December 1982. It has been decided that the first round of talks would take place in March 1982 between the two sides to negotiate a new agreement under the aegis of the new Multi-Fibre Arrangement. India's basic concerns in the field of textile trade were also emphasised during the Indo-EEC Joint Commission meeting held in New Delhi in January, 1982.

(b) A Working Group on trade has been set up with a view to making detailed study of the problems, if any, inhibiting the flow of trade from India to the EEC countries.

Amounts not Recovered on Account of Legal Challenges in Courts

1133. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount which it has not been possible to recover for the last two years on account of the pending legal challenge to Section 80(J) of the Income Tax Act and the various interim orders granted by the courts in this regard;

(b) what is the amount involved on account of import duty on news-print and edible oils allowed to be imported under court orders to private traders in the last two years and legality of which has been challenged in Courts;

(c) what were the estimated recoveries for the last two years on these accounts and what are the amounts actually recovered; and

(d) what are the measures taken to have the court hearings expedited and the stays/injunctions vacated in time to avoid loss of revenue to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stay of Recovery of Income-Tax, Excise Duty Etc.

1134. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many awards, decrees and orders for recovery of amounts of (i) income-tax (ii) excise duty and (iii) custom duty have been stayed under stay orders/injunctions granted in judicial proceedings for the last three years, viz, 1979-80, 1980-81 and between April-December, 1981; and

(b) what is the amount involved against each of these items for the above periods?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

N.T.C. (Gujarat Arrangements with State Cooperative Consumers' Federation for Sale of Accumulated Stocks

1135. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) has made arrangements with the State Cooperative Consumers Federation for sale of its accumulated stocks;

(b) whether Government agree that this sort of arrangement is not only in the interest of the Textile industry but also will be of immense help to the Consumer Cooperative movement; and

(c) whether Government are considering measures for making similar arrangements in other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Consequent on Government having taken a view in consultation with the State Governments, to sell the controlled cloth produced by National Textile Corporation through State Civil Supplies Corporations, etc. National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) made arrangements with the Gujarat State Cooperative Consumers Federation for sale of such cloth.

(c) Ways and means are being explored to involve the State Cooperative Federation in the sale of NTC fabrics.

Overtime Allowance in Banks

1136. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that O.T.A. has been completely stopped in Banks w.e.f. 1st January 1982, if so, the

reasons for taking such a drastic action;

(b) what will be the impact of this step on the working of the Banks with special reference to their dealings with the public; and

(c) how do Government propose to dispose of the extra/additional work on particular day(s)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). No Sir. It is not a fact that overtime allowance has been completely stopped in the public sector banks from 1-1-1982. Banks have, however, been advised to reduce in 1982 overtime payment by atleast 50 per cent of the overtime amount paid in 1981.

Black Money

1137. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government during the last three months to unearth black money;

(b) what is the number of raids conducted, State-wise, to unearth black money; and

(c) what is the amount of black money unearthed during the first three quarters of 1981-82 and during the fourth quarter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Besides effective implementation of tax-laws, the Government had revived the sale of Special Bearer Bonds from 1st December, 1981 to 9th January, 1982.

(b) The State-wise number of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities during the last three months i.e. November, December, 1981 and January, 1982, is given in the attached statement.

(c) Prima-facie unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 2427 lakhs were seized during the first three quarters of 1981-82 and of approximate

value of Rs. 215 lakhs were seized during the last quarter till 31st January, 1982 in the searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities.

Statement

(b) The State-wise number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the last three months i.e. November, December, 1981 and January, 1982 is given as under:—

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of searches conducted</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	56
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	13
4. Gujarat	156
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	—
7. Haryana	7
8. Jammu & Kashmir	—
9. Kerala	24
10. Karnataka	31
11. Maharashtra	524
12. Madhya Pradesh	10
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Manipur	—
15. Nagaland	—
16. Orissa	—
17. Punjab	80
18. Rajasthan	26
19. Tamilnadu	56
20. Tripura	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	241
22. West Bengal	161
23. Delhi	112
TOTAL:—	1500

Assessment of Currency in Circulation

1138. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reliable assessment has lately been made of the total amount of currency in circulation in the country, including the unaccounted one;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof indicating the amount of unaccounted and accounted currency in the country; and

(c) what is the basis and mode of assessment thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The latest available data show that total currency in circulation amounted to Rs. 14267 crores as on January 29, 1982. Government of India One rupee notes and rupee coins were worth Rs. 363 crores on December 25, 1981 and small coins worth Rs. 291 crores on May 31, 1981. Data on total currency in circulation are based on Reserve Bank of India records. By unaccounted currency the Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to amount of unaccounted money for which no firm estimates are available.

Difficulties of Passengers for Cochin and Trivandrum at Bombay Airport

1139. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the passengers coming from outside India and travelling to Cochin and Trivandrum at the Bombay Airport; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following remedial measures have been taken:—

(i) Special handling facilities have been provided on the Bombay/Tri-

vandrum, Bombay/Cochin counters at Bombay.

(ii) Passengers were advised to contact only uniformed Indian Airlines staff for assistance in reservation etc.

(iii) A Notice Board in Malayalam is displayed.

(iv) Extensive publicity has been given in Malayalam papers in Kerala about the existence of anti-social element at Santacruz Airport.

(v) Increased seat capacity of over 500 seats on the Bombay/Cochin and Bombay/Trivandrum has been provided.

International Flights Connection to Trivandrum Airport

1140. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many international flights are at present connected to Trivandrum Airport give their details with dates of running;

(b) whether there is any proposal to run more international flights connecting Trivandrum Airport; and

(c) if so, the detail of the proposal and the steps taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Fifteen International flights are at present connected to Trivandrum airport as per details given in the statement attached.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Air India operations to and from Trivandrum

AI935	AI931	AI929	AI927	AI925	AI923	AI901	AI920	AI922	AI924	AI926	AI928	AI930	AI932
Sun	Sat	Fri	Thu	Wed	Tue	Mon	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1605	1705	1605	1705	1605	1605	1605	1445 Trivandrum	1445	1445	1545	1445	1535	1450
			1930		2005		Sharjah			1030			
			2015							0940			
1835		1835			1835		Abu Dhabi	0930					0935
					1930								
	1930			1830		1830 Dubai	0930		0930			1020	
						1915						0935	
						1950 . Kuwait						0710	
			2040				RAS AI Khaymah			0915			

INDIAN AIRLINES

*Flight No. IC 563/564**Monday/—Thursday/—Saturday*

Departure	—Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1525
Arrival	—Mail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1555
Departure	—Mail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1635
Arrival	—Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1805

*Flight No. IC 507/508**Wednesday—Friday*

Departure	—Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1525
Arrival	—Colombo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1615
Departure	—Colombo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1655
Arrival	—Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1745

AIR LANKA'S WINTER SCHEDULE—AIR CRAFT B—737

UL 161	UL 161	UL 161			UL 162	UL 162	UL 162
SAT	THU	MON			MON	THU	SAT
06.30	16.30	18.30	D Colombo	A	20.50	19.05	11.05
09.20	17.20	19.20	A Trivandrum	D	20.00	18.15	10.15

Marine Products Export Development Authority

1141. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Marine Product Export Development Authority was established and what are its main functions and objectives;

(b) what is the progress made by the Authority in achieving its aims and objectives with details thereof;

(c) what is the total amount of foreign exchange earned by India at present through the export of Marine Products; and

(d) what was the respective amount at the time of the formation of the Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority was established on the 26th July, 1972. The functions and objectives of the Authority are defined under section 9 of the MPEDA Act, 1972.

(b) A brief account on the progress made by the Authority in achieving its aims and objectives with details thereof is given in the statement.

(c) The total amount of foreign exchange earned by marine products ex-

port from India during calander year 1981 was of the order of Rs. 218.88 crores (figure of MPEDA).

(d) The export earning out of marine products were Rs. 58.13 crores in 1972 when the Authority was formed.

Statement

Brief Account of the Progress made by the Authority in achieving its aims and objevtives

The development and regulation of off-shore and deep-sea fishing is presently being looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture. MPEDA simply registers the fishing vessels etc. allowed by the Ministry of Agriculture for off-shore and deep-sea fishing. The latest position regarding registration in the different sectors is as under:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| (i) Fishing vessels | — 9944 |
| (ii) Processing plants | — 434 |
| (iii) Storage premises | — 392 |
| (iv) Conveyances | — 596 |

2. The export standards for marine products have been fixed and schemes for quality control are being administered by the Export Inspection Council of India.

3. Schemes have been implemented by the Authority for:—

- (i) Subsidised distribution of insulated fish boxes (to the extent of 50 per cent of actual cost);
- (ii) Providing subsidy for improvement of peeling sheds (to the extent of 28 per cent of cost of upgradation or Rs. 18,000 which ever is less);
- (iii) Providing subsidy for mini-laboratories in processing plants (to the extent of Rs. 30,000 per unit);
- (iv) Providing assistance to members of trade to go on export promotional tours;

(v) Recommending grant of C.C.S. and R.E.P. benefits to the exporters;

(vi) Promoting prawn culture and meeting a part of the cost of demonstration ponds; and

(vii) Providing prawn seeds and other inputs at reasonable prices to the prawn farmers.

Apart from inspection of products for export by the Export Inspection Agency, inspection of plants, peeling sheds etc. is also done by MPEDA officers.

4. Export of marine products is regulated by way of allowing it under O.G.L. with the following exceptions—

(i) Fish meal with less than 50 per cent protein content being not allowed for export;

(ii) Fresh and frozen silver pomfrets of sizes less than 300 grams being banned for export;

(iii) Froglegs of counts more than 80 per kg. being banned for export; and

(iv) Export of froglegs during June 15 to August 15 every year being banned as a conservations measure.

5. The Authority is promoting the marketing of marine products outside India by way of participating in international fairs and exhibitions, press publicity abroad, production and distribution of publicity literature, sponsoring sales teams and delegations, inviting overseas technical experts/importers, maintaining overseas trade promotion offices and organising Sea Food Trade Fair in India.

6. Presently there are 720 exporters of marine products registered with the MPEDA. Statistics of prices and exports of marine products is maintained by the Authority. MPEDA is also organising various training programmes from time to time on processing technique, quality control training, fish handling etc.

7. Some of the other activities undertaken by the Authority include assistance to State Governments for the construction of fish landing platforms, community peeling centres, distribution of lobster traps at subsidised rates, establishment of frozen storages (at Cochin and Calcutta), establishment of dried fish storages at Tuticorin and operating refrigerated trucks for the transport of frozen seafoods meant for export.

New Building of R.B. in Trivandrum

1142. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new building constructed for the Reserve Bank of India has been opened for functioning;

(b) if so, when it was opened for functioning and whether all the connected offices of R.B.I. in Trivandrum have been shifted to that building;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in shifting; and

(d) the total amount spent for the construction of the new building including the cost of the land?

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

(b) and (c). It was opened on 18-2-82 and all offices of Reserve Bank of India have been shifted to the new building except the sub-office of the issue Department which will be shifted after the security and other necessary arrangements are completed.

(d) The total amount spent on the New Office Building Trivandrum so far aggregate to Rs. 178.65 lakhs.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर केयरटेकर के पद हेतु साक्षात्कार के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों को न बुलाया जाना

1143. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पालम हवाई अड्डे पर केयर

टेकर के पद के लिये साक्षात्कार हेतु जब कि अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन पत्र मंगाये गये थे, उन्हें साक्षात्कार हेतु न बुलाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस में श्रेणी III और चार के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे को पूरी तरह से नहीं भरा गया है ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अन्सु प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में, दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर केयरटेकर का एक पद था जो कि अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार के लिये आरक्षित था न कि अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिये। अतः आवेदन पत्र केवल अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों से आमंत्रित किये गये थे, अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों से नहीं।

(ख) 1981 के दौरान एयर इंडिया में श्रेणी III तथा श्रेणी IV; दोनों ही में, अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों से भरे गये पदों की संख्या उनके लिये निर्धारित कोटे से अधिक थी। नियुक्ति शर्तों में छूट दिये जाने के बावजूद भी, उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, दानों ही श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्तियों में कमी रही है।

1981 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइंस में चतुर्थ श्रेणी वर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों द्वारा भरे गये पदों की संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे से अधिक थी। उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्तियों की संख्या में कमी रही है।

Nitric acid and sulphuric acid plant at ordnance factory at Bhandara, Maharashtra

1144. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) date of completion of Nitric Acid and Sulphuric Acid Plant at the ordnance factory at Bhandara in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the plant is running satisfactorily;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Planning and Development Division at Sindri now FPDIL was entrusted to construct that plant;

(d) whether it is a fact that even long after the completion of the plant the FPDIL has not received its dues; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Sulphuric Acid Plant was taken over in May 1975 and the Nitric Acid Plant in April 1976.

(b) The former plant has worked satisfactorily. The Nitric Acid Plant, however, has been shut down since August 1979 due to problems in the turbo compressor plant.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Due to delays by FPDIL of about 12-18 months, there were claims for levy of liquidated damages besides certain other claims and counter claims. All these issues have since been resolved and formalised except for an extra contractual claim from FPDIL for Rs. 59,976/-.

Crisis in Commercial Banks

1145. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

a) whether it is a fact that big crisis is being faced by some of the commercial banks; if so, the names of such banks; and

(b) what efforts are being made by Government to overcome the crisis?

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

(b) Does not arise.
ACSO's Examination in A.F.H.Q.
3642 LS—10.

1146 SHRI HARTISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1838 on 2nd December, 1981 regarding ACSO's examination in A.F.H.O and state;

(a) when a provision for the Examination was made in CSSS in 1973 which was extended to AFRQSS in 1976 because of modelling them on CSSS, what were the circumstances which compelled the deletion of the clause of holding ACSO's examination on the lines of SO in CSSS;

(b) number of Grade C Stenographers promoted through examination and departmentally from 1976 onward and number of posts of SPAs/Grade C/Grade D Stenographers created from 1980 with basis of doing so;

(c) have all officers in the rank of Lt Cols/Cols/ Brig and equivalents been provided with appropriate grade of Stenographers; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The post of ACSO belongs to the AFHQ Civil Service and an Examination on the lines of the CSSS

for promotion to this post was not introduced, as the same would have been to the disadvantage of the members of the Service, viz., Assistants vis-a-vis Stenographers who have their separate Service viz., the AFHQ Stenographers' Service.

(b) As shown in the Annexures I and II.

(c) There is no scale laid down for authorising Stenographers for officers in the AFHQ and Inter-Service Organisations. The authorisations are given on the basis of work-load of each officer.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement - I

Annexure I Referred to in Reply to part (b) of unstarred Question No. 1146 for 26-2-82.

Period	Total Number of vacancies	Number of Grade 'C' Stenos promoted through examination	Number of Grade 'C' Stenos promoted Departmentally
8-2-1975 to 30-9-1977	.	24	12
1-10-1977 to 30-9-1978	.	52	5 (only 5 qualified in 1977 Examination)
1-10-1978 to 30-9-1979	.	24	12+21* *Carried forward from the previous year.
1-10-1979 to 30-9-1980	.	33	16
1-10-1980 to 4-12-1981	.	28	14

(Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination was introduced w.e.f. 8-2-1975. The table gives the vacancies filled through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination and by promotion from that date).

Statement - II

Annexure-II

Number of posts of SPAS/grade 'C'/grade 'D' stenographers created from 1980.

Name of post	Number of posts	Basis
S.P.A. (Stenographer Grade 'B')	20	Officers work-load
Stenographer Grade 'C'	29	Do.
Stenographer Grade 'D'	13	Do.

3642 LS-10.

News-item Captioned "Raw Deal for Army Stenos"

1147. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG: WAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Raw deal for Army Stenos" appearing in the *Indian Express* of 30th November, 1981 highlighting:-

(i) giving of raw deal in the matter of promotion to AFHQ Stenos Grade C in comparison to Stenos of CSS where an Examination for Section Officer is held in which they take part and SPAs have been provided with officers in between the pay scales

contained in the Home Ministry's OM of 12-1-1975;

(ii) Demanding an Enquiry for not notifying the vacancies to UPSC on the basis of fifty-fifty as per the AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules and giving of 1979 Examination vacancies to 1980 Exam.;

(b) if so, steps taken to set the matter right and also to improve the promotional prospects of Stenos as per the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In the news item, it was alleged that vacancies were not correctly communicated to UPSC for 1979 and 1980 Examinations. This position is not correct. The vacancies for the above Examination were notified to the UPSC as per the provisions of the rules.

As for an examination for promotion to the post of ACSO, this post belongs to the AFHQ Civil Service whereas Stenographers have their own separate Service, viz. the A.F.H.Q. Stenographers Service and the Government have decided not to introduce the examination, as it will be disadvantageous to the members of the AFHQ Civil Service viz Assistants vis-a-vis Stenographers.

The Ministry of Home Affairs OM of 12-11-1975, applies only to the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. For the AFHQ Stenographers, 103 Selection Grade 'C' posts have been sanctioned and 63 posts of Stenographers Grade 'C' have been upgraded to Grade 'B' to mitigate stagnation and give them benefits of promotion.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पुनर्स्थापना के लिये औद्योगिक निगम को स्थापित किया जाना

1148. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पुनर्स्थापना के लिये औद्योगिक निगम की स्थापना करने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है; और

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

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिवाय केन्द्र और राज्यों में इस प्रकार का कोई भी निगम गठित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) पंजाब भूतपूर्व सैनिक निगम 5 करोड़ रुपये की आरम्भिक पूंजी से शुरू किया गया था । इस निगम का उद्देश्य पंजाब के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का कल्याण और उनकी आर्थिक प्रगति करना है । निगम भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की परियोजना लागत के 15 प्रतिशत तक धन देकर उनकी वित्तीय सहायता भी करेगा । निगम कुछ औद्योगिक यूनिटों को स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव रखता है । हिमाचल प्रदेश भूतपूर्व सैनिकों निगम का गठन अभी हाल में किया गया है ।

Sanctioning of SPA's posts in AFHQ

1149. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Ministry of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5220 on 23rd December, 1981 re: Sanctioning of SPA's posts in AFHQ and state:

(a) whether the financial constraints were the reasons for not implementing

the Ministry of Home Affairs OM of 12th November, 1975 so also the administrative unfeasibility; and

(b) number of vacancies in SPA's grade accruing from 976 till date year-wise giving break-up of their filling up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The provisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs OM of 12-11-1975 do not apply to the AFHQ.

(b) As shown in Annexure 'A'

Statement

Period	Total No. of vacancies	Vacancies filled by promotion	Vacancies filled by examination
8-2-1975 to 30-9-77	24	12	12@
1-10-77 to 30-9-78	52	26	5 (only 5 qualified in 1977 exam.)
1-10-78 to 30-9-79	24	12	12+21* *carried forward from the previous year.
1-10-79 to 30-9-80	33	17	16
1-10-80 to 4-12-81	28	14	14

@ Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination was introduced w.e.f. 8-2-1975. This table gives the vacancies filled through Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination and by promotion from that date.

Return of combatant soldiers working in Delhi

1150. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 7652, 485 and 4404 on 15th April, 19th August and 16th September, 1981 respectively regarding Return of Combatant soldiers working in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the combatants held over and above the authorised strength have since been sent back out of Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Four JCOs and 15 ORs belonging to the Army, 11 Sailors

belonging to the Navy have been since sent back to their parent units. In the Air Force, since there is an acute shortage of clerks belonging to the Armed Forces HQrs Cadre as also in the Civilian Storekeepers Cadre, it has not been possible to send back Airmen employed in excess of the authorised strength.

(b) Since Combatant personnel belonging to the three Services are brought for specific time-bound programmes requiring their technical know-how, it has not been possible to send back all of them as some of the technical jobs are of an On-going nature. It is, however, emphasised that the utilisation of these temporarily employed combatants do not in any way affect the efficient functioning of the parent units from which they are drawn.

System of promotion from Assistants to A.C.S.O. in AFHQ

1151. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the system of promotion from Assistant to ACSO in AFHQ, is it seniority-cum-fitness or otherwise and in consonance with the new promotion policy announced by the Home Ministry last year;

(b) how many Assistants were promoted on the basis of super merit/outstanding reports during the last 3 years, what were the length of service to their credit; how many were superseded;

(c) does this super merit outstanding business prevails in all other categories and cadres of AFHQ or is it only limited to ACSO's grade, with reasons thereof; and

(d) how has AFHQ been evading the institution of ACSOs Examination on the lines of CSSS when the same is bound to lessen the stagnation period prevailing in Stenographers Grade II cadre?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Vacancies in the grade of ACSO are filled by promotion of eligible Assistants on the basis of selection (merit-cum-seniority) in accordance with the provisions of the AFHQ Civil Service Rules, 1968.

(b) A statement indicating the number of Assistants who were graded "Outstanding" by the DPC and promoted for promotion, is it Annexure number of Assistant who were superseded as ACSO during the last 3 years with their length of service and the 'A'.

(c) In addition to the post of ACSO, promotions to a number of other posts in the AFHQ are made on the basis of selection (merit-cum-seniority).

(d) The question of introduction of an Examination for promotion to the post of ACSO was considered at the time of constitution of AFHQ Civil Service, but it was found that the method of filling the post of ACSO by promotion of Assistants on the merit-cum-seniority basis ensured selection of suitable persons and examination was not necessary. The Government have considered from time to time the question of introduction of an examination but decided against it, after taking a balanced view of the interests of Assistants and Stenographers Grade 'C'.

Statement

DPC Year	Number of Assistants graded out-standing and promoted as ACSO	Length of service of Assistants graded out-standing and promoted as ACSO	No. of Assistants superseded by the last individual who was assessed outstanding by the DPC and included in the panel.
1979-80	74	5 to 13 years	438
1980-81	5	5 to 11 years	145
1981-82	1	7 years	241

Foreign Investment in India

1152. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering to provide many facilities for foreign investment in India;

(b) if so, the main details and concessions to be provided for foreign investment in India during the current year; and

(c) to what extent this decision will improve the foreign investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no policy under consideration seeking to provide separate or special concessions for foreign investors. The Government's approach is that all fiscal and financial concessions should apply to all new investments uniformly, Indian or foreign.

Dilution of Foreign Enquiry by Drug Companies

1153. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Multi-national drug companies have refused to dilute their foreign equity over and above 40 per cent limit laid down by Government and the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken to enforce these provisions in their case; and

(b) how Government propose to tackle these Multi-nationals which are defying the implementation of Government's declared policy of dilution of foreign equity over 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Directives have been issued to multi-national drug companies

with more than 40 per cent non-resident shareholding to bring down non-resident shareholding to 40 per cent or 51 per cent as the case may be depending on the nature of the activities of the company. These directives are statutory in character and any company wishing to continue its activities in the country should comply with them. So far, there has been no case of any foreign drug company refusing to comply with the FERA directives. However, some companies have submitted representations seeking to retain higher level of non-resident equity on various grounds. The question of taking action can be considered only after these representations have been disposed of and any company has still not implemented the dilution of non-resident shareholding required by the final directive.

12 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR (Gorakhpur): 40 Indian prisoners-of-war have been missing since 1971 Indo-Pak War and they have not yet been traced by the authorities of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I wish to draw your attention to the fact that I had given a notice of a privilege motion against Shri P. Shiv Shankar, former Law Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have received the clarification. Actually, his entire interpretation conflicts with that of the Election Commission and the Home Minister's minutes have also been produced. You should carefully go into that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर कोई पेटिशन वगैरह दीजिये ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हमारे 40 प्रिजनर्स गायब हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत दिनों से हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर कह रहे हैं ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पाकिस्तान के प्रिजनर्स को तो हमने लौटा दिया लेकिन हमारे प्रिजनर्स का पता नहीं है । भारत सरकार को उनके बारे में पता ही नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता तो उनको होगा ।

शास्त्री जी, आप क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप इस पर डिस्कशन करवा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे, किस तरीके से करवा सकते हैं ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : 'इंदिरा मैया रोटी दे, छोटी दे या मोटी दे । भूख मिटाने के लिये रोटी दे, रोटी दे ।' यह कविता पढ़ने पर उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय कवियों को पीटा गया । (व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. It is not going on record.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । राष्ट्रीय कवियों की बदायुं में पहली जनवरी को मंत्रों और सरकार ने पिटाई की है । राष्ट्रीय कवि गोपाल दास व्यास और अवस्थी जो से लेकर सारे लोगों को पीटा गया है ।**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अदालत में जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF RUBBER BOARD, KOTTAYAM (KERALA), LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, MADRAS WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI ETC. ETC. FOR 1980-81 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY) CONTROL AND INSPECTION ACT, 1963.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam (Kerala), for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam (Kerala) for the year 1980-81

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3386/82]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3387/82]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Project and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-33/82]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3389/82]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3390/82]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing of Co-operative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3387/82]

(6) 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 Inspection Council/Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. S.O. 556 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1982.

(ii) The Export Inspection Agency Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. S.O. 557 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1982. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3392/82]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम रोकें प्रस्ताव दिया है। झारखंडे राय जी के क्षेत्र में एक कार्यकर्ता की हत्या की गई है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER. Not allowed.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF HYDERABAD MINT
AND FALL IN PRODUCTION AT CALCUTTA
MINT AND SECURITY PRINTING PRESSES
AT NASIK, DEWAS AND HOSHANGABAD
ETC.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस पर एक वक्तव्य दें ;

“हैदराबाद स्थित टकसाल बन्द होने और कलकत्ता स्थित टकसाल तथा जासिक, देवास और होशंगाबाद स्थित मिक्सोरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेसों में उत्पादन में कमी होने, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप नोटों और सिक्कों की कमी होने की संभावना है, के संभाचार।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, this is a long statement. Can it be laid on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It can be...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Or, shall I read it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Read it. They want you to make some study, to be studious.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the notice calling my attention to the, reported likely shortage of currency notes and coins arising from the alleged fall in production in the mints and presses and the proposed closure of the Hyderabad Mint.

2. At the outset, I wish to allay the apprehensions of the Honourable Members and the Public that the situation in regard to the availability of coins and currency notes of various denominations is in any way alarming though some complaints about localised shortage of currency notes and coins of various denominations have sometimes been received.

3. In view of constraints on the indigenous capacity for making curren-

cy and bank note paper and the printing capacity in the currency presses, it has not always been possible to print the full quantity of fresh notes indented by the Reserve Bank of India. The Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, where alone the currency and bank note paper is manufactured in our country, is presently being modernised so as to increase its annual rated capacity from about 3380 metric tonnes to 6000 metric tonnes. The project is likely to be completed by the end of October, 1982. The availability of currency and bank note paper will, therefore, increase substantially after the expansion of the Mill materialises. In view, however, of the shortfall in indigenous production of paper vis-a-vis the present requirements of the currency printing presses, some quantities of bank note paper have been imported during the current year.

4. Of the two currency printing presses, the one at Nasik has been working round the clock whereas the other at Dewas is presently working in a single shift. The question of introducing a second shift at the Dewas Press is being considered. Efforts are being made to increase the capacities for making currency and bank note paper and for printing the notes. In addition, efforts are also being made to increase the production of Re. 1 coins to substitute some of the growing demand for Re. 1 notes.

5. There is no statutory requirement for the RBI to keep a particular quantum of reserve stock though it may be operationally expedient to do so. Admittedly, it may so happen in certain cases that the reserve stocks in a particular chest or issue office of the RBI have come down but in such cases, the RBI rushes supplies from other places. It would not be right to suggest that there has been a substantial shortfall in supply of currency notes by the currency presses of the RBI in recent years. In any case it was only to meet the growing requirement of these notes that the Dewas Press was

put up and the output has been gradually stepped up. It has thus been possible, in recent years to make available increased quantities of notes to improve upon the quality of currency in circulation and to cover the replacement and incremental requirements. In 1980-81, for instance 100 per cent of the RBI's requirement in total numbers and around 94.5 per cent of the requirement in total value, was met by the supply of new notes. For the current financial year while the requirement for notes of all denomination except Rs. 100 has already been met to the extent of about 86 per cent in total numbers and about 94 per cent in total value during the last 10 months, there is a shortfall in the supply of Rs. 100 denomination notes as the demand therefore is much beyond the capacity of the Dewas Press where the same are printed.

6. On the coinage side, there has not been any deterioration in the level of supply in the recent years though in the case of Re. 1 coins it has not been as much as the Reserve Bank would require to meet the present demand. Since the introduction of one-rupee coins in 1975, over 100 crore pieces have been put into circulation. Efforts are being made to further increase the output of one-rupee coins in particular and other coins in general by the introduction of incentive schemes in the Mints. Production in the Calcutta Mint has been stable during the last three years including the current one. As regards the Hyderabad Mint, Government have since decided to continue the Mint in view of the increased coinage requirements in the country.

7. To sum up, I would like to assure Hon'ble Members that there is no cause for anxiety on the availability of currency notes and coins.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री बी० डी० सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर एक लम्बी अवधि से देश में छोटे करेंसी नोटों और सिक्कों के अभाव का अनुभव किया जा रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व समाचार-पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि तमाम बैंकों में करेंसी नोटों का अभाव उत्पन्न हो गया है। और जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपना बयान दिया है, उसमें वे स्वीकार करते हैं कि ये समाचार समय समय पर मिलते रहे हैं और कुछ अभाव जरूर लेकिन इतनी चिन्ताजनक स्थिति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो छोटे नोटों या सिक्कों का सवाल है, इनके अभाव में जो गरीब आदमी हैं या कम आय वर्ग के लोग हैं, उन को बड़ी कठिनाई का अनुभव करना पड़ता है। अभी तक तो सारा जन-जीवन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव में त्रस्त है और उसको प्राप्त करने के लिये घंटों पंक्तिबद्ध रहना पड़ता है लेकिन अब ऐसी स्थिति आने वाली है कि अभी तक जो पुराने नोट या गंदे नोट होते थे, उनको लोग बदल देते थे और बैंकों में जमा कर देते हैं लेकिन अब उन पुराने नोटों को प्राप्त करने के लिये भी लोगों को लाइनों में लगना पड़ेगा और उसके लिये उनको शायद अधिक कमीशन भी देना पड़ेगा। हमारे वित्त मंत्रीजी के प्रदेश की राजधानी से प्रकाशित होने वाला "स्टेट्समैन" अखबार है, उसमें 24 जून, को एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था, उस को मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उससे पता चलता है कि छोटे नोटों या सिक्कों की

[श्री बी० ड० सिंह]

कमी से कितनी भंयकर स्थिति लोगों के लिये पैदा हो जाती है :

"The acute shortage of small coins and notes in all the North-Eastern States has been causing concern to all particularly in business and Government circles. Grocers and House-wives have been forced to adopt a barter system with postage stamps, envelopes and cigarettes being used as coins."

इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है और जब किसी भी वस्तु का अभाव उत्पन्न होता है, तो कुछ अभाव तो वास्तविक होता है लेकिन कुछ बनावटी अभाव पैदा कर दिया जाता है और उसमें काला-बाजारी शुरू हो जाती है और कुछ असमाजिक तत्व उस में काला धंधा करने के लिये सक्रिय हो जाते हैं। अभी जो समाचार मिले हैं, उन में यह आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है कि निकट भविष्य में छोटे, करेंसी नोटों और सिक्कों का अभाव होने वाला है और इस आशंका को आधारहीन नहीं ठहराया जा सकता क्योंकि वित्त मंत्रालय भी इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में 10 रुपये मूल्य के करेंसी नोट या उस से कम मूल्य के करेंसी नोटों की आपूर्ति मांग से बहुत कम रही है और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की जो इन करेंसी नोटों की मांग थी, उस में से पिछले 10 वर्षों में 28 हजार मिलियन करेंसी नोटों की प्रतियों की आपूर्ति रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को नहीं की गई। यह स्थिति रही है और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को करेंसी नोटों का जो सुरक्षित भंडार रखना चाहिये, उस भंडार को सुरक्षित रखने में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया असमर्थ रहा है और मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि सरकार की अदूरदर्शिता और अनिर्णयात्मक आचरण के कारण

यह सारी स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। यह स्थिति अचानक पैदा नहीं हुई है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने 1964 में ही इस बात का संकेत दिया था और सरकार से आग्रह किया था—क्योंकि जैसा एक रुपये का नोट है, उसके कागज की क्वालिटी बहुत खराब है और उसकी लाइफ बहुत कम होती है कि एक रुपये के नोट को एक रुपये के सिक्के में बदल दिया जाए। 1964 में इस सुझाव को दिया गया था और दो साल के बाद मंत्री मंडल ने किसी तरह से इसको स्वीकृत किया। उसके बाद 1975 से सिक्के का चलना प्रारंभ हुआ लेकिन अभी वह पूरी मात्रा में नहीं है जबकि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का सुझाव था कि सारे एक रुपये के नोट एक रुपये के सिक्के में बदल दिये जायें। इतना ही नहीं, यह सुझाव भी दिया गया था, क्योंकि नोटों की लाइफ बहुत कम होती है, कि दो रुपये या पांच रुपये के जो नोट हैं, उनको भी उतने रुपये के सिक्कों में बदल दिया जाए। तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। उत्तर देते हुए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

साथ ही यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि मेटल के जो सिक्के हैं, जिस मेटल से वे बनाये जाते हैं, निकल से बनाये जाते हैं, उसके अभाव को देखते हुए एक रुपये के और आठ आने के सिक्कों का आकार और वजन कम कर दिया जाए, इस सुझाव को संभवतः सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया ?

मान्यवर, नोटों के अभाव की जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, वह नोटों के छापने की जो प्रक्रिया है और उस प्रक्रिया में जितने कारक सहायक हैं, उन कारकों

में अव्यवस्था की वजह से यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। जैसे कागज की बात है। मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद में करन्सी पेपर मिल है, उस से करन्सी पेपर मिलता है। वह मिल एक वर्ष से बंद चल रही है। उसके बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि उसमें मुधार का काम हो रहा है जिसको कि पहले ही किया जाना चाहिए था। सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि बड़ौदा में करन्सी पेपर मिल की स्थापना की जाएगी और वह मिल 1979 तक उत्पादन करना शुरू कर देगी। लेकिन उसकी आधारशिला भी अभी तक नहीं रखी गयी है। इसके बारे में भी सरकार बताए।

इसके अलावा हैदराबाद में जो टक्साल है वह भी एक साल से बंद पड़ी है। मालूम नहीं, इसको कब तक चालू किया जाएगा? नासिक में जो इंडिया सिक्युरिटी प्रेस है, वह भी अपनी क्षमता पर काम नहीं कर रहा है और करीब आठ वर्ष पूर्व पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी ने भी इस बात को प्वाइंट आउट किया था और कहा था कि नासिक प्रेस का आधुनिकीकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया है। कलकत्ता में अलीपुर की टक्साल में भी लेबर ट्रबल है और वहां पर पिछले पांच वर्षों में लक्ष्य से बहुत कम सिक्के ढाले गए। देवास में एक सिक्युरिटी प्रेस है जहां पर कि नोट छपते हैं। वह भी पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए यह सारी कमी है। नोटों के छापने की प्रक्रिया में जो यह कुव्यवस्था है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार कब तक प्रयास करेगी और कब तक यह दूर कर दी जाएगी?

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थिति इतनी गंभीर हो गयी है कि उसने

प्रस्ताव किया है कि जो पुराने नोट अभी नष्ट नहीं किये गये हैं, जिनको कि नष्ट किया जाना चाहिए, उनको एग्जामिनेशन के बाद, परीक्षण के बाद पुनः सरकुलेट किया जाए? क्या उन नोटों को रिसरकुलेट करने की बात सोची जा रही है, क्या ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है? इसके बारे में भी सरकार बताए।

करीब आठ वर्ष पहले रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने स्टेट बैंक और जो दूसरे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं उनको अधिकृत किया था कि वे पुराने नोटों को बदलने की प्रक्रिया में रिजर्व बैंक की सहायता करें। इसमें कोई राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सहायता नहीं कर रहा है। ऐसा अनुमान था कि पांच सौ करन्सी चेस्ट खोले जाएंगे किन्तु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में 80 चेस्ट खोले गए हैं। इससे रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है। तीन हजार मिलियन करन्सी नोटों के बदलने की समस्या है। रिजर्व बैंक के पास उनके रखने का स्थान नहीं है इसलिए उन्होंने एक रुपये और दो रुपये के नोटों को बिना परीक्षण किए नष्ट करने की अनुमति चाही है। क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सरकार से इस प्रकार की अनुमति मांगी है।

इस प्रकार ये सब जो आने वाली कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास करने जा रही है और क्या सरकार इस सदन को आश्वस्त करेगी कि नोटों के अभाव की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

Sir, the hon. Member has pointed out certain issues and he wants to know what steps we are going to take to

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

improve the situation. As my colleague in the written statement has already pointed out what appeared in the Press report is not totally correct, nobody is saying that there is no shortage but the way it has been projected is not correct and we have already taken some steps in this direction. The first step which we have already taken is in regard to the modernisation of the Security Printing Press at Hoshangabad. It is true that the project has been delayed. It should have been completed by 1980. But it is now going to be completed by 1982. But in spite of that, now the total anticipated production for 1981-82 is about 2900 tonnes as against the rated capacity of 3380 tonnes. The figures are available with me. In 1979-80 the production was not much because of some trouble. Then it picked up. In 1976 also it was a little more. The exact figures are as follows:

In 1975-76, the percentage utilisation of the rated capacity was 92, in 1976-77, it was 96, in 1977-78, it was 91, in 1978-79, it was 82, in 1979-80, it was 77, in 1980-81, it was 89 and in 1981-82, the anticipated percentage utilisation is 85.8.

But in order to meet the minimum requirement, we are trying to import the currency paper and actually about 300 tonnes of this type of paper have been imported so that this could be supplied to the Bank Note Press and Currency Note Press at Nasik. Now, the present programme is to increase the capacity from 3,380 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes and we are expecting that by the end of October 1982, this project will be completed.

In regard to coin, as my colleague has already informed the hon. Member, the decision was to close down the Hyderabad mint. But now a decision has been taken, keeping in view the requirement, that this mint will not be closed. It will be in operation and we would like to utilise it. This has

a very long history. In my earlier capacity as a junior Minister in the Ministry of Finance, at that time we were confronted with some problems in so far as Alipore mint was concerned. There was a labour trouble. At that time, our distinguished colleague, Mr. Chavan, was the Minister of Finance and a decision was taken that in order to meet the coinage requirements, we put on a work schedule of 60 hours per week, the workers, used to get wages for 72 hours instead of 48 hours. They were given overtime and other allowance. What happened thereafter was that in 1975-76—I do not recollect exactly at what point of time—the situation was stated that there was no offtake of the coins. So, we had to reduce its supply and if we are to reduce its supply, naturally the overtime allowance and other allowances will get reduced and they were used to a system which had already existed. Now, there are some problems and we are trying to sort them out. Therefore, two positive measures have been taken one is to keep the Hyderabad mint open and try to sort out the problems in Alipore Mint as well as other mints by introducing Incentive Scheme and the second is to improve the productivity in the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad. Necessary steps are also taken to bridge the gap by importing necessary currency paper so that the Bank Note and Currency Note Presses at Dewas and Nasik can utilise their capacity to the fullest extent possible. Within the situation, we are taking these steps, but sometime taken steps. Now, the metal value out about the problems in the north-eastern region particularly in the far-flung areas. Of course, we have taken steps. Now, the metal value of the coins is much less. Earlier, we were confronted with a situation when people used to collect these coins, melt them and sell them as metal. That is why, steps were taken to reduce the metal value of these coins. These exercises are being undertaken from time to time.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that it is our endeavour to see that there is no undue shortage of these things, and people are not placed in a situation where they would not get them. I do not think, I can add any other point.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल शनिवार है और कल हमारे सब से जवान वित्त मंत्री बजट पेश करने वाले हैं। मराठी में एक कहावत है जिसका मतलब है कि न करने वाले का दिन शनिवार होता है। तो मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा कुछ न हो जाय। कल बजट आ रहा है लोगों को पता नहीं क्या क्या बोझ उन पर पड़ने वाला है और क्या राहत ब्लैक मनी वालों को होगी। उनके लिये सरकार ने पिछले साल बीयरर बॉन्ड स्कीम निकाली जिससे 1,000 करोड़ रु० भी ब्लैक मनी का नहीं आया है। अब जो नया वित्त वर्ष आ रहा है, ब्लैक मनी जिनके पास है और नोट्स उनके पास पड़े हुए हैं उनके लिये कुछ दिक्कत नहीं होने वाली है क्योंकि अगर मार्केट से नोट चले जाते हैं तो उनके पास पैसा है वह मार्केट में आ जायेगा। लेकिन आम जनता जिसका गुजारा खरीज पर चलता है और तनख्वाह पर गुजारा होता है उनके लिये बड़ी दिक्कत होने वाली है। आपने आश्वासन दिया है कि पेपर की अगर कमी होगी तो इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। लेकिन हमें लगता है कि आप ऐलान करते हैं कि होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स गिर गया है लेकिन लोगों को मालूम है कि कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स बढ़ता जाता है। वैसे ही आप नोटों के बारे में कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन आप जनता को जो छोटे छोटे नोटों की जरूरत पड़ती है उनके लिये छोटे नोट बाजार में नहीं रहेंगे।

मेरे पहले जो कहा गया है मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहती, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ, लोगों ने कहा है कि हैदराबाद में मिन्ट बन्द की गई उसके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को कुछ नहीं बताया गया फौरन सम मिस्ट्री-रियस रीजन्स हमें कुछ पता नहीं। 1964 में रिजर्व बैंक ने बताया देश में शॉर्टेज होने वाली है। 1967 में कैबिनेट ने मन्जूर किया लेकिन 1975 तक आपने कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की। उस समय तो कांग्रेस (आई०) का राज्य चल रहा था, जनता पार्टी के नाम का सवाल ही नहीं था, 1975 में आपका यह कहना कि 100 करोड़ रु० के काइन्स बनाये हैं जो सर्कुलेशन में हैं। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को जो उसके पास सोइल्ड नोट्स हैं उसके बारे में शिकायतें हैं, मैनेजमेंट और लेबर के बीच में बहुत बड़ा संघर्ष चल रहा है। मैनेजमेंट का यह कहना है कि उनके पास जो नोट्स पड़े हुए हैं उससे इतनी जगह भरी हुई है कि वह कुछ काम नहीं कर सकते। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स इनक्लूडिंग स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। 500 चैस्ट्स के बदले 80 चैस्ट्स बनाते हैं। बैंक्स के रेनोवेशन पर खर्चा हुआ, उनका कहना है कि हमारे पास जगह नहीं है। तो क्या इतने सालों में उनके पास वेरीफिकेशन के लिये, ऐक्सचेंज के लिये जगह नहीं बना सकते थे? सरकार के नियंत्रण में बक्स हैं, तो सरकार ने उनको करवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है, यह मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ। लेबर डिस्पूट के बारे में हम नहीं चाहते वह बराबर है, झूठ है, गलत है, उसके बारे में नहीं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार सबक सिखाना चाहती है मजदूरों को। उनके लिये एन०एस०ए० और दूसरे कानून होते हैं। जैसे आर० बी० आई० का कहना है कि अगर

[श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते]

मशीनरी लाते हैं तो 6,000 नोट एक घंटे में हो जाते हैं, उस बारे में उनका कहना है कि 10 लोगों को काम से हटाया जायेगा। स्टाफ का कहना है कि 500 परसेंट उनका बोझ बढ़ गया है और 100 परसेंट ही लोगों को ज्यादा ले लिया गया है। उनका कहना मंजूर करना चाहिये कि पहले भी जब इंडस्ट्रीज का माडर्नाइजेशन चल रहा था, उस समय रेशनलाइजेशन विद्‌आउट अरस हो गया था, मजदूरों को काम से नहीं निकाला जायेगा। और उसके बाद भी माडर्नाइजेशन करना पड़ता है और मैकेनाइजेशन भी करना पड़ता है। मुझे पता है कि इसमें हमारे मजदूर सहयोग देंगे। लेकिन अगर आप समझेंगे कि सबक सिखायेंगे, मुझे लगता है कि आप सबक मजदूरों को नहीं सिखाते बल्कि जनता को सिखाते हैं जिसका कुछ गुनाह नहीं है। वह मंहगाई भी सहती है और सहयोग भी करती है इसलिये आप जनता को भी सबक सिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि सरकार की यह पाजिसी ठीक नहीं है।

बड़ीदा में एक प्रैस खुलने वाला था, 1979 में शुरू होने वाला था। उसके पहले भी खबर अखबार में आई कि उसका अनावरण नहीं हुआ, स्टोन-लेइंग नहीं हुआ। क्यों नहीं हुआ? अगर 1964 में आर० बी० आई० ने आने वाले संकट के बारे में वार्निंग दी थी तो मेरा पूछना यह है कि अब तक वहां काम क्यों नहीं शुरू किया?

अभी जो 100 करोड़ रुपये के कोयन्स देश में शुरू किये हैं, उसकी कितनी जरूरत थी। हमें इसका आज आश्वासन चाहिये, क्योंकि कल आपका

बजट है। प्रोडक्टिविटी अगर है तो हमारे देश में काफी मात्रा में कौयन्स और करेंसी रहनी चाहिये ताकि लोगों को लूटने का हथियार हम काला बाजार वालों और एंटी सोशल लोगों के हाथ में न दें। उसकी पूरी व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी।

“सिन्स” कब से आपने शुरू किया, अखबारों में आ गया कि हैदराबाद की मिन्ट में शुरू किया है। पता नहीं “सिन्स” का मतलब क्या है। हैदराबाद की मिन्ट में कितने कौयन्स आपने बनाये और सर्कुलेशन के लिये लाये, उसका कुछ पता नहीं चलता है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वह सिर्फ वेग स्टेटमेंट्स देने के बदले आज ही इस देश की जनता को बतायें कि वह लूट करने की इजाजत एंटी सोशल लोगों को नहीं देंगे और देश में कितने नीटों की आवश्यकता है? कितने आप बना सकते हैं? आपसे कहा है, इसलिये मैं मंजूर कर सकती हूँ, लेकिन कितना कागज आप इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, जिससे इस देश में नोटों की कमी नहीं रहेगी?

100 रुपये के नोट आपने नहीं बनाये, अगर आप इसका डिमोनिटाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं और इसलिये नोट नहीं बनाये तो हम इसे साफ समझ सकते हैं लेकिन अखबार में खबर आई है कि कौयन्स के बारे में लोग बोलते हैं कि पैसा खाते हैं। एक आदमी ने एक कौन खाया, पता नहीं सोने के बिस्कुट होते हैं क्या, हमें मालूम नहीं। लेकिन पैसा खाने की कोशिश की तो वह रुपया टूट गया और जो भी लाया था होटल में उसका देने के लिये पैसा नहीं रहा। इसलिये जो कौयन हम बना रहे हैं,

खाने के लिये कौन आप नहीं बनायेंगे, ऐसा भी मैं उम्मीद रखती हूँ ।

फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर कल के बजट में कितना बोझ डालेंगे, हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं, लेकिन ग्राम जनता के लिये 17 पैसे जिस रुपये की कीमत है, ऐसे कौनस वह कितने बनाने वाले हैं और किस प्रकार से आप लोगों को राहत देने वाले हैं उसके बारे में साफ साफ बता दीजिये, वेग स्टेटमेंट मत दीजिये । मंत्री महोदय क्लीयर बता दें, ताकि लोगों को पता चले कि नोट प्राप्त करने के लिये भले ही उन्हें क्यू में खड़ा होना पड़े, लेकिन उसके लिए उन्हें बार्टर सिस्टम का सहारा नहीं लेना पड़ेगा ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: A number of points have been raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very difficult to reply to the question, because no question was put.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Firstly, with regard to the one-rupee coin, it is true that the decision was taken in 1975, and after that, 100 million pieces of one-rupee coin have already been issued. Secondly, she has asked why we are not permitting the import of certain machines to augment the capacity. As the hon. Member knows, even in the Dewas Bank Note Press, we are now having work for one shift, and we are now thinking of making the shift double, so that we can increase the capacity, without adding much to the cost side. Therefore, there is no point to remain under-utilised in Dewas Bank Note Press. The same logic is applicable to the proposed paper unit at Baroda. Let us utilise the capacity in Dewas Bank Note Press fully. The third question is: what is the quantity of imports?

I am sorry, I will correct my figure. It is not 100 million piece. It is 100

crore pieces. So, it is more, ten times more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In such a short time, production has gone up.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, it is just information gap. In regard to the import, already I have told you that 300 tonnes have already been imported, and we are going to import additional 100 tonnes, and if it is necessary, we can import more. There is no problem in it. That figure I have already given.

In regard to the Hyderabad Mint, already I have mentioned even in the statement itself, that we have taken the decision. It is not because of the newspapers. I can verify it. The newspaper might have given this news, it was under consideration, and after considering the various aspects of the problem, the decision has been to continue the Mint—not to close it.

In regard to the problems of RBI, she is a veteran trade unionist. She knows that RBI is itself trying to sort out their problems as per Dhige Award. So, I would not like to make any comment just on that aspect.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबार में जो समाचार छपे थे, उनसे तो ऐसा लगता था कि स्थिति काफी गंभीर है, लेकिन जब मुझे सरकार का जवाब देखने को मिला, तो स्थिति साफ हो गई । मुझे बहुत गौरव है कि एक बहुत प्रतिभाशाली अर्थ-शास्त्री देश का फिनांस मिनिस्टर बनाया गया है ।

मैं आपका ध्यान अखबार की कुछ कतरनों की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ । 22 फरवरी, 1982 को एक न्यूज आई थी कि सार्वजनिक लेखा समिति ने नासिक टकसाल की समस्या पर ध्यान दिया था और आठ वर्ष पूर्व सलाह दी थी

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

कि टकसाल का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाए, लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि जब भी छोटे छोटे कायन्ज और नोटों की शार्टेज होती है, तो समाज का सब से कमजोर वर्ग, जो देहात में रहता है और पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे है, ज्यादा इफेक्टिव होता है। जब शार्टेज आफ कायन्ज होती है, तो सम्पन्न लोगों को तो कहीं न कहीं से उनकी प्राप्ति हो जाती है, लेकिन उस स्थिति में समाज का सब से कमजोर वर्ग, जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है, बहुत इफेक्टिव होता है। आप बसों में चलते होंगे, पता नहीं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय चलते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन हम लोग तो बसों में चलते हैं और देखते हैं कि क्वायन्स की कमी की वजह से टिकट लेने के लिए एक रुपये का नोट जब कोई देता है, और कंडक्टर के पास पांच पैसे नहीं होते हैं तो वह गरीब बेचारा पांच पैसे उसी के पास छोड़ देता है। इस तरह से हर प्वाइंट पर उस का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। यह बहुत गंभीर स्थिति है क्योंकि यह समाज के एक ऐसे यूनिट को एफैक्ट करता है जो गरीब है। इसलिए सरकार को इस को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। आप ने देखा होगा जब वर्ल्ड वार छिड़ी थी तो एक रुपये को लोग चौदह आने में दे देते थे। उसी तरह की परिस्थिति आज भी न बन जाय इस के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति पर वह वाच रखें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि और एक ओर तो अखबारों में यह बात आती है कि क्वायन्स की कमी है, दूसरी तरह दूसरे अखबार वाले कुछ और लिखते हैं। किसी में ये अखबार आले कुछ लिखते हैं किसी में

कुछ लिखते हैं। किसी में राम लिखते हैं किसी में घनश्याम लिखते हैं। ये अखबार तो हमारे लोकतंत्र के रक्षक हैं, इसलिए इन को तो कम से कम ठीक तरह से बात रखनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के पास नोटों की कमी नहीं है लेकिन आप के नोट कहां पर पड़े हुए हैं उस को देखने की आवश्यकता है। आप यह देखिए समाचारपत्र है "नवभारत टाइम्स", इस में 23 अप्रैल 1980 को यह निकला है :

"राजधानी में इन दिनों एक रुपये के नोटों की नयी गड्डियाँ का अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। यहां तक कि रिजर्व बैंक में भी एक गड्डी प्राप्त करने के लिए कई घंटे बरबाद करने पड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन नगर में सौ रुपये की गड्डी के 110 रुपये में देने को तैयार हैं तो उसे दिल्ली के किसी भी भाग में मनचाही संख्या में गड्डियाँ मिल जाती हैं।"

इसलिए हम इस बात से हाउस को और आप को आश्वस्त करना चाहते हैं कि वास्तव में नोटों की कमी नहीं है बल्कि ब्लैक मार्केटियर और प्राफिटियर जैसे सब जगह हैं वैसे ही यहां पर भी वे काम कर रहे हैं। जैसे वे अनाज या और वस्तुओं की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और प्राफिटियरिंग में लगे हुए हैं ऐसे ही वे इस गोरखधन्धे में भी लगे हुए हैं जिस की वजह से जैसे ही बैंक से पैसा निकलता है, उन के ब्रोकर या दलाल पहले बैंक में चले जाते हैं और छोटे छोटे नोट वहां से निकाल कर ले जाते हैं। देहात का गरीब किसान या मजदूर जाता है तो चार आना माजिन ले कर 12 आना उस को दे देते हैं। कहते हैं तुम्हारा यह नोट गला हुआ है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वयंसे राम : इस तरह से ऐसे धन्धे में लोग लगे हुए हैं ।

मैं तीन सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं । पहला सवाल तो यह है कि जो इस गोरखधन्धे में लगे हैं अर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, फटे पुराने नोटों के नाम पर गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं, इस की गंभीरता को देखते हुए पूरे देश में क्या आप इस को बन्द करने का कोई विचार रखते हैं या नहीं ?

दूसरी चीज है माडर्नाइजेशन आफ मशीन की बात । वर्षों से आम्वासन पड़े हुए हैं, रेकमेंडेशन पड़ी हुई है, सलाह पड़ी हुई है कि इन को माडर्नाइज किया जाय । तो यह जो मशीन का माडर्नाइजेशन करने की बात है यह कब तक आप करेंगे ? कोई डेफिनिट डेट उस के लिए आप दें । ऐसे तो आप ने कहा है कि अक्तूबर तक कर दगे, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है ।

तीसरी चीज यह है, मैं यह इन्फार्मेशन आप के माध्यम से देना चाहता हूं कि कुछ जाली नोटों का भी धन्धा बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है । इस देश के हर भाग में यह चीज चल रही है । आप कहीं पर भी जाइए जाली नोट की बात आप को सुनाई पड़ेगी और अखबारों में भी आप ने देखा होगा, अक्सर इसके बारे में निकलता रहता है । दिल्ली के चौराहे पर ये जाली नोट नहीं घमते हैं बल्कि वह घूमते हैं देहातों में जहां के रहने वाले गरीब बेचारे लोगों ने कभी देखा भी नहीं होगा कि सौ रुपये का नोट या पचास रुपये का नोट कैसा होता है । जो जाली नोटों का काम चल रहा है, मैं

तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि कुछ विशेष अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विरोह इस तरह का काम कर के आप की एकानामी को पैरालाइज करना चाहते हैं और पैरालाइज एकोनामी चलाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए आप इस के लिए ऐसा कड़े से कड़ा कानून बनाएं जिससे यह जाली नोटों का धन्धा बन्द किया जा सके ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि कागज अच्छा नहीं है, स्टैण्डर्ड क्वालिटी का नहीं है इसलिए सात महीने के बाद नोट की लाइफ का इरोजन हो जाता है तो क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि एक रुपए से पांच रुपए तक के नोट्स को हटा कर उनके स्थान पर सिक्के चला दिए जायें ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can reply, Mr. Mukherjee.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has put three questions, one in regard to the modernisation of the mints. Already, expansion of the mints is going on. Modernisation of the mint will also be undertaken and now it is already in the process, though the Bombay Mint is 150 years old. As the hon. Member knows, over period of years there has been lot of modernisation and some of the machines are most sophisticated and some up-to-date machines are installed. This is a constant exercise and we are continuing it.

Secondly with regard to the supply of small denomination coins, there has been some time back some shortage, but it has not been of a very high order as indicated in the figures given by my colleague. Thirdly, it is quite possible that taking advantage of a particular situation some times some racketeers and black-marketeers always try to exploit the situation and it is for the law enforcing machinery to tackle it and take action. I will see that action is taken and special measures are undertaken. And in re-

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

gard to the fake and forgery notes, it is an offence and the law enforcing machinery are after it. As and when some information is available or whenever possible, action is being taken against them.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki):
The *Economic Times* of February 22nd has reported, and I quote:

'The Presses have not supplied about 28,000 million pieces of currency notes, identified by the Reserve Bank of India, during the last 10 years.'

It is a quotation of an official's statement. The same paper also mentioned about the Public Accounts Committee Report of 1973-74. In that report, on page 21, the Committee have pointed out in their recommendation that the demand is expected to go up to 7.07 million pieces of notes for 1978-79. In the same Para, in the last sentence, it is said:

'The Committee desire that the capacity of Dewas Press should be increased and the machinery in the old Press at Nasik should be gradually replaced so as to ensure adequate capacity for meeting the total requirement of the Reserve Bank of India.'

So also in the next para, No. 1.41, the Committee has recommended that—

'The Committee would like the Government to take steps to increase the capacity of the controlling section to handle as much as would enable the Printing Section to work to maximum capacity.'

Now, in the statement of the Minister it is said that there is no statutory requirement for the Reserve Bank of India to keep a particular quantum of reserve stock though it may be operationally expedient to do so. But the *Economic Times* to which I referred to says that it is legally bound to keep a certain stock in the hands of the Reserve Bank of India. But the Minister says *vice-versa*. So, also, the

Minister in his statement has said that presently modernisation so as to increase the capacity from 3,380 metric tonnes to 6,000 metric tonnes, is being undertaken. There will be variation in the weight of the paper. From this tonnage one cannot calculate the actual number of pieces of notes printed by it. In all the essential commodities in our country like cement, steel, sugar, edible oil, vanaspati, dalda, ghee etc; for everything there is black market. The policy of the Government in this respect is encouraging black-marketing in currency notes also. Government's policy is actually nationalising this black-market. In my opinion, it is the reflection of the economic policy which is pursued by the Government. No wonder if it has reflected in the printing of notes and in the scarcity of notes. My question is, as per the recommendations of the PAC (1973-74), what action had the Government taken to ameliorate the printing of notes and keep sufficient stocks with the RBI?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

Most of the points I have already mentioned. It is nobody's case that there is no shortage. I have mentioned that there is some marginal shortage. My point is, it is not of that order as has been projected. Even in regard to the utilisation of the two presses—the bank note press at Dewas and the currency Note press, in 1980-81 in respect of the Nasik press, the productivity was 98.8 per cent and in respect of Dewas it was 96 per cent. But once it is dislocated, it takes some time to recover. We are trying to improve the situation. I have already mentioned the steps we are taking in respect of Hosangabad security paper mill by increasing the capacity and if it is necessary we can have a second shift in the Dewas bank note press, so that sufficient quantities could be printed. All these steps are being taken.

In regard to the policies and other matters whether there is distortion etc., the hon. member has his own views. He is fully entitled to have his

own views, as I am entitled to have my own views. So, there is no point in going into it.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा समाचार-पत्रों में छपा है और अभी ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know your personal experience. Everybody has mentioned about it.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह स्पष्ट है कि देश में करेन्सी की, खास कर, छोटी रकम के, एक या दो रुपये के नोटों की काफ़ी शार्टेज है और मार्केट में देखने को मिलता है कि फटे हुए नोटों को बदलने के लिए केवल दूसरे लोग ही नहीं, यहां तक कि बैंक के अन्दर भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो प्रीमियम ले कर नये नोट देते हैं, इस से साफ़ पता चलता है कि देश में नोटों की कमी है, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूं—आप ने बतलाया है कि इस साल के अन्दर जो टोटल डिमाण्ड थी, संख्या में डिमाण्ड को 86 परसेण्ट तक मीट किया है और वैल्यू में 94 परसेण्ट तक मीट किया है। मैं समझता हूं यह रिप्लाय काफ़ी बेग है—आप यह बतलायें कि एक रुपये के नोटों की, दो रुपये के नोटों की, पांच रुपये के नोटों की तथा एक रुपये के सिक्कों की कितनी मांग थी और उन के अगेंस्ट आप ने कितने परसेण्ट मीट किया है? जो परसेण्टेज आप ने बतलाई है इस में तो बड़े नोट भी आ जाते हैं, 50 रुपये और 100 रुपये के नोट भी आ जाते हैं। जो शार्टेज है, छोटी करेन्सी की है। इसलिए यह जानना चाहते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया की जो मांग थी एक रुपये के नोट के लिए, दो रुपये

के नोट के लिए, पांच रुपये के नोट के लिए या एक रुपये की करेन्सी के लिए वह कुल कितनी थी और उसके एगेंस्ट कितनी डिमांड आप ने मीट की है ताकि यह पता चले कि छोटी करेन्सी में कितना शार्टफाल है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि करेन्सी नोटों के अन्दर जो पेपर काम में आ रहा है प्रिंटिंग के लिए, उसकी क्वालिटी बहुत पूअर है रिजर्व बैंक के स्टैंडर्ड के अनुसार। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक रुपये के नोट की डूरेबिलिटी, उसकी जिन्दगी कितने महीनों की होनी चाहिए और उसके एगेंस्ट कितनी हो रही है ताकि पता चले कि कागज की क्वालिटी कम है या ज्यादा। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इन नोटों की प्रिंटिंग के लिए कुल कितने कागज की आवश्यकता है और उस के मुकाबले में कितने कागज का प्रोडक्शन आज हमारे देश में हो रहा है और आप ने जो इम्पोर्ट के बारे में बताया है कि हम इतना इम्पोर्ट कर चुके हैं, क्या आवश्यकता के अनुसार देश के अन्दर नोटों की छपाई के लिए उतना कागज आ रहा है या नहीं आ रहा है। यह भी हम जानना चाहेंगे।

यह जो बार-बार बात आ रही है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के पास छोटे नोटों की सुरक्षित भंडार नहीं हैं, हम स्पष्ट जानना चाहेंगे कि यह बात गलत है या सच है। अगर सच है, तो इस के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं आप की अनुमति से पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की जो इस बारे में रिपोर्ट है, उस की तरफ आप

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा क्योंकि अभी तक मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं दिया है। 1973-74 की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की नं० 428 रिपोर्ट यह है और इस के पेज 20 और 21 पर इस के बारे में लिखा हुआ है। थोड़ा समय जरूर लगेगा लेकिन मैं हाऊस की जानकारी के लिए इस को पढ़ना चाहूंगा क्योंकि इस में कई इस प्रकार के सजेन्स दिए हैं, रिमार्क्स दिये हैं, जिन के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। अगर ये कदम उठा लिये होते, तो शायद आज वित्त मंत्री जी को यह न कहना पड़ता कि करेन्सी नोटों की शार्टेज है। हम नहीं चाहते कि देश के अन्दर पैनीकी स्थिति बने या किसी किस्म की षबड़ाहट पैदा हो जाए कि सिक्कों की कमी है और लोग उस का नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाएं लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि शार्टेज है। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 20 पर पैरा 1.40 में यह कहा गया है :

"The Currency Note Press, Nasik Road is primarily intended to meet the printing requirements of one rupee currency notes issued by the Government of India and bank notes of other denomination required by the Reserve Bank of India, the production of which is undertaken on the basis of indents received from the Reserve Bank of India. As at present two units of the Press known as old currency Note Press and New Currency Note Press are printing notes. The optimum capacity of these two units has been estimated at 3636 million pieces per year."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read the last sentence.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : देवास के बारे में इन्होंने कहा है कि कैपेसिटी से कम काम किया है और अब आप कह रहे हैं कि उस की कैपेसिटी बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह जो 1973-74 की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी

की रिपोर्ट है, उस में उस समय सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया था और इस तरह से इसके कमिशनिंग में काफ़ी देर हो गई है और अब भी ऐसा लग रहा है कि इस को कैपेसिटी आने वाले समय की डिमांड को मीट नहीं कर सकेगी। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि उस की कैपेसिटी डिमांड को देख कर बढ़ाई जाए। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है :

"As the annual requirement of the Reserve Bank of India is much more a new press at Dewas is being set up, which will have an annual capacity of 1000 million pieces of notes. The annual requirements of the Reserve Bank of India during 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 4263 and 4460 million pieces of notes respectively. The projections of the gross requirements of notes by the Reserve Bank of India given by the Ministry of Finance indicate that in 1974-75 the Bank will require about 5824 million pieces of notes. This demand is expected to go upto 7707 million pieces of notes by 1978-79. It is thus evident that even after the commissioning of the new press at Dewas, the Currency Note Press will not be in a position to meet the total requirements of the Reserve Bank of India, unless of course the Government of India goes for metal coins in a big way."

आप ने बताया है कि मेटल सिक्के करीब 100 करोड़ पीसेज निकाले हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1973-74 की इस रिपोर्ट के बाद कौन से साल से आप ने सिक्कों को मिट करना शुरू किया और कितने सिक्के मिट किये ?

रिपोर्ट में आगे यह कहा गया है :

"Further in the old Currency Note Press which was set up long ago, the machinery should be well maintained to keep it in proper order...."

This is necessary because of the limited resources of the Government. The Committee feel that before sanctioning the establishment

of a new press at Dewas there ought to have been a realistic assessment of the requirements. That such an assessment was not made is clearly borne out by the fact that even after the commissioning of the new press, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 16 crores, the total installed capacity of the currency Notes Press will be nowhere near the minimum requirements of the Reserve Bank of India. The Committee desire that the capacity of Dewas Press should be increased and the machinery in the old Press at Nasik should be gradually replaced so as to ensure adequate capacity for meeting the total requirement of the Reserve Bank of India."

13.00 hrs.

इसका मतलब यह है कि 1973-74 में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस बात का कागजिजेंस ले लिया था कि हमारे जो प्रिंटिंग प्रेस हैं उनकी केपेसिटी और कागज की स्थिति को देखते हुए उस समय ऐसा लगता था कि हमारे यहां आने वाले सालों में नोटों की शार्टेज हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने उसके बाद से इयरवाइज क्या क्या स्टेप्स लिये इसका ब्रकअप बताया है ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंडवते : मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक ने सायल नोटों को बिना एग्जामिनेशन के डेस्ट्रॉय करने के बारे में जो परमिट मांगी थी उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं, इसका आपने जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नई परम्परा डाल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. You must take my permission to raise any question. You cannot do as you like because you are Ram. I am Luxman.

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंडवते : दूसरे आपके नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक रिजर्व बैंक के

के साथ नान-कोम्प्रेषन कर रहे हैं। उसने पांच सौ चेस्ट खोलने के लिए कहा था लेकिन अभी तक 80 चेस्ट खोले गए हैं। इसके बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? इसके बारे में भी बताएं। इसका भी आपने जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : इस सदन का मैं भी सदस्य हूं और माननय सदस्या भी हूं। उनको दो बार समय मिले और मुझे एक बार ही।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She forget to ask for some clarification when she spoke. She wanted to do it now, and I have allowed her. She belongs to the weaker section. Why can't you allow it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: With regard to Shrimati Dandavate's question or clarification, we have not permitted yet the Reserve Bank to destroy the notes. The reason is that we cannot just ask them to destroy all the notes without a careful examination of their modified procedure regarding destruction of notes. That is the point.

In regard to labour and other matters, you will appreciate that I cannot answer them just now, because there are so many observations. In fact, half of her observations were about budget. Since I am going to present the budget tomorrow, I cannot answer all those questions about budget and so on.

Coming to the points raised by Shri Goyal, since he wanted to have the figures, I will supply them. I am talking of the notes for the year 1981-82. The requirement of the Reserve Bank, so far as one rupee notes were concerned, was 800 million pieces and the supply till the end of January was 647 million pieces, which comes to 80.8 per cent. In the case of two-rupee notes, the demand was 1,400 million pieces and supply 1,309 million pieces. satisfaction 93.5 per cent. For Five-rupees note the requirement was 1,050 million pieces, supply 792 million, satisfaction 75.34 per cent. For ten-

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

rupee note the requirement was 700 million pieces, supply 676 million pieces and rate of satisfaction 96.57 per cent. There is some shortage, so far as hundred-rupee notes are concerned. These figures relate to supplies made in the first ten months of the year.

100-rupee note: The demand was for 650 million pieces, supply was 174 million pieces, rate of satisfaction was 26.76 per cent.

You want to have the information about small coins. I am giving that also. I did not want to bother you with so many figures and that is why I did not give you. But if you want, I can give them to you. I can give the figures for three years. but I am talking of only about 1981-82. The figures for the first ten months of 1981-82 are as follows:—

One-rupee coin: The demand was for 400 million pieces, production for 10 months has been 112.983 million pieces.

10-paise coin: The demand was —I am talking of 1981-82 only—for 300 pieces, production has been 120.38 million pieces.

5-paise coin: The demand was for 300 pieces, production was 161.724 million pieces

Therefore, as I mentioned, there is a shortage. It is not that there is no shortage in every category, but it is not to that magnitude that it is causing really much serious problem. There may be locational problems, as one hon. Member mentioned, about north-eastern States.

In regard to the paper requirement for Dewas and Nasik Currency Note presses, as I mentioned, even the productivity in Nasik is 98 and odd per cent and in regard to Dewas security printing press it is about 96 per cent. I have already given that figure. Therefore, we are meeting the requirements fully. The total production, as I mentioned is expected to be 2,900 tonnes in the security paper mill at Hoshangabad and we imported last

year about 300 tonnes, and 100 tonnes are in the pipeline. And if it is necessary, we are importing more.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: What about the PAC Report?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have not taken it up yet.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I mean, the Public Accounts Committee Report.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I cannot just react because you are talking of 1973-74. I do not know, it may be that you as Minister might have taken the follow-up action. We must check it up.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): What about the quality of paper?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) EXPANSION OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRY, PALGHAT FOR MANUFACTURING MODERN ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Palghat district of Kerala is an industrially backward district. There is no worthwhile industry in this region except the ITI and this has created a serious imbalance in the industrial development of the State. Some time ago, the hon'ble Minister of Communication had stated that there was a proposal to manufacture modern electronic exchanges and that these would be manufactured in the ITI, Palghat. This statement of the hon'ble Minister kindled a new hope in the minds of the people of Palghat. Subsequently, the Sarin Committee was appointed to recommend *inter alia* the suitable place for the manufacture of electronic exchanges. This Committee has now recommended that the unit to manufacture these exchanges be set up in Bangalore. The recommendation of this Committee has poured cold

water on the hopes of the people of Palghat.

Now it is said that a small electronic exchange unit, the preliminary work of which has already been completed, will be set up at Palghat. The original estimate was Rs. 16 crores. But now the minimum tender received for this project is to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. This means that even if this tender is accepted, there is going to be great delay in sanctioning this amount as it is three times as much as the original estimate. Thus, there is great uncertainty about this project as well.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the Government to stick to its original proposal to expand the ITI Palghat, for manufacturing the modern electronic exchanges.

(ii) NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE SERVICE CONDITIONS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Under Rule 377, I make this statement. The domestic servants are a disgruntled lot who have to work almost round-the-clock without any future in life. In fact, they have no social life in comparison to others in the society. Due to their poverty, they are being exploited by those who employ them. By compelling circumstances, they have to leave their home in search of jobs, leaving behind their nearest and dearest ones. Even in case of death in the family they very rarely get leave.

The prevailing circumstances in the family is the reason for their indebtedness. Although Government have already freed a lot of bonded labour, there are still some under the clutches of big money lenders. These money lenders are taking full advantage of these down-trodden people.

A recent survey done by the Labour Bureau has revealed the long hours of duty these unfortunate people have to perform. The survey has shown that daily working hours of servants were 9 or more in 72 percent cases. Of these, working hours were 13 to 15 in

40 percent cases. Majority of the servants were critical of their excessive hours of work. This aspect needs to be looked into and early attempts should be made to regulate the working hours of domestic servants. Strangely, the Government has not reacted to this report.

These domestic servants are not enjoying any welfare amenities like old age pension, retirement benefits etc. The wages of domestic servants are poor compared to other sectors of economic activities. In fact, in 11 per cent of the cases no salary whatsoever is being paid to servants—instead given free accommodation.

To improve the living conditions of such people there is immediate need for statutory protection on the following lines:

(i) regulation of working hours:

(ii) Protection against summary/arbitrary dismissal from service—notice of dismissal, protection of leave and pay for full period of notice;

(iii) written contract of employment with terms and conditions;

(iv) registration of domestic servants with the specified agencies; and

(v) settlement of disputes.

Under the circumstances, I appeal to the Government to look into these affairs and bring forward necessary legislation to protect the interest of these exploited domestic workers.

(iii) NEED FOR ACCORDING EARLY CLEARANCE TO STATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION OF MAHARASHTRA FOR ALUMINA PROJECT.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB FARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Under Rule 377, I make a statement.

Alluminium, the important industry is experiencing continuous shortage. For production of aluminium, allumina is the main raw material which is manufactured from the bauxite found in ores. Maharashtra State has sufficient supply of bauxite worth exploitation in Kohlapur, Ratnagiri and Raigad dis-

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

tricts. From the deposits available in Kolhapur and Ratanagiri, they have been leased out to M/s Indian Aluminium Company at Belgaum and deposits to the extent of 225 lakhs tonnes have been leased out to BALCO.

Considering this position, State Industrial Corporation of Maharashtra carried investigation to know the possibilities of setting a project of allumina plant with a capacity of minimum 3 lakhs T.P.A.

State Industrial Corporation of Maharashtra has submitted an application to Central Government on 21-5-1981 for grant of letter of intent. It is indicated in the application that 90 per cent of export obligation will be undertaken for that purpose.

State Industrial Corporation of Maharashtra has got in contact a number of allumina dealers and alluminium manufacturers all over the world for supply of allumina on long term basis. In response to this most of the buyers have asked for production specifications and are interested in negotiating price terms for supply of alumina on a long term basis. However without having letter of Intent it will not be possible for the State Government to negotiate specifically on these lines.

I, therefore, request the Government to clear the project at an early date.

(iv) ALLEGED EXCESSES BY ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS AND MIS-BEHAVIOUR BY POLICE IN PATNA ON THE OCCASION OF 'BIHAR BANDH' ON 19TH JANUARY, 1982.

श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष कहोदय, गत 19 जनवरी, को बिहार बंद के सिलसिले में मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पटना में कार्य कर रहा था उस दिन बन्द के समर्थन में मैं दिन भर जुलूस लेकर शहर में घूमता और लोगों से बन्द में भाग लेने के लिए अपील करता फिरा। इसके लिए मुझे एक दर्जन सभाओं में भाषण भी करना पड़ा। लोगों में ट्रेड यूनियनों की अभियान समिति द्वारा प्रचारित तेरह सूची मांगों के समर्थन में बड़ा जोश और

उत्साह था। सम्पूर्ण पटना शहर बन्द रहा, सारा कारोबार ठप्प रहा। दूकानें तो बिल्कुल बन्द थीं हीं, बकों और बीमा कम्पनियों तथा अन्य कार्यालयों में भी पूरी हड़ताल रही

हड़ताल को असफल बनाने के लिए सरकार तथा कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं ने भी कुछ उठा नहीं रखा। बन्द समर्थकों को आतंकित करने के लिए समाज विरोधी तत्व एवं अपराधकर्मी गाड़ियों में हथियार भर कर शहर में घूमते रहे। उन लोगों ने पटना जनरल पोस्ट ऑफिस के सामने मेरे जुलूस तथा मुझ पर कातिलाना हमला करने की कोशिश की। परन्तु हजारों की भीड़ के कारण वे अपना नापाक इरादा पूरा नहीं कर सके। उसके बाद उन लोगों ने फेजर रोड स्थित बीमा कार्यालय के अग्रहारे में घुस कर हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को डराया धमकाया तथा पोस्टरों, फेस्टूनों एवं नारा पट्टों को फाड़ कर फेंक दिया। पटना के निकट फुलवारी शरीक में उन लोगों ने बन्द समर्थक जुलूस पर हमला कर भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दो तथा लोकदल के एक यानी तीन कार्यकर्ताओं को बुरी तरह घायल कर दिया।

इतना ही नहीं, पुलिस ने गांधी मैदान थाना के पुलिस प्रभारी के नेतृत्व में सैटल बैंक के निकट मेरे द्वारा संबोधित की जा रही शांत सभा पर बिना किसी उकसावे के लाठी-चार्ज किया, जिसमें दस वर्ष के बच्चों समेत कई व्यक्तियों को चोटें आयीं। उक्त पुलिस प्रभारी ने मेरे साथ अशिष्ट व्यवहार भी किया तथा मेरे पैट में डंडे का हूड़ा घुसेड़ देने की धमकी दी। ये सारी घटनाएं पटना के ए० डी० एम० के सामने बटीं। पुलिस अधिकारी की इस शर्मनाक हरकत से वहां के नागरिकों में घोर क्षोभ व्याप्त है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से मेरा यह अनुरोध होगा कि, वह उस दिन की उक्त घटनाओं के विशेषतया मेरे और अन्य

लोगों के साथ पुलिस के दुर्य्यवहार की आवश्यक जांच करवा कर अपराधियों को सजा देने की व्यवस्था करें।

(v) NEED FOR MORE FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF UTTARAKHAND REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH.

SHRI T. S. NEGI: (Tehri-Garhwal): Since the coming to power of the present Government in 1980, a number of pronouncement were made to the effect that the Government of India will give to U.P. Government per capita financial aid and assistance for its Hill area Budget at par with Himachal Pradesh.

These pronouncements became sharper and more and more pronounced during the election campaign for the bye-election of the Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency. So far as Banks are concerned, the credit deposit ratio remains as exploitive of the Hill people as before. It is however, regretted that the Government of India have not kept their word since 1980-81 Budget year. Besides, whatever aid and assistance has been given by Centre to U.P. Government under this head though far shorter than the Himachal rate, it has been misutilised or misdirected by the authorities to nurse a particular tract leaving Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital (Hill side) Garhwal, Chamoli, Tehri Uttarkashi and Dehra Dun high and dry. Not only this, the total strategy of hill development conceived in 1974-75 has been retarded by taking course to all sorts of political and partisan considerations.

The middle sector of Himalayas facing China, which UP's Hill area constitutes is thus undergoing a suffering and neglect which may cause an explosive situation as existing on almost every state and area of our National frontier due to the utter disregard to reality and failure of the Government of India to come up to the aspiration of these people. Sheer neglect of even the primary needs of the people who contribute one of the bravest contingent of our Armed Forces is to say the least a matter of grave national concern.

I call the attention of the Government of India and particularly of

Prime Minister herself to do the following:—

1. Provide funds for development of Uttarkhand region of U.P. at par with per capita aid and assistance available to Himachal.

2. Take vigorous measures for rehabilitation of ex-soldiers of the area.

3. Adopt a correct plan model which, while developing the area's prosperity, safeguards its technology and its very existence from man-made disasters.

4. Make sure that funds allotted to Eight Hill Districts are not squandered away by UP Government for development of a non-hilly part of a district.

5. Immediately call a meeting of Economists, agricultural forestry scientists, Botanists, Ecologists and people with practical knowledge to provide a new model of development of hill areas which will strengthen the economic base of the area and the nation without destroying the gifts of nature.

(vi) NEED FOR ASSISTANCE TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT FOR ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. Serious situation has been prevailing in Orissa on account of the spreading of tuberculosis at a very fast rate. A team of experts has recently undertaken a survey all over the State. They have detected as many as 5 lakh T.B patients particularly in the industrial areas of Puri, Chilika, Kaluparaghat, G-Udaygiri, Nawarangpur, Simitigura, Bisham Cattack, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Sundergarh, and Sambalpur of the State. It is a matter of great concern that at least 10,000 persons, most of whom are tribals, fall victims to this dangerous disease every year.

This disease is spreading to the other parts of the State mainly in the absence of proper treatment. Government of Orissa has been taking steps to check the spreading of this disease B.C.G. vaccinations have been given to the children and school students: T.B. cure centres have been opened in the headquarters of six districts. But, all

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

these measures taken by the State Government are not enough to eradicate the disease from the State.

Orissa, being a poor State, cannot meet the entire expenditure required to be spent for eradicating the disease completely. It is, therefore, requested that a Central Scheme should be introduced immediately for Orissa under which at least one T.B. Centre can be opened in every block headquarter of the State. Additional funds should be allocated to Orissa to appoint more number of doctors in those T.B. Centres and to buy medicine and vaccination. Special team of doctors should be deputed by the Centre to undertake extensive tour throughout the State to detect the disease.

This issue concerns the life and death of 5 lakh people of Orissa. Therefore, I urge the Government to extend all possible preventive aid to Orissa in order to save those precious lives.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-one minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(vii) DEMAND FOR ASSISTANCE TO
OPIUM-GROWERS IN GHAZIPUR
UTTAR PRADESH

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैद-पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना वक्तव्य पढ़ने के पहले एक निवेदन करूंगा कि आज तक नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत वक्तव्यों पर कोई कार्यवाही होती है, ऐसी सूचना हमको नहीं मिली है। मैं समझता हूँ कोई कार्यवाही होती ही नहीं है। बहरहाल मैं वक्तव्य पढ़ रहा हूँ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जनपद की अफीम खेती व अफीम फैक्टरी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, गाजीपुर का अफीम उत्पादन एवं यहां की फैक्टरी में बनी अफीम तथा अफीम से तैयार हुई मर्फीन, डाइनीन अपना महत्वपूर्ण एवं गौरवशाली स्थान सम्पूर्ण एशिया में रखती है। किन्तु खेद है कि सरकार का ध्यान गत कई वर्षों से करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने वाली गाजीपुर की इस अफीम-खेती और फैक्टरी की ओर नहीं है।

अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के प्रारम्भ काल से ही गाजीपुर में अफीम का यह कारखाना कार्यरत है। सन् 1880 के आस-पास ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अपने एक सर्वेक्षण में गाजीपुर में अफीम की खेती की उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन किया। देश की आय का एक प्रमुख स्रोत समझ कर लार्ड कार्नवालिस ने 1882 में इसकी खेती के विस्तार और साथ ही इसके कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण की योजना बनाई। पूरी शक्ति के साथ इसका विस्तार भी आज के सौ वर्ष पहले हुआ।

परिणामस्वरूप गाजीपुर के जनपद के घर घर में अफीम की खेती होने लगी। इस जनपद का नाम एशिया के मानचित्र पर उभरा। किन्तु आज अपने भारत में जितनी उपेक्षा इसकी हुई, उसकी मिसाल कहीं नहीं मिलेगी।

मान्यवर, अफीम से संबंधित अधिकारियों एवं कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की राय में गाजीपुर में उत्पन्न होने वाली अफीम में जितना मर्फीन का प्रतिशत प्राप्त है, उतना देश के किसी भी क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न होने वाली अफीम में नहीं प्राप्त होता। पर आज यहां का किसान यहां की फैक्टरी के अधिकारियों की दृष्टि में चोर है। उसका ईमान खराब है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आप्रह्म कहूंगा कि गाजीपुर जनपद की इस खेती और फैक्टरी की तत्काल रक्षा की जाये। यहां किसानों को उन्नतशील बीज, खाद, कीटनाशक दवाइयों को, फैक्टरी की धोर से उपलब्ध कराया जाए। प्रति वर्ष 25 प्रतिशत की दर से की जा रही कटौती को रोक कर व्यावसायिक पैमाने पर खेती कराई जाए। प्रति हैक्टेयर अफीम की मांग पुराने स्तर, अर्थात् 12 किलो रखी जाए। फसल बीमा योजना करके उसकी खेती की सुविधा लघु एवं सीमान्त कृषकों को दी जाए। अफीम कास्तकारों के परिवार को फैक्टरी में कार्य दिया जाए।

प्रायः यह सर्वविदित है कि अफीम तोलने, उसके क्षरण एवं नमूने के नाम पर अधिकारी लोग प्रायः गड़बड़ी करते हैं। मूल्य प्रायः किसान को कम दे कर खाते में कुछ और मूल्य दर्ज करते हैं। कई प्रकार के रेट बनाये गए हैं। तुरन्त इन सभी गड़बड़ियों पर नियन्त्रण किया जाए। गाजीपुर अफीम के नशे में सो रही अफसरशाही को चिन्तित किया जाए। मान्यवर, यदि शीघ्र गाजीपुर अफीम को खेती पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो मुल्क को प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में काफी कमी होगी। वर्तमान अफसरशाही और फैक्टरी की व्यवस्था ने किसानों को हताश कर दिया है। दिन प्रति दिन खेती का विस्तार कम होता जा रहा है। अभी समय है यदि यहां सर्वेक्षण कराकर सरकार रुचि ले तो गाजीपुर अफीम एवं अफीमजन्य अन्य रासायनिक तत्वों के उत्पादन में एशिया ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया के मानचित्र पर अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखा जा सकता है।

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up further considera-

tion of the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Shri P. Nomgyal to continue his speech. He has already taken five minutes. He may take another five minutes. If he will take more time then other colleagues of his party may not get opportunity to speak. So, I request him to conclude in another five minutes.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): I will take half an hour.

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कल जब मैं बोल रहा था तो मैं वहां पर फण्डस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में बतला रहा था। लद्दाख के दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स लेह और कारगिल में वे फण्डस को आबादी के बेसिस पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना शुरू किये थे, इसी से मौजूदा झगड़ा शुरू हुआ..

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: (Anantnag): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the Point of Order?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: He is talking about law and order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule are you raising the point of order?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: 376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: I have a right to raise my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: I should be given opportunity to answer every issue; I will take one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. There is no Point of Order.

Mr. Nomgyal to continue his speech.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप को पता ही है कि माडगिल फार्मले में 60 परसेंट पापुलेशन पर वेटेज दी गई है, लेकिन वह जम्मू-काश्मीर में एप्लीकेबिल नहीं है, क्योंकि जब शेख

[श्री पी०नामग्याल]

साहब पावर में आये तो उन्होंने कहा कि गाडगिल फार्मूले के मुताबिक 60 परसेंट पापुलेशन पर बेटेज है, जब कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में पापुलेशन कम है और एरिया ज्यादा है। उन्होंने नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कान्सिल और प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने इब फार्मूला के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी और अपने मकसद में कामयाब हो गये। अब जम्मू-काश्मीर पर गाडगिल फार्मूला एप्लीकेबिल नहीं है, जो फण्ड्स उन को मिलते हैं वे ज्यादातर एरिया, वेकवर्डनेस और गुरबत के लिहाज से मिलते हैं, लेकिन इस चीज को उन्होंने लेह और कारगिल में लागू नहीं किया और कहा कि वहां पापुलेशन के मुताबिक मिलेगा क्योंकि लद्दाख में आबादी कम है। इसी बात को लेकर 1979 में झगड़ा शुरू हुआ।

जब ये बातें शुरू हुईं तो हम ने कहा कि आप सेन्टर से पापुलेशन के बेसिज पर नहीं, बल्कि एरिया के बेसिज पर पैसा लेते हैं तो हमारा एरिया तो पूरी स्टेट का 2/3 हिस्सा है, हम को भी उसी हिसाब से पैसा मिलना चाहिये। हमारा यह मकसद नहीं था कि स्टेट के 2/3 एरिया के हिसाब से हम को फण्ड्स मिले, बल्कि एरिया, पापुलेशन, डिस्टेंस और गुरबत को ख्याल में रख कर फण्ड्स दिया जाना चाहिये। हम बहुत फार-फलंग एरिया में बसते हैं, हमारे एक तरफ चाइना है, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है। लेकिन हमारी बातों को नहीं माना गया और 1980 में यहीं से झगड़े का आगाज हुआ, लद्दाख में इस सवाल को लेकर एजीटेशन हुआ। हम ने 27 प्वाइन्ट्स को लेकर अपनी मांग पेश की, जिन में तीन-चार मेजर ईशूज थे और कुछ छोटे-मोटे मसले थे। उन में एक प्वाइन्ट यह था कि सारे लद्दाख एरिया को शेड्यूल्ड-ट्राइब्ज डिवेलपमेंट किया जाय। रीजनल-आडोनामी विव-इन-दि

स्टेट आफ जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर कांस्टिट्यूशन खास तौर से फाइनैन्शल मैटर्स में दी जाय, जिस में ला-एण्ड आर्डर शामिल नहीं था। हम ने उस में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बात कभी नहीं कही है। अभी कल ही जम्मू-काश्मीर असेम्बली में गवर्नर के एड्रेस पर जवाब देते हुए वहां के फाइनैन्स मिनिस्टर श्री डी० डी० ठाकुर हमारे बारे में बहुत डिस्टार्टेड फैक्ट्स पेश किये हैं, जो आज के अखबारों में शायद हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं इस तरह की बातों की सारी दुनियां और मुल्क में गलतफहमी पदा करने और गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है। उन्होंने कहा है—लद्दाख के लोग संप्रेंट कैबिनेट की मांग करते हैं—यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। अगर आप इजाजत देंगे तो मैं उन बातों को पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के साथ बातचीत की थी और उन्होंने भी (P. M.) यह कहा है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये, उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस को नहीं माना है। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि श्री ठाकुर ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम ले कर उन को भी इस में ड्रैग करने की कोशिश की है जब कि यह ईशू अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने नहीं है, क्योंकि काश्मीर में आर्टिकल 370 के तहत अगर सेन्टर कोई कानून जम्मू-काश्मीर में एप्लाइ करना चाहता है तो उस के लिये एप्लीकेशन आर्डर चाहिये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कंसेंट चाहिये। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट रिकमेंड करेगी कि सब एण्ड सब कानून जम्मू व काश्मीर में लागू करो तब जाकर प्रेजिडेंशियल आर्डरान के तहत जम्मू व काश्मीर में सेन्टर का कानून एप्लीकेबिल होता है। अभी तक कोई सिफारिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने सामने या होम मिनिस्टर के सामने नहीं आई है और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस हाऊस में दो-तीन बार डिनाई किया है कि कोई ऐसी रिकमेंडेशन

नहीं है। लिहाजा मैं समझता हूँ कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह सार फैक्ट्स पर बेस नहीं करता है और वह सारा डिस्टोर्टेड है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट सब कमेटी और लद्दाख एक्शन कमेटी के बर्तमान जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये हमने कहा था। जब कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी लद्दाख आई थी, तो यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, जिसके लिये हम यहां तक तैयार हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कयादात में या होम मिनिस्टर की कयादात में एक कमेटी बने, जिस के लिये मैं प्रपोजीशन लीडर्स से भी गुजरारिश करूंगा कि वे भी उसमें नोमीनेटेड हों और वह कमेटी यह देखे कि जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसमें क्या क्या वायदे हुये हैं। वे भी उस एग्रीमेंट को पढ़ें और देखें कि हम लोगों ने क्या क्या डिमांड किया है। आपके सामने सारे फैक्ट्स आ जायेंगे। मैं इस पर और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता बल्कि यह कहूंगा कि जो लिख कर दिया है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिये फंडस के बारे में क्या-क्या कहा गया है एग्रीमेंट में, मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Cabinet Sub-Committee are you referring to?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: This is the agreement reached between the Jammu & Kashmir Cabinet Sub-Committee and the Ladak Action Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take something out of it and talk on those lines. But don't read out those agreements.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I want to read out only the relevant portion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not read it out. You should not mention here the decision of the Jammu & Kashmir Cabinet Sub-Committee.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: There is no secrecy about this agreement, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given a copy of it to the Speaker and taken his permission to read it out?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: No, Sir. But if you permit I will place it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take the idea from it and speak on that basis. You can speak in a general way.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I will place it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. You can speak something by taking some ideas from them. Now, we are having a general discussion on the President's address.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : जनाब मैं यह चाह रहा था कि हाऊस एनलाइटेड हो जाए कि वाकई में क्या चीज है। रोज रोज गलत स्टेटमेंट्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से लद्दाख के बारे में निकलते हैं। हमने जो रीजनल आटोनामी की बात कही है वह डेवलपमेंट मैटर्स तक ही महदूद है। लद्दाख को अलग करने की बात नहीं कही है। हम जम्मू व काश्मीर के कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत ही बात कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और अब फिर किलयर करना चाहता हूँ। इसलिये ये डिस्टोर्टेड फैक्ट्स जो जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार प्रेस में दे रही है और एसेम्बली में भी दिये गये हैं, ये सही नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं इस हाऊस के सामने यह बात रखना चाह रहा था।

इसी तरह से शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के बारे में उन्होंने हमारे पास लिख कर दिया हुआ है कि वे स्ट्रोंगली रिकमेंड करेंगे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कि लद्दाख के लोगों को शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स डिकलेयर किया जाए। और लद्दाख का जो यह इस्सू है, इस को सेपरेटली लिया जाएगा।

तीसरा यह इशू था कि जो इन्होंने डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन लाया है, जम्मू व काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने जो डिलिमिटेशन

श्री पी० नामग्याल

कमीशन मुकर्रर किया है, तो उसमें यह कहा था कि जब भी यह मौका आयेगा, तो लद्दाख की एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूसी बढ़ाने की बात पर गौर किया जायेगा। ये सारी बातें हैं। यह शेड्यूलड ट्राइक्स का मेन इशु था जो कि वहां का बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इशु है और जिस पर इन्होंने एग्रीमेंट किया था और जिसके बारे में इन्होंने डिमांड भी किया था। हम लोगों का यही कहना था कि जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसको पूरा करो। जब ये वायदे पूरे नहीं किये गये तो इसी मसले को लेकर दिसम्बर, 1981 में एजीटेशन शुरू हुआ और 15 जनवरी, 1982 को हमारे तीन लीडर ने डिमांड को प्रेस करने के लिये इंडेफिनिट हंगर स्ट्राइक की और आगे चल कर उनकी हालत खराब हुई।

उसके बाद इन्हीं डिमांड्स को प्रेस करने के लिये 24 जनवरी को एक जुलूस उस जगह पर जा रहा था जहां तीन लोकल लीडर भूख हड़ताल पर थे। उस पर पुलिस अनप्रवोकड और विदाउट वार्निंग फायरिंग की। जब भी फायरिंग करनी होती है तो पहले वार्निंग दी जाती है, फिर हवाई फायरिंग होती है, उसके बाद क्राऊड में रेंडम फायरिंग टांगों के हिस्से में करना होता है। लेकिन वहां पर पुलिस ने इस तरह से फायरिंग की कि वन्दूकों को दीवार पर टारगेट पर रख कर जैसे कि फायरिंग की जाती है। पुलिस की पहली गोली से पहला आदमी मरा, दूसरी गोली से दूसरा आदमी मरा और तीसरी गोली से तीसरा आदमी जखमी हुआ। इन्डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेट फायरिंग शुरू हो गया। पचास-साठ गोलियां चलाई गई और बहुत से आदमी जखमी हुये।

इस सबके लिये वहां तो हमें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से तो हम कुछ एक्सपेक्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर

स्टेट में जंगल का कानून चलता है तो यह सेंटर की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह वहां के हालात को देखे। आज आसाम में क्या हो रहा है, नागालैंड में क्या हो रहा है, मिजोरम में क्या हो रहा है। जब लोगों को तकलीफ होती है, उनकी प्रिवांसिज को कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता तो हालत खराब होती है। मैं कहता हूं कि यही हालत लद्दाख में भी कभी न कभी हो सकती है।

लद्दाख के लोगों ने इस मुल्क के लिये बहुत खून बहाया है। 1947 में जब इस मुल्क पर हमला हुआ, कश्मीर में इंडेडर्स आये थे तो लद्दाख के लोगों ने उनका मुकाबला किया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete it. You are not coming to national issues. You are still in Jammu and Kashmir only. And you are not speaking about the entire Jammu and Kashmir, but only about Ladhak. Please complete. Your own Party Members will be deprived of their chances.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I am going to complete, Sir.

उसके बाद 1962 में जब चीन ने इस मुल्क पर हमला किया तो उस वक्त भी लद्दाख के लोग आगे बढ़ कर लड़े थे। फिर पाकिस्तान ने 1965 में हमला किया उस वक्त भी वहां के लोगों ने इस मुल्क के लिये खून बहाया। 1971 की जंग में भी वे लड़े। यह सारी हालत आपके सामने हैं। यह सब होते हुये भी हमारी वहां कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

वहां पर फायरिंग करने के बाद पुलिस ने लूटमार शुरू कर दी। यह लूटमार दिन रात चलती रही। कोई देखने वाला नहीं था। वहां पर रेप हुये, घरों के दरवाजे

और खिड़कियां तोड़ डाली गयी। घरों में बच्चों और औरतों की पिटाई की गयी, सामान को बर्बाद किया गया। लूट मार किया गया।

इस वक्त वहां पर हालत यह है कि यह जितने हमारे भी पोलिटिकल भिजनस हैं, जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं उनको जमानत पर नहीं छोड़ा जा रहा है। चीफ जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट एस० पी० और डी० सी० से पूछता है कि जमानत पर छोड़ या न छोड़ें। इस तरह की वहां के कानून की हालत है। इस वक्त भी वहां पर धरना जारी है। औरतें भी धरने पर बैठी हुई हैं।

जो लोग जेल में हैं उनको मिनिमम फेसिलिटीज नहीं दी जा रही है। पानी तक नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हालांकि ये लोग ज्यूडिशियल लाक-अप में हैं। सरकार को चाहिये कि उनको मिनिमम फेसिलिटीज दे।

वहां पर कभी-कभी तो माइनस 20 तक टेंप्रेचर हो जाता है, लेकिन हीटिंग अरेंजमेंट तो दूर उनको कम्बल तक नहीं दिये गये हैं। खाने के लिये उनको कुछ नहीं दे रहे हैं। टाउन से काफी दूर लोगों को रखा है और उनके रिश्तेदारों को वहां पहुंचने के लिये ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं मिलता है।

इन सब हालातों को देखते हुये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि किसी न किसी मिनिस्टर को जरूर वहां पर फौरन जाने की जरूरत है नहीं तो हालात और अधिक खराब हो सकते हैं। मैं होम-मिनिस्टर साहब का मशकूर हूँ कि वे पिछले दिनों गये थे, लेकिन मौसम खराब होने की वजह से वहां नहीं जा सके। अबस मैं उनसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे किसी को वहां पर अवश्य भेजें। नहीं तो लोगों का आप पर से विश्वास उठ जायगा।

मैं केवल सरकार से ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे सदन से अपील करता हूँ और विरोधी दल से भी अपील करता हूँ कि वह भी अपना नुमाइंदा भेजे।

आप देख लीजिए जो हमारा एग्रोमेंट है। अगर आप कहें कि हम गलती पर हैं तो हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर हम गलती पर नहीं हैं तो जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार से कहा जाए कि जो एग्रोमेंट हुआ है इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करे। इससे ज्यादा हम कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ ही जो प्रिंसिपल साहब का ऐड्रेस है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

اشری یس - نام گھال (لداخ):

جذاب قہقی اسوہکر صاحب - کل
جب میں بول رہا تھا تو میں یہاں
پر فلڈس کے دستری بھوشن کے بارے
میں بتلا رہا تھا - لداخ کے دو
قسمتوں - لہجہ اور کلکل میں وہ
فائدہ کو آبادی کے بھوسے پر دستری بھوش
کرنا شروع کئے تھے اسی سے موجودہ
چھوڑا شروع ہوا۔۔۔۔۔

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
(Anantnag): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the Point of Order?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
He is talking a about law and order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule are you raising the point of order?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
I have a right to raise my point of order

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
I should be given opportunity to answer every issue; I will take one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. There is no Point of Order.

MR. Namgyal to continue his speech.

شری پیر - نام گھال : قیمتی اسپیچ

صاحب آپ کو پتہ ہی ہے کہ گڈنگل فارمولے میں ۶۰ پرسونلٹ ہاپولیشن پر ویٹہج دی گئی ہے لیکن وہ جموں و کشمیر میں ایملی کیمپل نہیں ہے کیونکہ جب شیخ صاحب ہمارے میں آئے تو انہوں نے کہا کہ گڈنگل فارمولے کے مطابق ۶۰ پرسونلٹ ہاپولیشن پر ویٹہج ہے جب کہ جموں و کشمیر میں ہاپولیشن کم ہے اور ایریا زیادہ ہے - انہوں نے نہشل قبولہمنٹ کانسل اور پلاننگ کمیٹی کے سامنے اس فارمولے کے خلاف آواز اٹھایا اور اپنے مقصد میں کامیاب ہو گئے - اب جموں و کشمیر پر گڈنگل فارمولہ ایملی کیمپل نہیں ہے جو فلڈس این کو ملتے ہیں وہ زیادہ تر ایریا بھگورتھنس اور غربت کے لحاظ سے ملتے ہیں لیکن اس چوڑے کو انہوں نے لپھ اور کورل کے لئے لاگو نہیں کیا اور کہا کہ وہاں ہاپولیشن کے مطابق ملے گا کیونکہ لدانج میں

آبادی کم ہے - اسی بات کو لے کر ۱۹۷۹ع میں جھگڑا شروع ہوا -

جب یہ باتیں شروع ہوئیں تو ہم نے کہا کہ آپ سہلنگ سے ہاپولیشن کے بھسز پر نہیں بلکہ ایریا کے بھسز پر پھسے لہتے ہیں تو ہمارا ایریا تو پوری اسٹیٹ کا ۲/۳ حصہ ہے ہم کو بھی اسی حساب سے پھسے ملنا چاہئے - ہمارا یہ مقصد نہیں تھا کہ سٹیٹ کی ۲/۳ ایریا کے حساب سے ہم کو فلڈس ملوں بلکہ ایریا ہاپولیشن، سٹیٹس اور غربت کو خیال میں رکھ کر فلڈس دئے جانا چاہئیں - ہم بہت فار فلنگ ایریا میں بستے ہیں ہمارے ایک طرف چائڈ ہے دوسری طرف پاکستانی ہیں - لیکن ہماری باتوں کو نہیں مانا گیا اور ۱۹۸۰ع میں ہمیں سے جھگڑے کا آغاز ہوا - لدانج میں اس سوال کو لے کر ایجنسی تھن ہوا - ہم نے ۲۷ پوائنٹس کو لے کر اپنی مینکس پھس کیں - جن میں تین چار مہجر اشوز تھے اور کچھ چھوٹے چھوٹے مسئلے تھے - ان میں ایک پوائنٹ یہ تھا کہ ہمارے لدانج ایریجے کو شہدولت ٹرانس فکٹر کیا جائے - ریجنل اوتونومی ون این دی اسٹیٹ آف جموں و کشمیر کانسٹی ٹیوشن خاص طور سے فائنل شل مہترس میں دی جائے جس میں لا ایلت آرڈر شامل نہیں تھا - ہم اس میں

ایڈمنسٹریشن کی بات کہی نہیں
 کہی ہے - ابھی کل ہی جموں
 کشمیر اسمبلی میں گورنر کے ایڈریس
 پر جواب دیتے ہوئے وہاں کے
 فائلیٹس مسٹر شری تی - تی - تھاکر
 نے ہمارے بارے میں بہت دستاروت
 لکھتے پڑھے کئے ہیں جو
 آج کے اخباروں میں شائع ہوئے
 ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں اس
 طرح کی باتوں سے ساری دنیا اور
 ملک میں غلط فہمی پیدا کرنے
 اور گمراہ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی
 ہے - انہوں نے کہا ہے لداخ کے لوگ
 سہپریت کھلیٹ کی مانگ کرتے
 ہیں - یہ بالکل غلط بات ہے - اور
 آپ اجازت دیں تو میں ان باتوں
 کو پڑھ کر سنا سکتا ہوں - انہوں نے
 یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ شہنشاہی کرائس
 کے بارے میں پرائم مسٹر صاحبہ
 کے سامنے بات چیت کی تھی اور
 انہوں نے پی - ایم - بھی یہ کہا ہے
 کہ یہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے انہوں نے
 (پرائم مسٹر نے) اس کو نہیں
 مانا ہے - مجھے بڑا افسوس ہے
 کہ شری تھاکر نے اس کو پرائم مسٹر
 کا نام لے کر ان کو بھی اس میں
 درپیک کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے جبکہ
 یہ اسیو ابھی پرائم مسٹر کے سامنے
 نہیں ہے کیونکہ کشمیر میں آرٹیکل
 ۳۷۰ کے تحت اگر سینٹر کوئی
 قانون جس میں کشمیر میں ایوانی
 کرنا چاہتا ہے تو اس کے لئے

ایڈمنسٹریشن آرڈر چاہئے - اسٹیمٹ
 گورنمنٹ کا کنسلٹ چاہئے - جب
 اسٹیمٹ گورنمنٹ رکنیت کریگی
 کہ سچ ایڈ سچ قانون جموں و کشمیر
 میں لاگو کرو تب چاکر پریزیڈنٹ شیل
 آرڈر کے تحت جموں کشمیر میں
 سینٹر کا قانون ایپلی کھیل ہوتا ہے -
 ابھی تک کوئی سفارش پرائم مسٹر
 کے سامنے یا ہوم مسٹر کے سامنے
 نہیں آئی ہے اور ہوم مسٹر صاحب
 نے اس ہاؤس میں دو تین بار
 قبیلانی کیا ہے - کہ کوئی ایسی
 ریکمینڈیشن ہے لہذا میں سمجھتا
 ہوں کہ جو اسٹیمٹمنٹ دیا ہے -
 وہ سارے فیکٹس پر بیس نہیں کرتا
 ہے - اور وہ سارا دستورنڈ ہے -

میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 کھلیٹ سب کھیتی اور لداخ
 ایجنٹ کھیتی کے درمیان جو
 ایگریمنٹ ہوا ہے اس کو
 اسمبلی میں کرنے کے لئے ہم نے کہا
 تھا - جب کھلیٹ سب کھیتی
 لداخ انی تھی تو یہ ایگریمنٹ ہوا
 تھا جس کے لئے ہم یہاں تک تیار
 ہیں کہ پرائم مسٹر کی قیادت
 میں یا ہوم مسٹر کی قیادت
 میں ایک کھیتی بنے جس کے لئے
 میں ایڈمنسٹریشن سے بھی گزارش
 کروں گا کہ وہ بھی اس میں نوسٹرائٹڈ
 ہوں اور وہ کھیتی یہ دیکھ کہ جو
 ایگریمنٹ ہوا ہے اس میں کہا تھا

[شری پی نام گھال]

وعدے ہوئے ہیں - وہ بھی اس
ایگریمنٹ کو پڑھیں - اور دیکھیں
کہ ہم لوگوں نے کیا کیا قیماندہ کیا
ہے - آپ کے سامنے سارے فیگورس
آ جائیں گے میں اس پر اور زیادہ
نہیں کہنا چاہتا بلکہ یہ کہوں گا
کہ جو لکھ کر دیا ہے اس کو
اسٹیٹمنٹ کرنا چاہئے - فیکٹس
کے بارے میں کیا کیا گیا ہے
ایگریمنٹ میں میں پڑھ کر سنانا
چاہتا ہوں -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Cabinet Sub-Committee are you referring to?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: This is the agreement reached between the Jammu & Kashmir Cabinet Sub-Committee and the Ladakh Action Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take something out of it and talk on those lines. But don't read out those agreements.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I want to read out only the relevant portion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not read it out. You should not mention here the decision of the Jammu & Kashmir Cabinet Sub-Committee.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: There is no secrecy about this agreement, Sir, and

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given a copy of it to the Speaker and taken his permission to read it out?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: No, Sir. But if you permit I will place it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take the idea from it and speak on that

basis. You can speak in a general way.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I will place it on the Table of the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. You can speak something by taking some ideas from them. Now, we are having a general discussion on the President's address.

شری پی - نام گھال : جناب

میں یہ چاہ رہا تھا کہ ہاؤس
ایڈوانس ہو جائے کہ واقعی میں کیا
چھوڑے روز روز فضا اسٹیٹمنٹ
اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے
لداخ کے بارے میں نکلتے ہیں -
ہم نے جو ریجنل اتونومی کی جو
بات کہی ہے وہ ڈیولپمنٹ ایگریمنٹس
تک ہی محدود ہے - لداخ کو
الگ کرنے کی بات نہیں کہی ہے -
ہم جموں و کشمیر کے گانسٹی چارٹر
کے تحت ہی بات کر رہے ہیں

We do not want to break away from Jammu and Kashmir.

میں یہ پہلے بھی کہہ چکا ہوں
اور اب پھر کلیئر کہنا چاہتا ہوں -
اس لئے یہ فیڈبک دینا چاہئے جو
جموں اور کشمیر سرکار پریس میں
دے رہی ہے اور اسمبلی میں بھی
دئے گئے ہیں - یہ صحیح نہیں
ہے اس لئے میں اس ہاؤس کے
سامنے یہ بات رکھنے چاہ رہا تھا -

اسی طرح سے شیڈیولڈ ٹراکس
کے بارے میں انہوں نے ہمارے پاس
لکھ کر دیا ہوا ہے - کہ وہ

اسٹرونگلی ریگولٹ کریں گے۔ سہیلنبرل
گورنمنٹ کو کہ اداخ کے لوگوں کو
شیڈیولڈ ٹرائیڈس ڈکلیئر کیا جائے
اور اداخ کا جو یہ اشو ہے اس کو
سہیلنبرلی لیا جائے گا۔

تیسرا یہ اشو تھا کہ جو انہوں نے
قی لیگیشن کمیشن بلایا ہے
جس میں و کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے جو
قی لیگیشن کمیشن مقرر کیا ہے
تو اس میں یہ کہا تھا کہ جب
بھی یہ موقع آئے گا تو اداخ کی
اسمبلی کانسٹی ویلنسی ہونے کی
بات پر غور کیا جائیگا۔ یہ ساری
باتیں ہیں۔ یہ شیڈیولڈ ٹرائیڈس
کا میں اشو تھا جو کہ وہاں کا بہت
امورثت اشو ہے۔ اور جس پر
انہوں نے ایگریمنٹ کیا تھا اور
جس کے بارے میں انہوں نے قسائت
بھی کیا تھا۔ ہم آلوگوں کا یہی
کہنا تھا کہ جو ایگریمنٹ ہوا ہے

اس کو پورا کر۔ جب یہ وعدے
پورے نہیں کئے گئے تو اسی مسئلہ
کو لے کر دسمبر ۱۹۸۱ع میں
ایچی ٹیشن شروع ہوا اور ۱۵ جنوری
۱۹۸۲ع کو ہمارے تین لہقر نے
قیمانت کو ریڈس کرنے کے لئے ان
قیمانت ہانگر اسٹرائک کی اور آگے
چل کر ان کی حالت خراب
ہوئی۔

اس کے بعد انہی قیمانتس کو
ریڈس کرنے کے لئے ۲۴ جنوری کو
ایک جلاس اس جگہ پر جا رہا
تھا جہاں تین لوکل اہقرز بھوک ہوتال
پر تھے اس پر ریڈس نے ان پر روکتہ
اور وٹھاوت وارنگ فائرنگ کی جب
بھی فائرنگ کرنا ہوتا ہے تو پہلے
وارنگ دی جاتی ہے پھر ہوائی
فائرنگ ہوتی ہے اس کے بعد گراؤنڈ
میں ریڈم فائرنگ ٹانگوں کے حصے
میں کرنا ہوتا ہے لیکن وہاں پر پولیس
نے اس طرح سے فائرنگ کی کہ بلڈقوں
کو دیوار پر رکھ کر جیسے کہ ٹارگٹ
پر فائرنگ کی جاتی ہے۔ پولیس
کی پہلی گولی سے پہلا آدمی مرا
دوسری گولی سے دوسرا آدمی مرا
اور تیسری گولی سے تیسرا آدمی
زخمی ہوا ان تیس آدمی نہلت
فائرنگ شروع ہو گیا۔ پچاس
ساتھ گولیاں چلائیں گئی۔ اور بہت
سارے لوگ زخمی ہوئے۔

ان سب کے لئے وہاں تو ہمیں
کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے۔ اسٹیٹ
گورنمنٹ سے تو ہم کچھ ایکسپیکٹ
نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر اسٹیٹ
میں جنرل کا قانون چلتا ہے تو
یہ سہیلنبرلی کی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے۔
کہ وہ وہاں کے حالات کو دیکھے آج
آسام میں کیا ہو رہا ہے، نالائیڈ
میں کیا ہو رہا ہے، میڈوروم میں
کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ جب لوگوں کو

[شرفی بی نام گھال]

تکلیفوں ہوتی ہیں الکی گراؤیلز
کو کوئی سنے والا نہیں ہوتا تو
حالت خراب ہوتی ہے میں کہتا
ہوں کہ یہی حالت لداخ میں بھی
کہی نہ کہی ہو سکتی ہے -

لداخ کے لوگوں نے اس ملک
کے لئے بہت خون بہایا ہے ۱۹۴۷ء
میں جب اس ملک پر حملہ ہوا
کشمیر میں ان ویدرس آئے تھے
تو لداخ کے لوگوں نے ان کا مقابلہ
کھا تھا -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete it. You are not coming to national issues. You are still in Jammu and Kashmir only. And you are not speaking about the entire Jammu and Kashmir, but only about Ladhak. Please complete. Your own Party Members will be deprived of their chances.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I am going to complete, Sir.

اس کے بعد سنہ ۱۹۶۲ء جب
چین نے اس ملک پر حملہ کیا تو
اس وقت بھی لداخ کے لوگ آگے
بڑھ کر لڑے تھے - پور پاکستان
نے ۱۹۶۵ء میں حملہ کیا اس
وقت بھی وہاں کے لوگوں نے اس
ملک کے لئے خون بہایا ۱۹۷۱ء
کی جنگ میں بھی وہ لڑے - یہ
ساری حالت آپ کے سامنے ہے - یہ
سب ہوتے ہوئے بھی ہماری وہاں
کوئی سنے والا نہیں ہے -

وہاں پر فائرنگ کرنے کے بعد
پولیس نے لوٹ مار شروع کر دی یہ
لوٹ مار سارے دن رات چلتی رہی
کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں تھا وہاں پر
دھپ ہوئے گھروں کے دروازے اور
گھر گھال توڑ ڈالی گئیں - گھروں میں
بچوں اور عورتوں کی پٹائی کی
گئی - سامان کو ہرباد رکھا گیا -
لوٹ مار کیا گیا -

اس وقت وہاں پر حالت یہ ہے
کہ چمٹے بھی ہمارے پولیٹیکل
یوزنرس ہیں جو لوگ پکڑے گئے
ہیں ان کو ضمانت پر نہیں چھوڑا
جا رہا ہے - چیف جوقیشیل
مجسٹریٹ ایس۔ پی۔ اور سی۔ سی۔
سے پوچھتا ہے کہ ضمانت پر چھوڑوں
یا نہ چھوڑوں - اس طرح کی وہاں
کے قانون کی حالت ہے - اس وقت
بھی وہاں پر دھونا جاری ہے -
عورتوں بھی دھرنے پر بھیج دی ہوئی
ہیں -

جو لوگ چھل میں ہیں
ان کو ملی سیم فوسائلنگز نہیں دی
جا رہی ہے - پانی تک نہیں دیا
جا رہا ہے - حالانکہ یہ لوگ
جوقیشیل لاک اپ میں ہیں سرکار کو
چاہئے کہ ان کو ملی سیم فوسائلنگز
دے -

وہاں پر کہی کہی تو مائٹاس
۱۰ تک ڈیمو پچر ہو جاتا ہے -

اھن ھوئنگ اریکریملٹ تو دور
ان کو کھل تک نہیں دئے گئے
ہیں - کھانے کے لئے ان کو کچھ
نہیں دے رہے ہیں - تاروں سے کافی
دور لوگوں کو رکھا ہے اور ان کے
رشتہ داروں کو وہاں پہنچانے کے لئے
ترانسپورٹ نہیں ملتا ہے -

ان سب حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے
میں سرکار سے آوروں کو کروں گا کہ کسی
نہ کسی منسٹر کو ضرور وہاں پر
فرما جائے کی ضرورت ہے نہیں تو
حالات اور ادھک خراب ہو سکتے
ہیں - میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کا
مشکور ہوں کہ وہ پچھلے دنوں گئے
تھے - لیکن موسم خراب ہونے کی
وجہ سے وہاں نہیں جا سکے - اب
میں ان سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ
کسی کو وہاں پر ارشاد بھیجیں -
نہیں تو لوگوں کا آپ پر سے وشواس
اٹھ جائے گا -

میں کیول سرکار سے ہی نہیں
بلکہ پورے سدن سے اپیل کرتا ہوں
اور ورودھی دل سے بھی اپیل کرتا
ہوں کہ وہ بھی اپنا نمائندہ
بھیجیں -

آپ دیکھ لیتے تو جو ہمارا
ایگریمنٹ ہے اگر آپ کہیں کہ
ہم فطی پر ہیں تو ہم ماننے
کے لئے تیار ہیں اگر ہم فطی پر
نہیں ہیں تو جسوں کشمیر سرکار سے

کہا جائے - کہ جو ایگریمنٹ ہوا
ہے اس کو امپلیمینٹ کریں اس
سے زیادہ ہم کچھ نہیں چاہتے
ہیں -

اس کے ساتھ ہی جو پریزینٹ
صاحب کا ایڈریس ہے اس کا میں
سمرٹن کرتا ہوں -]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): Sir, I rise to oppose the
Motion of Thanks moved by hon. Ranga
Ji, with personal apologies to him.

The principal reason for my opposi-
tion is that the overall picture present-
ed in the President's Address does not
tally with the experience of the com-
mon man. In paragraph 2 of the
Address, the year 1981-82 has been
called a year of further consolidation.
If it is to be admitted that the year
1981-82 was a year of consolidation,
then from the common man's experi-
ence, it is a year of consolidation of a
different type, very different from
that envisaged in the Address.

Sir, to the common man, the year
1981-82 is a year of consolidation of
monopoly profits, a year of consoli-
dation of the so-called free market
operation, i.e., operation by black
money, a year of consolidation of the
multi-national tentacles on our national
economy, a year of consolidation of
debt trap laid down by the huge IMF
loan, a year of consolidation of sub-
version of selfreliance, a year of con-
solidation of the draconian powers in
the hands of the ruling party to sup-
press the toiling people, a year of
consolidation of the anti-people inter-
nal policies of the Government, and a
year of consolidation of the drive to-
wards dynastic rule and subversion of
the Constitution

For the toileting people, what has con-
solidated in the year 1981-82? Grave
anxiety and anguish have consolidated
in the minds of the millions; anxiety

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee)

of the house-wife for the frightful prospect of reeling price rise, despite Government's claims of containing inflation, anguish of the agricultural labourers for less food and less working days in the year, and the anguish of the peasantry for unremunerative price for their produce and anguish of the poorer peasantry for having been consolidated below the poverty line!

But, Sir, apart from the anxiety and anguish, another thing is also being consolidated; and it would be better for the ruling party to come out of the ostrich-like complacency to recognize that simmering and smouldering anger which is being consolidated in the hearts of India's teeming, tolling millions.

But the President's Address fails to take cognizance of all these, and most of the hon. Members speaking from the other side are either totally oblivious to these developments or feign to do so. Otherwise, Sir, how can it be explained that in paragraph 21 of the Address, a disdainful reference, is made of frittering away of national energies "on agitation engineered by sectional interests"? Otherwise, how can speaker after Speaker from the Treasury benches refer to the heroic action of the Indian working class in the nation-wide general strike for their own urgent demands, as well as those of the peasantry and agricultural labourers and other consumers, either as a failure or as a subversion of production? How is it possible? If 19th January was a failure, why did the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, the industrial nerve centres of the country come to a standstill and appear as a holiday cricket ground according to some of the leading national dailies. Why did Patna Town and innumerable other big or small towns or townlets observe *bundh* in sympathy with the industrial general strike? And as has already been asked in the House, why were 50,000 to 60,000 arrested in connection with the January 19 action? And if the action failed totally, as claimed in the official media and from the Treasury benches here,

then why are the spate of victimizations coming in, as the after-math? You cannot say at the same breath that the strike failed and the production was subverted. The reality is that the 19th January strike was a powerful demonstration of the smouldering anger which the ruling party does not want to recognize.

And why should there not be anger?

Look at the complacent claim in paragraph 2 of the Address—rate of inflation was substantially curtailed

What is its impact on an ordinary house-wife's life? Even according to Government's own Economic Survey Review dated December 2—these are mostly under-statement—on November 14, 1981 she had to buy onion 95.9 per cent dearer compared to November 15, 1980, chillies 97.9 per cent dearer, fish 46.9 per cent dearer, maize 16.9 per cent dearer, bajra 146 per cent dearer, jawar 12.5 per cent dearer, tea 10.8 per cent dearer, and tea 10.4 per cent dearer

Claims have been made of improved performance of infrastructure. Power generation is said to have increased by 11.3 per cent between April 1981 and January, 1982. What is the guarantee of its steady growth in the background of the admission by the Power Ministry itself recently that there would be a 60 to 70 per cent shortfall in the targeted 3,120 megawatt new generation capacity installation this year, widely reported in all the papers?

15 hrs.

Moreover, what is the overall situation of industrial growth? The National Council of Applied Economic Research in the quarterly review (July to October, 1981) stated that in July the industrial production had increased by 10.2 per cent over the previous month, but in August the increase was only 9 per cent in September, 8.6 per cent and in October 7.5 per cent. In plain words, it is going down. And the NCEAR is not a leftist organisation!

Thanks to better monsoon and of course the tenacity of the farmers the foodgrain production is expected to increase. It is claimed to be 132.9 million tonnes in 1981-82. But why does not the Address refer to the fact that the target was 138 million tonnes? It has been claimed that fertilizer production will increase this year. But why does the Address not state that the annual growth rate of the use of chemical fertilizers has comparatively declined? Does it not reveal anything that while the annual growth rate of the same in 1978-79 increased by 19.3 per cent over the previous year, in 1979-80 it increased only by 2.7 per cent, and if that is considered to be due to draught, in the year 1980-81 when there was no draught the increase was only 6.1 per cent, i.e; nowhere near the 1978-79 rate? It does reveal the growing impoverishment of the peasantry due to unfavourable terms of trade, due to unremunerative price of their produce. And is it not a fact that by the end of 1980 the lowest rung of the peasantry along with agricultural labourers and the urban poor has been pushed below the poverty line swelling the ranks of those below the poverty line to 50.82 per cent of the population? 1981-82 will make it even worse.

Para 13 of the Address claims that "the Government is vitally concerned with the welfare of the workers". The Address has reminded us that the year 1982 will be observed as Productivity Year by the Government. In this so-called Productivity Year what are the 'welfare' measures adopted and proposed for the workers? Apart from what has been already observed by some of my colleagues in the Opposition extension of N.S.A. to 16 sectors—in fact to all sectors virtually—there is a reported directive of the Finance Minister that the managements of the public sector enterprises in coal, steel and of BHEL are not to start any fresh wage revision negotiations. The net upshot is that when some of the wage agreements expire in 1982 there would be a wage-freeze. Private sector would naturally go half a league onwards. It is being said that

the wages will be linked with productivity. But does productivity depend only on workers? Are not there so many factors like power shortage, raw material availability etc., which are beyond their control? Moreover, in the monopoly market condition do not many industrialists prefer shortage when shortage pays better? Is it under the workers control? Without settling these questions, linking productivity with wage will be a welfare measure for the worker indeed!

The Address claims "greater social justice". What social justice is there in reducing the worker's real wage with a vengeance knowing fully well that between 1970-71 and 1978-79 the share of wage incomes in the total factor of payments in the manufacturing sector declined from 58 to 54 per cent while profits and dividends increased between 1972-73 and 1978-79 to 28.8 per cent from 25.5 per cent. And by 1981-82 the wage percentage has further deteriorated while the profit percentage has substantially increased. It is evident from the latest *Economic Times* Survey dated 25th May, 1981 which stated that the gross profit of the 101 largest private sector companies increased by 15.3 p.c. in 1978-79 and 19.4 p.c. in 1979-80. That this trend is further consolidated can be seen in some of the company profits in 1981 over 1980, in this period Premier Auto Profits increased by 129.7 p.c.; TISCO's profit by 108.8 p.c.; and Mukand Iron's profit by 67.6 p.c.; Wages freeze for workers and all-out encouragement for profit for the big capitalists—social justice indeed!

According to the President's Address, the revised 20 point programme is supposed to provide the basis for further growth along with stability and greater social justice—para 2—and is supposed to impart greater dynamism to some key social and economic programmes included in the sixth plan—para 145. For lack of time, I give only one illustration which will debunk the proposition. While the sixth plan fixed

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee)

1981-82 as the target year for completing taking possession of the surplus land, and completing the distribution of the same, the revised 20 point programme has pushed back the target year to 1985. And, I believe, land reform was considered a key socio-economic programme. The revised 20 point programme is dynamic indeed, but in reverse gear!

If dynamism was lacking in laid reform, it was offset by dynamism in making the door wide open for foreign private capitalist collaboration for luring IMF. The number of foreign collaborations rose from 262 in 1979 to 576 in 1980. And surely in 1981 it has flowered even more profusely. This is the situation with the slogan of self-reliance, which has again been repeated in the Address

And, political stability? The President in his Republic Day message said,

"In the faithful working by all of us of the constitution... lies the guarantee of the nation's political stability"

For obvious reasons, he cannot repeat all this in this Address. But sometimes unsaid words are more potent than the words said. According to the yardstick of his Republic Day message, can the claim of political stability made in this Address be sustained after what is happening in Kerala where the Speaker is propping up the minority Government or after what is happening in West Bengal where by hook or by crook the elections are sought to be postponed? Are these acts consistent with the spirit of our Constitution? Does not the brazenfaced defence of the idea of Presidential form of Government by a stalwart of the ruling party in this very debate—Shri Janaganath Rao is not here—go contrary to the guarantee to the nation's political stability? Mr. Rao has come, I think he has followed the Republic Day message of the President!

A few words about law and order. I want to bring one case to your notice very seriously. In UP: in the constituency of Shri Jharkhande Rai our member who is today ill, there was a comrade of ours? I am sorry to say "was". He was a very good comrade—Shri Ram Senahi Roy. He belonged to village Khaira Mohammadpur in Ghosi constituency, District Azamgarh. I am sorry to tell you that in the name of encounters with dacoits, he was dragged from his house at night and was shot dead point blank.**

It is a serious affair.

If the murder of 960 Harijans be in 1980-81 is a national shame, surely the bigger share of the shame has to be borne by the ruling party. Sir, they have asked for cooperation. If the ruling party cooperate with the teeming millions, with the toiling millions of the country, they will automatically get our cooperation. Some friends said that we are not saying what the Government should do for getting our cooperation. Here are some of our proposal for that: Strengthen the anti-imperialist content of India's non-aligned policy. Withdraw NSA and ESMA. Give up the drive towards Presidential form of Government Cancel IMF deal. Stop penetration of multi-national corporations. Restructure Centre-State relations to expand the powers and resources of the states. Take stringent action against black money. Nationalise monopoly houses, foreign companies and foreign trade.

Take over wholesale trade in food-grains and essential commodities and distribute the same at fair price. Give a fair deal to workers by dropping the idea of wage freeze, guaranteeing need-based minimum wage and stopping layoff, lock-out and closures. Implement land reform on war-footing, guarantee employment and minimum wage

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

to agricultural labourers and remunerative price to peasants. Include the right to work in the Constitution as a fundamental right. Stop atrocities on Harijans, scheduled tribes and weaker sections. Take effective steps to root out corruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another 20 point programme!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: This is the platform for cooperation. This is the platform given by the teeming millions. Since it does not agree with the President's Address, I am sorry to oppose the Motion of Thanks.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by our very senior colleague, Prof. Ranga. I have been listening to the speeches from both sides. Honestly speaking, the idea which arose in my mind was, anywhere if different teams are there, they do appreciate each other's point. After a goal is scored in football or hockey or after a sixer is scored by a cricketer, they go to the opposite side and express their appreciation. But in this profession of politics, I have seen in these last two years, none of the points has been appreciated by this opposition. I fail to understand this. In two years, have we not done even a single thing which is good? Have we not taken any action which is in the interests of the nation? I fail to understand how nobody from that side has said that even 0.1 per cent of what has been done by this Government is good. This is my own assessment and that is what I have been thinking about. This profession seems to be very different from the common thinking of the citizens here. Yesterday, I was listening to Mr. George Fernandes. He spoke about Bombay. He said that 2.5 lakh people were ready to be arrested but there was no place in jails. I failed to understand as to what was the necessity of mentioning that point. Jails are meant for anti-social elements. If required, the house of every anti-social element will become jail. But I am very sorry to say that if such type of feeling prevails in the country and if

this is the attitude of the opposition, I do not know how far we can take our nation on the road of development.

It is very difficult for any noble person to praise himself or his institution or his party. Our Government have produced documents giving their achievements with fact and figures. Those documents are available with the opposition also. Instead of criticising the Government and saying that this Government has not achieved anything on any front, they must go on record and tell the Government that such and such figures are wrong. This type of negative attitude by the opposition should be avoided and they should think for the betterment of the nation.

The other day, I read an appeal by a very senior politician of this country. He writes in his appeal that my heart is for the Harijans'. I have read in the newspapers that people in his constituency could not vote for 30 years. It was only in 1980 elections that they saw a ballot paper for the first time. How can such people who cannot look after the Harijans in their own constituencies, boast for the Harijans and give appeal to the nation that 'my heart is for the Harijans if I am not mistaken, one Harijan was to be elected as the Prime Minister of this country. I am very sorry to say that—I read in the newspapers—he was the only politician who said that a Harijan could never become the Prime Minister of this country. This is the attitude we politicians have got.

A senior Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said that prices of chillies, rise and wheat have gone up. On the one hand, you say, give better price to the farmers and on the other hand, you say, give cheaper price to the consumers. How can it be possible? Look at our Government. They have given better prices to our farmers in respect of wheat, rice, sugar-cane, etc. If you give better price to the farmer, can you give cheaper price to the consumer? It has to be in equal proportion. If you raise the price for the farmer, the consumer has to suffer

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

to that extent. This doubletalk is damaging the nation. This double talk in the opposition should be stopped for the future of the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you not permit double talk at least by the politicians?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Now, I would like the Government to take note of a few suggestions which I have in mind.

My first suggestion about communal riots is that by this time, the Government has been able to identify certain sectors or spots where communal riots are taking place. Although you have given instructions to the State Governments to form regional working groups to find out the causes, scientific and historical background of these riots, I request the Government to take strict action in this direction.

Our public sector undertakings have to play a very crucial role in the economy of the nation. We must pay a very high attention to these undertakings.

Every Government which comes into power, must talk about the farmer and the labour but does nothing about them. I would like to request our Government that whatever steps you take for their welfare in your own circumstances, please see that they must reach them. Whatever decision we have taken must reach those people for whom it is meant. They must get the benefit which the Government intend to give them. Let us not stop half way. They must be implemented very strictly so that the farmers get the help.

Coming to irrigation facilities and drinking water facilities, I am sorry to say that even now, 34 years after independence, there are places where a person has to walk 8 km to fetch drinking water in States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It is a very sorry state of affairs. Water is one of the prime necessities of human beings. So, Government must give top priority to

drinking water facility and also irrigation facilities in those few States, which are lacking them. For instance, the construction of the Rajasthan canal was being given top priority. But now it is lagging behind for want of finance. We have to give priority to these projects so that the irrigation facilities can be improved.

We have a lot of schemes to help the poor people, those whose income is below a particular level, like interest free loans and subsidies of different types. But I am sorry to point out that even though Government have so many schemes, they do not reach the common man in a proper shape. There is some flaw somewhere between the decision making and benefit receiving end. So, it should be ensured that whatever is given to the poor people reach them in a proper form.

I am happy to note that the Government have established the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. This is a very good idea. It is a very good thing that they have decided to set apart a big amount for the betterment of the rural people. I would request the Government to take it up on a war footing so that development takes place at a faster pace.

The NREP and IRDP are very good schemes. We have to make them a success so that the nation can march on the road to development. But there are many obstacles in the way. For example, Government approve many schemes. Before the implementation has just started, there comes a stay order from the court and the entire work comes to a halt. Government have to give serious thought to this aspect and find out a way by which this business of stay order can be tackled. Take the question of road building. Government approve the construction of a particular road; the very next day the matter is taken to court by some private party and a stay order is issued. There are cases where roads, the construction of which has been approved 15 years ago, could not be executed

because of such stay orders by the court.

After all, we have been elected by the people. The people have put the Government, rather the party in power, to rule the country. So, we must produce results removing all obstacles in the way. Because, we cannot tell the electorate after five years that we could not construct roads, or take up other development work, because of stay orders from the court. So, we have to find a solution where the stay orders will not be a hurdle to the execution of development schemes.

In the field of social justice, Government have to take measures to remove social evils like dowry. The removal of economic disparity should also be given top priority. Otherwise, these differences will not only continue but will get aggravated.

It is not easy to make progress in the field of development in a big country like ours. It takes a little longer to correct the imbalances deliberately created and to march forward meaningfully. In spite of all the difficulties, the progress which has been achieved in the last two years is commendable, especially after the severe set back of the earlier three years.

As an obedient member, I want to conclude my speech within the time allotted to me. I conclude by supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address so ably moved by Prof. Ranga.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब —

अमल से दुनिया बनती है,
जन्नत भी जहन्नम भी,
यह खाकी अपनी फितरत से,
न नूरी है न नारी है ।

मैं सब से पहले हरिजनों के मसले को ही लेता हूँ, क्योंकि टाइम बहुत कम है । हमारे जो सदस्य अभी बोले हैं, बहुत

शानदार बोले हैं, "ठाकुर हैं न ।" उन्होंने हमारी काफ़ी मदद की है । मुझे पता है कि कौन-कौन हमारे हितैषी हैं, लेकिन हरिजनों के साथ जो मुलूक हुआ है, क्या हम उस को भूल सकते हैं । इस में ठाकुर का कुसूर नहीं है, मैं ज़मींदारों को बात कर रहा हूँ

आचार्य भाबान बेव (अजमेर) :
ये अपनी ही पार्टी के हैं ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : जो आज सब से बड़ा ज़मींदार है वह ठाकुर है, राजपूत है और इन्होंने ही हमारा सत्यानाश कर रखा है । लैंड रिफॉर्म आया लेकिन इन्होंने नहीं होने दिया, ज़मीनें अपने पास रखीं, न हरिजनों को दीं और न छोटे ज़मींदारों को दीं । लेकिन नाम इन का लेते हैं, क्योंकि उनसे वोट लेने हैं । स्टेटों में भी यही हालत है, सब ज़मींदार छायें हुए हैं । हर एक आदमी कहता है कि किसानों को देना चाहिए, मैं पूछता हूँ किसानों के सिवा किस को मिल रहा है, क्या हरिजनों को मिल रहा है ? एक मजे को बात यह है कि ये न कांग्रेस को कुछ देते हैं और न कम्युनिस्टों को देते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट वाले भी उन्हीं का नाम लेते हैं । शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को आप ने अलग-अलग कर दिया है, जिस की वजह से आज हमारे पास कोई लीडरशिप बाकी नहीं बची है । हम को इकट्ठा होना चाहिए था, लेकिन अलग-अलग होने से हमारी लीडरशिप खत्म हो चुकी है जिस की वजह से लड़ाई होती है ।

हमारे बाबू जगजीवन राम कहाँ जा बैठे हैं ? लोक दल में मिल गये हैं, उस लोक दल में जिस ने पिछले चुनावों में हरिजनों को वोट नहीं डालने दिया । चौधरी चरण सिंह और देवी लाल ने हम को

(श्री सुन्दर सिंह जी)

वोट नहीं डालने दिया। भाई, तुझे अगर बाबा ही था, तो हमारी तरफ़ आ जाता। भाई बह्मण जी आ गये, तुझे भी आ जाना चाहिए था। उधर तुम्हारी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

हरिजनों में तभी जान आ सकती है जब इन के अन्दर लीडरशिप मौजूद हो। जानो जो, हमारे ऊपर रहम करो, आप तो हमारे हितैषी हैं, आप का ख्याल हमारी तरफ़ है। मैं जाटों की बात करता हूँ—हमारे यहां पंजाब में यह कहानी है कि "ये तो भट्टम ही भट्टा बैठा रहे हैं। आज हमें जमीदारों से जो तकलीफ़ है वह किस वजह से है? कांग्रेस शुरू से यह नारा लगाती रही—"लैंड-रिफार्म, लैंड-रिफार्म।" लेकिन हम्रा कुछ नहीं, न उन्होंने कुछ किया और न इन्होंने कुछ किया, सिर्फ़ हमारे साथ हमदर्दी दिखालाते रहे। ये जो 980 आदमी मर गये, हरिजन बेचारे मारे गये, इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इस में जानी जी का कुसूर नहीं है, कुसूर इन का है। अगर आप सिन्सीयर हों तो कोई कैसे हरिजनों को मार सकता है। आप के अन्दर सिन्सीयेरिटी नहीं है, इसी लिए हरिजन आप को वोट नहीं डालते। श्री राम जेठमलानी को रंगा साहब कहते हैं कि हमें काब्रपरेशन दो। आप को काब्रपरेशन दे कर क्या उन को मरना है? यह सीधो सी बात है। वह आप को काब्रपरेशन क्यों देगा। हाँ, श्री मधुदंडवते जी से काब्रपरेशन लो, तो वह दे देंगे, लेकिन वह बिल्कुल नहीं देगा। क्यों नहीं देगा, क्योंकि उस को स्मगलर्स के केस बड़ने हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We have to take up Private Members Resolutions.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Some of the words in his speech should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Private Members' business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th February, 1982,"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th February, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. WELFARE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the resolution re; welfare of construction workers moved by Shri M. M. Lawrence on 18th December, 1981.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): The construction workers in India are the most exploited lot of our working people. Though about 4 million workers are engaged in various activities of construction in several projects the condition of these workers is miserable and shocking. There is no security of employment. As soon as the contract ends or the work is comple-

ted the workers are mercilessly thrown out of jobs. Most of the workers have to go from site to site and do not have any permanent residence. With them they carry their families and live in unhygienic shanties which has hardly been called 'a house'.

They never get a chance to send their children to school. They bring up a new generation of illiterate work force for the exploitation of contractors and other exploiters. These children from their childhood begin their hard work for livelihood.

The construction industry is mostly in the hands of private contractors. These contractors never care for the law of the land. They subject the workers to work from dusk to dawn.

The contractors get the contract by giving heavy bribes to the officers who protect them in all their illegal acts. Perhaps in no other industry the money can be minted so easily as in construction industry. Many contractors have become millionaire in a short span of time. These unscrupulous contractors stood to any level to amass ill-gotten wealth by paying very low wages to the workers. In several states the workers are even now paid Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per day. They are not given overtime wages. They are not provided with retiring facilities. Those who meet the accident in the course of employment are not provided with compensation. In ASIAD complex and Fly Over construction many accidents have taken place. But very meagre amounts are paid as compensation. In case of deaths only Rs. 1000 each and in the case of injured Rs. 500 each is given.

Very often the contractors procure services of the workers through the labour contractors. These labour contractors are taking considerable portion of the wages due to the workers for themselves. The construction workers are treated very often just like chattels reminding us of the system of slavery.

The Government of India has started public sector units on the plea of departmentalising the construction work. The Hindustan Steel Works Company (HSCL) was started with great fanfare and publicity. Now, however, this company has become a hunting ground for the contractors. The Company has about 20,000 regular employees under them but the contractors under the Company employ more than 50,000 workers. The company is giving more and more work to contractors and declaring its own workers surplus. The workers are being retrenched. The petty contractors go on minting money, but the HSCL is incurring heavy losses. They are following a stepmotherly attitude to their own workers but the contractors for them are just like sons-in-law.

The National Building Construction Corporation and the National Project Construction Corporation are two other public sector undertakings who are doing construction work. But they also rely more on giving jobs to contractors and allow exploitation of construction workers to continue.

What is strange is that these three public undertakings are competing with each other in giving less tender with the result that they have to rely more on private contractors to further resort to the use of cheap labour. See, again the poor workers are subjected to naked exploitation to get profit or to avoid loss. The policy adopted by these two undertakings is smashing the very idea of starting public sector in construction industry. When NDCC and NPCC are paying less wages than HSCL they get a tactical advantage of questing less tenders. However, the pitiable side is that the Government have failed to sort out these unhealthy practices, so that the wages of these undertakings are increased reasonably.

The NPCC and NDCC managements are openly encouraging contractors

(Shri M. M. Lawrence)

to pay less wages to the workers with a view to reduce the cost. The workers in these two undertakings are paid a paltry wage and fringe benefits are just nominal. The workers do not have any job security whatsoever and deep resentment is prevailing among these employees about their working and living conditions.

Another public department engaged in construction work is Border Road Organisation. This Border Road Organisation is actually under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. But it is being managed by army personnel. They are denied collective bargaining, trade union rights. Army Act is imposed on them. Strict discipline as in the army is being imposed on them but without any benefit of armymen. They are being court martialled. They are being beaten. They were driven away from their houses and their women folk were molested for the mistake of arguing with some officials pleading for amelioration of their working condition and for better fringe benefits, etc.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 was passed with a view to ameliorating the working conditions of the workers engaged by the contractors. Although the above Act was passed the lot of the construction workers and the workers engaged through the contractors have not been improved much. It may be stated that the above Act is observed more in violation than by implementing. If my knowledge is correct, only in the state of Kerala, a labour welfare scheme was brought forward by the Government of Kerala—not by the illegitimate minority ministry of Karunakaran but by the Nayanar Government.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : He is not Member of this House. If you want, I will reply,

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: If you donot like I am withdrawing the name of Karunakaran, Chief Minister of Kerala State. Though the above Act was passed, the contract system enabled the principal employer the escape most of the provisions of the labour Acts, especially the payment of Bonus Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Employees' State Insurance Act etc. The retrenchment benefits to the construction workers are insufficient and discriminatory. For a construction worker to obtain the retrenchment benefits, he should have worked under a contractor continuously for a period of not less than two years. This provision in the Industrial Disputes Act should be amended so as to extend the retrenchment benefit to the construction workers. The construction workers are also exempted from the operation of the payment of Bonus Act. We all well know that this construction industry is a lucrative industry making a huge profit. Even then the workers who are working under the contractors are denied the benefit of getting bonus as per the Payment of Bonus Act. This is also detrimental to the interest of the workers engaged in the construction industry. It is, therefore, indispensable that necessary amendments are brought into the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act thereby making the bonus available to the construction workers. The other facilities are also not extended to the construction workers.

Thousands and thousands of migrant workers are engaged in construction works in different parts of the country in public as well as private sectors. They are from Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. About 7000 migrant workers are engaged in Jammu and Kashmir—in Salal, lower Thilam, Rati-Tawi and at Ladakh. Likewise many thousands are working in the capital of our country, New Delhi, and at various other construction sites. They are being brought by *Khatadar Mates*, the recruiting

agents. The *Khatadar Mates* explore the job possibilities at various construction sites and strike a deal with contractors for providing labourers. For each labourer, they charge a commission. Most of these agents are moneyed men and they often travel by air from one side to another side. For them, these labourers are commodities like sugar, cement, grains, cotton etc. to make profit. They give many false assurances to the illiterate labourers. Rebellion is out of question as any tendency in this direction is put down by the musclemen of *Khatadars*.

These labourers are being paid very meagre wages. Even the minimum wage fixed by the State Governments which too is very meagre is not being paid. The wages fixed by the contractor and the agent will be one and the actual payment will be another, that is, it will be 25 or 30 per cent lesser than the actual wages.

Yesterday, I myself and an interpreter visited two work sites in the capital, in New Delhi, one at Ashok Yatri, a public sector hotel building construction and another one just opposite, a private owner hotel building construction. I was told that the construction of the second one is going on at a place where our hon. Minister Mr. Stephen was residing, he was evicted subsequently from there and the building was demolished and the land was leased out for 99 years to the Pure Drinks businessman, a ruling party member of this House. I met one Shri Raja Ram in front of the Ashok Yatri building construction site. He came there in search of work from U.P. with his two daughters aged 10 and 12 years. He told me his plight. He was a farmer having 13 bighas of land in U. P. Due to flood in one year and drought in another year, he was forced to pledge his land to somebody else and he began to work on daily wages. But not finding sufficient work in his locality, he came to the capital and found out

this place of construction and he was engaged there. His daughters were studying in school who were 10 and 12 years old. Now, this family is living on the footpath in front of this huge construction work between the private owner's building construction and the public sector building construction. He is running a small tea shop with a kerosene stove and half a dozen tumblers and PVC buckets for his livelihood.

Shri Raja Ram is an embodiment of our countrymen in the countryside after 35 years of Independence. The people like Shri Raja Ram, the farmers of our countryside were perished are the migrant labourers actually. They are the real builders of our country. They are building hotels, Asiad complexes, roads, dams, ports and all that. That is how the proud progress made by our country within 35 years of Independence.

The migrant workers from Orissa and Rajasthan are working at the construction site of the private owner, the Pure Drinks. There also, the workers, are being paid very low wages. When I was talking with some workers, men and women workers, with the help of an interpreter, one Chaudhuri came there, screwed his eyes in a threatening manner and asked the workers to go back. Immediately, they went back. I told him that I was a Member of Parliament and I wanted to discuss some thing with the workers. But he did not allow me.

The Government is always telling us about freeing the bonded labour. But they cannot see the forest because of trees. This bonded labour is going on in these construction sites around us. If the Government is really interested in ending the bonded labour.

Start it from this construction site first, if you are not half-hearted and if you are truthful in what you are preaching, take strength and effective

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

steps in order to implement the Contract Labour (Regulations Abolition) Act, 1970, and the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. Bring forward a comprehensive social welfare scheme for all the construction workers of our country, take away all bars that deny the construction workers gratuity, bonus, weekly holidays with wages, casual leave, sick leave, medical facilities and retrenchment compensation etc.

I urge upon the Government to bring forward a comprehensive enactment to ameliorate the conditions of construction workers and to protect the interests of the construction workers of our nation who are the vital section, the real builders of our country.

In the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, it was said: I quote Chapter 4 Section 12 (b) (1):—

"To issue to every industrial migrant workman a passbook, affixed with a passport size photograph of the workman and indicating in Hindi and English languages and if any of the workman is not knowing Hindi or English, in the language of the workman:

1. The name and place of the establishment wherein the workman is employed.
2. The period of employment.
3. The proposed rates of payment of wages.
4. The displacement allowances payable.
5. Return payable to the workman on the expiry of the period of his employment and in such contingencies as may be prescribed in such other contingencies in the contract of employment.

6. Deductions made.

7. Such other particulars as may be prescribed.

May I ask the Government what steps the Government have taken to implement those provisions of this Act?

So far nothing has been done.

If it is a matter of impounding of the dearness allowance of the Government employees, if it is a matter of implementing the National Security Act, if it is a matter of implementing the Essential Services Maintenance Act, if it is a matter of bringing forward emergency and detaining even the Members of Parliament from the ruling side itself without any warrant or giving an occasion for a say about their part in the court of Law, the Government will act very swiftly and also if it is to reduce the rate of income-tax to help the capitalist, in that regard also, the Government will act very swiftly.

But, if it is for the millions of our countrymen who are toiling, who are sweating, the poor have not, who are living below the poverty line, who are seeking employment by going thousands and thousands of miles away from their house, here and there, this Government is not willing to do anything in the matter. This is a sorry state of affairs and it is an unfortunate situation.

Once again I request the Government to please bring forward a comprehensive Act and whatever Acts have been passed, wholeheartedly take steps to implement the provisions of those Acts.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House takes serious note of the pitiable condition of the Construction workers who are subjected

to exploitation by Construction Contractors and recommends to the Government to take immediate steps for safeguarding their interests." Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

That in the resolution.—

after "steps" insert—

"to enact and enforce suitable and effective legislation." (1)

श्रीमते विद्या चैतन्यपति (विजयवाड़ा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री लारेंस जो रैज्यूलेशन यहां पर लाये हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। भारत सरकार ने लेबर के लिए बहुत प्रयास किया है। यहां मैं कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं।

कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर एक प्लेस से दूसरी प्लेस पर मूव करती है। उनकी प्राबलम यह है कि जहां पर कंस्ट्रक्शन होती है, वहां पर वह चली जाती है। बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स उनके जरिये बनाये जाते हैं, बड़े-बड़े ब्रिजेज हैं या और जो भी कंस्ट्रक्शन इनके द्वारा होती है, उसमें इन्हें काम करना होता है, लेकिन इनको कितनी फैंसिलिटीज दी जाती हैं, यह एक प्राबलम है।

गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत से लेबर एक्ट बनाए हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। मैं प्रैक्टिकली कहना चाहती हूं कि प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने में जो लेबर काम करती है, उनमें महिलाओं के लिए बहुत बड़ी प्राबलम होती है। महिलाओं के साथ बच्चे होते हैं, काम के समय उन बच्चों को साथ नहीं ले जाया जाता। उनके लिए मोबाइल क्रेशेज तो इंट्रोड्यूस किया है लेकिन हरेक उसमें रखता नहीं। जहां क्रेशेज नहीं

होते वहां बच्चों के लिए महिलाओं की प्राबलम हो जाती है। वहां बालवाड़ी भी रहनी चाहिए। 3 साल से 5 साल तक के जो लड़के-लड़कियां होती हैं, वहां पर उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ देना पड़ता है। उनको स्कूल जाने का समय नहीं मिलता है। वह बच्चे भी हमेशा एक जगह से दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। उनके लिए क्रेशेज कम-बालवाड़ी का मूव इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए। उसमें कुछ बड़े बच्चों के लिए भी इन्तजाम करने की जरूरत है।

हैल्थ प्वाइण्ट पर अपने कुछ नहीं दिया है। काम पर महिलाओं की हैल्थ में जब बिगाड़ हो जाता है तो उनके लिए डाक्टर भी मंगवाना पड़ता है। आप एक नर्स को रखते हैं, लेकिन नर्स उनका पूरा पूरा काम नहीं देख सकती। एक मोबाइल डाक्टर की यूनिट भी रखनी पड़ेगी।

महिलाओं के बारे में एक बात यह भी कहती हूं कि उनके बच्चे 3,4 क्लास तक पढ़ सकते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिये उसके बाद रैजीडेंशियल स्कूल भी होने चाहियें। जब वह लोग काम पर जाते हैं तो उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई कहां हो, यह बड़ी प्राबलम है। मेरा कहना है कि जो कांट्रैक्ट लेबर में काम करने के लिये जाते हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिये रैजीडेंशियल स्कूल रहने चाहियें। उसमें उनकी कुछ न कुछ पढ़ाई का इंतजाम हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करती हूं कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के कुछ अच्छे पढ़े-लिखे बच्चे भी होते हैं। उनकी हायर एजुकेशन के लिये भी कुछ न कुछ इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। उनकी पढ़ाई के लिये सारी रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी गवर्नमेंट को ही लेनी पड़ेगी। बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये उनकी प्राबलम हो

[श्रीमती: विद्या चेत्रुपति]

जाती है, इसे भी सोचना चाहिये। उनकी सोशल कंडीशज हैं, जो अनपढ़ हैं, बैंकवर्ड हैं और एक तरफ से उनकी कमाई नहीं होती है, वह इस कांटेक्ट लेबर से आते हैं। उनकी सोशल कंडीशज भी बिगड़ी हुई होती है। हमें उनकी इकनामिक कंडीशज भी सुधारनी होंगी? उनके लिये न घर होता है, न धन्धा होता है। जब तक कांटेक्ट होता है, वह लेबर काम करती है, उसके बाद दूसरी जगह मिलेगी कि नहीं, यह उनको बूझना पड़ता है। लेबर बूझने के समय में वह अपने मकान के लिये भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को उन लोगों को मकान की कोई न कोई फैसिलिटी देने की रेसपांसीबिलिटी लेनी चाहिये। उन्हें मकान इन-स्टालमेंट बेसिस पर दिये जा सकते हैं।

16 hrs.

कांटेक्ट लेबर बारह चौदह घंटों काम करते हैं, मगर उनके लिये रिक्रिएशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये उनके लिये रिक्रिएशन और एन्टरटेनमेंट का कोई न कोई प्रबंध करना चाहिये। उनके लिये रेडियो और टेलीविजन का प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिये। इसके साथ ही खेलकूद और सिनेमा दिखाने का भी प्रबंध किया जा सकता है।

उन लोगों के काम करने के तरीके को भी सुधारना होगा। आज नये नये इम्प्लीमेंट्स आ गये हैं। उन इम्प्लीमेंट्स को इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया जाये और उन लोगों को उन्हें इस्तेमाल करना सिखाने के लिये एजुकेट किया जाये। इसके लिये एंडल्ट एजुकेशन का कार्यक्रम चलाया जाए। उन्हें लिखना पढ़ना सिखाने के लिये हम रेडियो और टी वी की मदद ले सकते हैं।

उन लोगों की इकानोमिक कंडीशज को सुधारने के लिये कई स्टेप्स लिये जा सकते हैं। उन्हें जो पैसा दिया जाता है, वह कितने दिन तक उनके पास रह पाता है? अब्बल तो हमें शराब को खत्म करना चाहिये और कम से कम उनके आस पास शराब की दुकानें नहीं खोलनी चाहियें। जो कुछ वे कमाते हैं, उसको शराब पीने में खर्च कर देते हैं। क्षमा कीजिये, ज्यादातर मर्द शराब पीते हैं और सारा पैसा उसी में खर्च कर देते हैं। शराब की आदत छुड़ाने के लिये उन्हें एजुकेट करना चाहिये।

कांटेक्ट लेबर को बहुत सी सुविधायें देने की आवश्यकता है। हम एक्ट्स तो पास करते हैं, मगर उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ ध्यान देने की भी आवश्यकता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट खुद यह काम कर सके, तो ठीक है, वरना हमारे देश में जो बहुत सी वालन्टेरी सर्विस आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, हम उनकी सर्विसिज का उपयोग करके इन मजदूरों को बहुत सी सुविधायें दे सकते हैं।

मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो पायंट्स रखे हैं, लेबर मिनिस्टर उन पर विचार करेंगे और उन्हें इम्प्लीमेंट करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्माण कार्य में लगे हुये श्रमिकों की स्थिति आज हमारे देश में बहुत ही खराब हो गई है और दिन प्रति दिन उन की दशा दयनीय होती चली जा रही है। वैसे तो ग्राम तौर से सभी श्रमिकों की दशा इस राज्य में बहुत ही खराब है लेकिन खास तौर से बधुआ मजदूरों की हालत खराब हुई है।... (व्यवधान)... सारा देश यह जानता है कि कौन से लोग कांटेक्ट लेबर हैं, कौन से वाडेड लेबर हैं और कौन से लोग पालियामेंट में क्या करते हैं? प्रति दिन अगर देखा जाये तो हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के श्रमिकों की

स्थिति दयनीय होती चली जा रही है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि जब से माननीय श्री भागवत झा आजाद जी इस विभाग के मंत्री हुये हैं तब से लोगों के मन में थोड़ी सी आशा बंधी है किन्तु मैं नहीं जानता कि वह किस हद तक इस स्थिति को सुधारने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

विभिन्न राज्यों, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान वगैरह से लोग जा कर जगह जगह दूसरे राज्यों के अन्दर जो निर्माण कार्य होते हैं उनमें काम करते हैं। साथ साथ ऐसे भी कुछ लोग हैं जो कि कुछ कांस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनियों के साथ हमेशा से जुड़े हुये रहते हैं। लेकिन इन सब का शोषण हर एक जगह पर होता रहता है। उन्हें एक तो बहुत कम मजदूरी दी जाती है, दूसरे उनके रहने के लिये कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं होती। कई तो जहां निर्माण कार्य होता है वहां फुटपाथ पर रहते हैं और कई निर्माणाधीन जो ढांचे होते हैं उसके नीचे रहते हैं जिससे दुर्घटनाओं के भी शिकार होते रहते हैं। इस तरीके से उनके रहने की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। उनको जो मजदूरी दी जाती है वह इतनी कम होती है कि उससे अपना भोजन, आवास और अपने बच्चों के लिये पढ़ाई लिखाई आदि की कोई व्यवस्था वे नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति हम देखते हैं कि दिन प्रति दिन खराब ही होती चली जा रही है। इसमें कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है यद्यपि इस प्रकार की समस्याओं को हम लोग बराबर ही उठाते रहते हैं। दोनों पक्ष के सदस्य इस सवाल को उठाते हैं और सरकार की तरफ से आ-प्रवासन भी मिलता है लेकिन खास तौर से जो प्राइवेट कांटेक्टर्स होते हैं वे सरकार के द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों का पालन नहीं करते और जो हमारी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मशीनरी है, इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिये जो हमारा प्रशासनिक तंत्र है वह भी सक्रियता से और सक्षमता से इस दिशा में कोई कार्य नहीं कर पाता है।

कभी कभी यह देखा जाता है कि हमारे प्रशासनिक तंत्र के बहुत से लोग इस प्रकार के प्राइवेट कांटेक्टर्स से मिले हुये होते हैं जिससे कि मजदूरों के शोषण की यह प्रक्रिया दिन प्रति दिन और भी बिगड़ती ही चली जा रही है। और यह शोषण बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। उस में कोई कमी नहीं हो पा रही है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में भी हम यह देखते हैं कि कुछ काम कांटेक्टर्स को दिया जाता है। जब यह काम उनको दिया जाता है तो उस काम में भी वे मजदूरों को लगाते हैं। उनका भी शोषण इसी तरीके से होता रहता है।

ये कांटेक्टर्स खुद तो बहुत अधिक पैसा कमाते हैं। यहां तक कि जो निर्माण कार्य करते हैं वह घटिया किस्म का करते हैं। जितनी उसकी आयु होती है, उतने दिन तक भी वह जो निर्माण हुआ रहता है वह चल नहीं पाता है। वह बीच में ही गिर जाता है या उसमें दरार पड़ जाती है, टूट जाता है क्योंकि पैसा उसमें अधिक लूटा जाता है। ए०० तरफ तो ये कांटेक्टर्स हमारे देश के खजाने का और गरीब जनता का पैसा लूटकर अपनी तिजोरियां भरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ निर्माण कार्य को करने वाले लोगों की स्थिति इतनी खराब रहती है कि उन्हें ठीक ढंग से मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती। कांटेक्टर्स से यह अवश्य कहा जाना चाहिये कि मजदूरी वह ठीक तरह से दें और उनके रहने के लिये भी व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन जब तक हम अपने प्रशासनिक तंत्र को जो हमारा शासन तंत्र है उसको इस दिशा में सक्रिय नहीं करते तब तक कोई सफलता हमें इस दिशा में नहीं मिल पायेगी।

अभी यहां एशियाड का जो कांस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है उसमें बहुत से मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी भी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। ठेकेदार उनको भी उचित मजदूरी नहीं दे रहे हैं। सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है और इस सदन में कई बार यह मामला उठा है। लेकिन आज भी यह स्थिति देखने को

[श्री हरिकेश बहदुर]

मिल रही है-। आज भी मजदूरों की सही ढंग से देख रेख नहीं हो पाती है। इसके लिये सरकार को कोई कामप्रीहेंसिव पॉलिसी होनी चाहिये जिससे तहत इस प्रकार के श्रमिकों को उचित मजदूरी मिल सके। उनकी देख-रेख ठीक ढंग से हो सके तथा उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण हो सके। निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हुए मजदूर, जिनमें से अनेक बंधुवा मजदूर की श्रेणी में आते हैं उनका पता लगाया जाना चाहिए और बंधुवा मजदूरी से उनको मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। आज इस प्रकार के मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। सरकार ने ऐसे मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने की बात कही है फिर भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में ऐसे बहुत सारे मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। जो कम्पनियों निर्माण कार्यों में लगी हुई हैं उनके साथ ऐसे मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। जो ईंट के भट्टे चलते हैं उनको भी हम एक प्रकार से निर्माण कम्पनियों का अंग कह सकते हैं, वहां पर तो बहुत सारे बंधुवा मजदूर काम करते हैं जिनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। महिलाओं और बच्चों की स्थिति तो वहां पर और भी ज्यादा खराब है।

अब मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी को दो एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि सरकारों तन्त्र के द्वारा इस बात को अवश्य देखा जाए कि इन मजदूरों को सही ढंग से निर्धारित मजदूरी दी जाती है या नहीं।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो मजदूरी इनको दी जाए वह जैसे कुछ राज्यों में निर्धारित सात रुपये न्यूनतम मजदूरी है उसके हिसाब से न दी जाए बल्कि कांस्ट्रक्शन कार्यों में लगे हुए मजदूरों की मजदूरी कम से कम 10-12 रुपये होनी चाहिए।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस जगह पर मजदूर निर्माण कार्य में लगे हुए हैं वहीं पर उनके रहने की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में कांटेक्टर्स से कहा जाना चाहिए कि टेण्ट बगैरह लगा कर या कोई और अस्थायी निर्माण कार्य करके मजदूरों के रहने की व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि निर्माण कार्य चलने तक मजदूर अपने परिवार के साथ वहां पर रह सकें। बहुत से मजदूर अपने परिवारों को ले कर निर्माण कार्य करने जाते हैं इसलिए उनके रहने की व्यवस्था वहां पर की जानी चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त जिस स्थान पर मजदूर निर्माण-कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं वहां पर अगर मजदूर बीमार पड़ जाता है तो उनकी दवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कांटेक्टर्स से कहा जाना चाहिए। कांटेक्टर्स निर्माण कार्य से जो धन अर्जित करते हैं उसी में से वे मजदूरों के लिए औषधि आदि का प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए।

साथ ही जैसा कि माननीय सदस्या ने यहां पर सुझाव दिया है कि इस प्रकार के श्रमिकों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जब तक कि निर्माण कार्य चले तब तक टेम्पोरेरी बेसिस पर मजदूरों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था कांटेक्टर्स करें—इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए। एक अध्यापक रख कर, उसको थोड़ा बहुत वेतन दे कर और बच्चों को एक जगह बिठा कर पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

अन्त में मेरा एक और सुझाव है। कभी कभी दुर्घटनाओं में बहुत से मजदूर मारे जाते हैं या घायल हो जाते हैं। उनको पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिलाने की व्यवस्था

होनी चाहिए। या तो इसकी व्यवस्था कांटेक्टर्स करें या सरकार भी इसमें कुछ सहयोग दे कर, दोनों की ओर से इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठा कर इस प्रकार के मजदूरों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Xavier Arakal, There are a number of speakers in the list before me. I would make a request: Every hon. Member shall take not more than 10 minutes.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I will not take more than five minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while discussing this very important Resolution, many of the earlier speakers who have participated in this discussion have correctly highlighted many of the social and economic problems concerning this issue. The very same subject was also debated in the last session of this House as well. Naturally, Sir, a question will be put: 'What is the action which has been taken by the Government with regard to these problems?' As my friend Mr. Lawrence and other hon. Members have highlighted, the problems are very acute. We have certain provisions enshrined in our Constitution and there are the Directive Principles. Articles 42 and 43 of our Constitution have clearly spelt out what should be done in this matter. For the enlightenment of the House I would refer to Article 42 now.

Article 42 of the Constitution states—

"42. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief."

Sir, Article 43 of the Constitution also states in clear terms about the

mandatory obligations of the State Governments as far as the welfare of the workers are concerned. I will also read out the relevant portion mentioned in Entry 24 of the Concurrent List.

"Welfare of labour including the conditions of work, provident fund, employers liability, women's compensation, invalidity and old age pension and maternity benefit...."

Sir, the previous speakers have also mentioned all these points. But what have we done for this? How much have we progressed in providing amenities to the workers? What are the measures which the Government have taken? Have they implemented those measures or are they still contemplating to implement them? There cannot be two opinions in this matter. Therefore, my submission is let us have a comprehensive law for this purpose. Though the Act of 1979 was referred to by Mr. Lawrence....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to have it at All India level or at the State level?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The primary duty rests with State Governments as far as the implementation part is concerned. That is my point which we cannot by-pass. The Act of 1979 could not be implemented. That is to be cleared up first. Previous speakers have already spelt out their views and suggestions. Now, what are the problems and what are the solutions for them? I do not doubt very much the motive and the sincerity of the mover of this Resolution. I do not know what will be the attitude of their party in these matters. Because if you refer back to the L.I.C. matter and the Bank Employees matter, you know well what their attitude was in those matters. Even this morning they were vehemently supporting for the minorities in the organised sector. (Interruptions). There is some kind

[Shri Xavier Arakel]

of paradoxical and ironical approach from the Marxists Party in so far as this issue is concerned. It is not correct to say that the States or the Centre have not done anything in regard to these people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No political party goes to the unorganised workers.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I have no comments. But what I would like to suggest from the hon. Minister is that let us have a sincere approach to this problem and bring forward a comprehensive pragmatic and implementable legislation. Time and again this subject will come up for discussion. We are talking about the casual workers and piecemeal workers who are not organised workers. As Shrimati Vidya has suggested, most of these people are illiterate and they belong to the poorer section of our society. Therefore, my only submission is that the government should come forward with concrete suggestions and see that the State Governments also implement them.

Regarding the essential services. I may submit that I am for it. But my only complaint is that it is not implemented in the organised sector. This is the only suggestion that I have to make. With these words I support the spirit of the Resolution.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri M. M. Lawrence on the subject of welfare of construction workers. Shri Lawrence deserves all appreciation for his timely approach to make it known to the public as well as to draw the attention of the Government to the prevailing poor condition of the construction workers. As representative of the progressive party, that is Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, which is interested in the welfare of the labourers, I join with Shri Lawrence to recommend

to the Government to take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of the construction workers.

As our Government is designed to be progressive, I am confident that all the suggestions and observations made by the hon. Members here would be taken into serious consideration. With this preamble, I would now like to enlighten the hon. Members about a few salient aspects of the poor condition of the construction workers and their exploitation by the construction contractors.

According to one statistical data of the Central Government, there are about 20 lakh construction workers in India. The living conditions of the construction workers are so poor these days as witnessed in the bonded labour era. When we have been trying to put an end to the bonded labour system, it is all the more important that the irregularities in the contract labour system should be viewed with a serious concern by the nation. This problem should not be taken so lightly.

The condition of the construction workers throughout the country is very poor. To my knowledge, the Workers Wage Act does not carry any meaning for them. It is a well known fact that the construction workers are exploited by the construction contractors. The system of contractorship is invariably attended with full of irregularities, briberies and all kinds of malpractices. The construction workers are treated as slaves; they do not get adequate salary, remuneration or compensation as enjoyed by the regular employees in an organisation. There is no shelter for the poor construction labourers, no medical facilities and no educational opportunities for their children. There is no guarantee for continuation of their jobs. The salaries offered to the construction workers are insignificant, meagre as compared to their workload and the hours of work, but the claims on the part of the construction contractors are enor-

mous. Thus, it is a definite exploitation of the national financial resources in addition to the exploitation of the poor construction workers.

I regret to observe that the public sector is also preyed to the disease of the contractor system even for maintenance work. In this connection, I would like to refer to the Central Government organisations like HUDCO, National Building Construction Corporation, National Project Construction Corporation with a special reference to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli, as also the Delhi Development Authority. There are other State Government organisations also like the Slum Clearance Board etc.

The reasons for the adoption of the contractor system in the public sector undertakings are eye-catching; the officials are also involved in the irregularities, and malpractices. We know that Neyveli Lignite Corporation is one of the major public sector undertakings, but it is attended by high exploitation of the construction workers. Construction work on the first thermal station, fertilizer plant, briquetting plant and carbonisation plant were got constructed in time by adopting the departmental system of employment, when there was no question of exploitation. But nowadays, even for maintenance works, contractors are given the opportunity to exploit.

I refer to these points in order to plead for safeguarding the interests of the poor workers. Our Government here has progressive policies. We are having relations with USSR. We are trying to implement various progressive plants. There is nothing wrong in following the method of implementing progressive policies of the Soviet Union and other parts of the world. But though we are putting things in black and white, in practice we are encouraging the continuance of malpractices and irregularities. So, the poor state of employees is continuing, as it was witnessed earlier. So, we must be prepared to ensure that the salient aspects of all progressive legislations are implemented properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you were mentioning about the political parties not at all taking interest in unorganised labourers. I am proud to say that our party, DMK, which is a progressive party, is the only party in India which is taking care of such poor labourers. I can suggest that the principles followed by DMK should be followed by the hon. Member. We have a progressive labour organisation called 'Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam'. The principal guidelines of this organization must be followed throughout India.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Mr. Lawrence. We must take care of the poorer sections. Unless they are brought to an elevated level, we cannot claim to have achieved social equality or social justice. We should do not only lip service, but prove our sincerity by action.

My colleague wants me to mention about a procession taken by the poor construction workers in Tamil Nadu. They were pleading for a genuine cause, i.e. for a better living. But what happened? The so-called Government for the poorer sections which is run by ADMK ordered lathi-charge; poor employees were lathi-charged. You can imagine the gravity of the situation in Tamil Nadu, and how poor construction workers are treated there.

One more point: this progressive Government under the eminent leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is always concerned about the poorer sections among our people. Mrs. Gandhi has progressive policies. That was the reason our party is having alliance and supporting her. I am telling the fact. I think other Members also must support and join hands with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for promoting national prosperity. We must give adequate importance to the poorer sections. Unless we do so, we cannot achieve social equality or social justice. One more thing. This Government must bring in a comprehensive enactment to safeguard the interests of the construction workers as well as to stop the exploita-

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

tion of construction workers. At least the public undertakings must take the initiative and the contractor system should be abolished, and they must bring out the departmental system of employment to look after the interests of the construction workers. With these words I support the resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri M. M. Lawrence, and I also support the suggestions made by the other hon. Members. With these words I conclude my speech.

16.31 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सम्मानित सदस्य द्वारा जो यहां पर संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उनको बधाई देता हूं कि पहली बार उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की परम्परा से हट कर असंगठित मजदूरों के लिए कुछ शब्द कहे हैं। अब चाहे उनकी पार्टी के लोग हों, चाहे शास्त्री जी की पार्टी के लोग हों, उनकी हमेशा यह परम्परा रही है कि जो संगठित पक्ष है उसी की आवाज को इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर मुखरित करें और जो हमारी सामाजिक प्रगति का संकल्प है उसमें व्यवधान खड़ा करें।

आज एक अच्छी बात उन्होंने यहां पर की है। इसलिए निश्चित तौर पर सभी वर्गों का उन्हें समर्थन मिल रहा है। मैं तो केवल यहां पर यह प्रार्थना करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो असंगठित मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, जो कि कुछ तो निर्माण के कार्य में लगा हुआ है, कुछ खेती के काम में लगा हुआ है और कुछ और कामों में लगा हुआ है।

इन क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले लोगों का जो असंगठित वर्ग है, उसके कल्याण के लिए निश्चित तौर पर सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

संगठित वर्ग तो अपनी आवाज को जोरदार शब्दों में रख सकता है। उसके लिए बहुत कुछ किया जाता है और बहुत कुछ किया भी गया है। लेकिन जो वर्ग असंगठित तरीके से अपनी आवाज को रखता है वह मजबूती से अपनी बात को नहीं रख सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी, हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता की यह परम्परा रही है कि कमजोर वर्गों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और हमने हमेशा ध्यान दिया है।

हमारे इस समय के जो माननीय श्रम मंत्री हैं वे स्वयं एक मजदूर नेता हैं और हमारे जो माननीय उप श्रम मंत्री हैं वे भी एक गरीब घराने से आते हैं। ऐसे असंगठित वर्गों की जो तकलीफें हैं, जो दुःख हैं उनको वे समझते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस सदन को आश्वस्त करें, ऐसे वर्गों के लोगों को आश्वस्त करें कि सरकार का ध्यान उनकी तरफ है और एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर, किसी एक कार्यक्रम के साथ सरकार उनकी भलाई के लिए आगे आयेगी ताकि उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

वस्तुतः जो यहां पर हमारे सामने विषय प्रस्तुत है, वह उन लोगों का है जो कि निर्माण कार्यों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं। निर्माण कार्य में लगने वाले मजदूरों को साल में कभी 6 माह, कभी तीन माह और कभी पूरे साल काम मिलता है। उसके बाद वह मजदूर अनिश्चय की स्थिति में रहता है कि वह क्या करे। जितने समय के लिए उसे का

मिलता है उतने समय के लिए भी उसकी मजदूरी का कोई मापदण्ड नहीं है। फिर सारा जीवन कार्य करता हुआ वह असमर्थ हो जाता है तो उसके पास कोई गारण्टी नहीं है कि उसके बच्चों का, उसके परिवार का किस तरह से गुजारा होगा। उसके परिवार के भविष्य की कोई गारण्टी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे वर्गों के लोगों के लिए निश्चित तौर पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात का मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकारों से कह सकते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए वे पंजीकरण कार्यालय खोलें और जितने भी कांटेक्टर्स हैं वे उन्हीं कार्यालयों की मारफत श्रमिकों को लें ताकि सरकार के पास ऐसा लेखा-जोखा हो कि कितने कांटेक्टर्स के पास कितने श्रमिक हैं। उनके कल्याण के लिये ठेकेदार क्या कर रहे हैं, उनको ठीक से मजदूरी दे रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं। यदि एक-दो साल से मजदूर काम कर रहा है तो एक निश्चित धन उसकी भविष्य निधि के रूप में जमा हो, ताकि वहाँ से काम खत्म होने के बाद उसको कुछ राशि प्राप्त हो सके। इन बातों को श्रम मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिये और प्रांतीय सरकारों से इसकी व्यावहारिकता के संबंध में बातचीत की जानी चाहिये।

आज हमारे श्रम-कानूनों को मजबूती के साथ इंप्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता। मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि जितने भी हमारे इस तरह के कानून हैं, प्रांत की सरकारें उनको बड़े हल्के तौर पर लेती हैं। और जो श्रम मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी हैं वे भी गंभीरता से उनका अनुपालन नहीं करवाते। बहुधा कांटेक्टर और बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियों के साथ मिल करके श्रमिकों के हितों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। जिनके कल्याण के काम के लिये उनको लगाया जाता है, उन्हीं के

अकल्याण के लिये वे अधिकारी काम करते हैं। इस बात को देखना चाहिये कि जिस काम के लिये जिसको रखा गया है, उस काम को वह मुस्तैदी के साथ कर रहा है या नहीं। यदि कानूनों को ठीक तरीके से इंप्लीमेंट किया जाए और हर व्यक्ति ईमानदारी से अपने स्तर पर काम करे तो निश्चित तौर पर बहुत सारी समस्याएँ जो सदन के सामने आती हैं, वे समस्याएँ पैदा ही नहीं होंगी और सरकार जो असंगठित वर्ग का कल्याण चाहती है, उसकी मंशा पूर्ण हो सकती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी अपनी प्रशासनिक क्षमता का उपयोग करते हुये अपनी लीडरशिप का उपयोग करते हुये, श्रम कानूनों का राज्य सरकारों से अमल करवायेंगे और साथ साथ जिन श्रमिकों के लिये लारेंस साहब ने ध्यान आकषित किया है उनके लिये व्यावहारिक हल खोजने के लिये एक विस्तृत कानून सदन के सामने लायेंगे।

श्री रामावसार शास्त्री (पटना) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कामरेड लारेंस साहब ने जो गैर सरकारी संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।
(व्यवधान)

इस सदन का हर सदस्य कामरेड है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्माण मजदूरों की समस्या हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। निर्माण मजदूर हजारों की संख्या में रेलवे विभाग में काम करते हैं, हजारों की संख्या में कारखानों में काम करते हैं और हजारों की संख्या में निजी सरमायेदारों के यहाँ काम करते हैं और पूरे देश में लाखों की तादाद में फैले हुए हैं। इनकी समस्याओं के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने कई पहलुओं से प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश की है। मैं एक दो बातें इनकी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

पहले तो मैं सरकारी कार्यक्षेत्र में जो रेलवे में काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ । रेलवे में जो कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर काम करते हैं, उनका एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ "पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे" का । सन् 1980 में 10 हजार रेलवे में काम करने वाले निर्माण मजदूरों ने नियमित बनाने के सवाल को लेकर, मजदूरी में वृद्धि करने के सवाल को लेकर, ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार देने के सवाल को लेकर तथा अन्य कुछ कल्याणकारी सवालों को लेकर गोरखपुर में जनरल मैनेजर और चीफ इंजीनियर के सामने प्रदर्शन किया । वहां उन पर लाठियां चली । लोग मारे गये । लगभग चालीस मजदूर आज भी काम से निकाले गये हैं । आपके क्षेत्र में ऐसा हो रहा है । सरकार खुद यह कह रही है । काम लेती है लेकिन उनकी सहुलियतें नहीं देती है । कानून भी बनाती है और उनका उल्लंघन भी करती है । इसको लेकर बहुत बातें उठाई गई हैं । सदन में बार बार उठाई गई हैं । लेकिन दुख है कि इन निर्माण मजदूरों को आज तक नौकरी में नहीं लिया गया है ।

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं जमशेदपुर के निजी कारखाने टिस्को का देना चाहता हूँ । पिछले वर्ष कई बार इस सदन में वहां के दस हजार ठेका मजदूरों का सवाल उठ चुका है । उनमें से सात हजार आदिवासी मजदूर थे । इसलिये उस सवाल को यहां उठाने की इजाजत मिली । उनमें से भी तीन चार हजार महिलायें थीं । उनको टाटा ने निकाल कर फेंक दिया । ऐसा इसके बावजूद उन्होंने किया कि बिहार सरकार के श्रमविभाग तथा

भारत सरकार के श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों और खुद उनके प्रतिनिधियों के सामने यह बात तय हुई थी कि जो ठेका मजदूर नियमित ढंग से काम करते हैं, रेग्युलर वर्क करते हैं, उनको हम एबजाब कर लेंगे । लेकिन उनको एबजाब नहीं किया गया । उनमें से आज भी चार पांच हजार नौकरी से बाहर हैं । जो बरसों तक काम कर चुके हैं वे नौकरी से बाहर हैं । जब उनका आन्दोलन चला तो स्वर्गीय केदार लाल जैसे जाने माने मजदूर नेताओं पर जिनको खुद मंत्री जी जानते हैं, लाठियां चलाई गईं और उनका दो तीन दिन के बाद देहान्त हो गया । निजी कारखानों, सरकारी कारखानों और रेलों सभी का यही हाल है ।

अभी एन० पी० सी० सी०, नेशनल प्राजैक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन की चर्चा हुई है । यह कारपोरेशन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में निर्माण के काम लेता है । उसके अन्दर पांच छः हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं । वे सुदूर इलाकों में फैले हुए हैं । उनका अपना संगठन है जिस का नाम है आल इंडिया कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स फेडरेशन । इसके नेतृत्व में इन लोगों ने पिछले वर्ष यहीं बोट क्लब पर धरना कार्यक्रम चलाया था । श्रम मंत्री जी से उनकी बात हुई, उद्योग मंत्री से भी बात हुई लेकिन कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल सका । फिर भी मजदूरों का संघर्ष चलता रहा । महीनों बाद सरकार ने बातचीत कर के कुछ देने की कोशिश की । लेकिन उनको मिलता ही क्या है ? कहीं दो सौ, कहीं ढाई सौ और कहीं तीन सौ । कल आपने भ्रूखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि दिल्ली के लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने मिनिमम वेज, न्यूनतम वेतन तीन सौ तय किया है । आप यह भी जानते हैं कि आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस पांच सौ कम से कम मांग रही

है। लेकिन उतना वेतन भी इन निर्माण मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है? न रेलवे में, न सरकारी कारखानों में और न ही निजी कारखानों में ही इनको यह मिलता है। इन सबालों की तरफ अगर आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हमारे सरकारी बैंकों के साथी समर्थन तो भले ही कर लें लेकिन कुछ रास्ता नहीं निकल सकेगा।

महिलाओं की चर्चा भी यहां की गई है। क्या महिलाओं को पुरुषों के समान वेतन मिलता है? नहीं मिलता है। बच्चों को भी काम पर लगाया जाता है। वे एशियड में लगे हुए हैं। ऐसा करना गैर-कानूनी है। औरतों को और मर्दों को भी वहां लगाया गया है। लेकिन समान वेतन मान वाली बात कानून होते हुए भी अमल में नहीं लाई जा रही है। तो आपकी आंखों के सामने कानून का खुला उल्लंघन हो रहा है और सरकार टुकुर टुकुर ताक रही है, यानी बेबस हो कर सरकार बैठी हुई है, बिल्कुल हैल्पलैस। आपके यहां कानून बना हुआ है कांस्ट्रक्ट वर्क्स रेगुलेशन ऐम्प्लायमेंट ऐक्ट, 1967 इसके तहत मजदूर को यह अधिकार है कि अपनी अपील या प्रार्थना इस कमेटी के सामने पेश करे कि मैं रेगुलर नेचर का काम कर रहा हूं, मुझे काम मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन उस कानून में यह कमजोरी है, उसमें यह कहीं नहीं है कि काम उसी को मिलेगा। वह किसी को भी स्थाई नेचर के काम पर बहाल कर देती है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि अगर मैंने कई सालों तक उस काम को किया है तो वह पद मुझे ही मिलना चाहिए। तो यह उसमें कमजोरी है जो आपको देखनी चाहिए क्योंकि कंस्ट्रक्शन या निर्माण कार्य में लगे हुए मजदूरों के लिए यह बहुत अहम सबाल है। ऐड-वाइजरी कमेटी बनाने की बात उसमें

कही गई है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने सलाहकार समितियां बनाई? और जिन्होंने बनाई हैं उनके फैसले अमल में नहीं आते। तो फिर सलाहकार समितियां बनाने से क्या फायदा, और ऐसा कानून बनाने से क्या फायदा है? इस कानून के तहत जो फैसले होंगे, वह अगर अमल में नहीं आयेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि आप निर्माण मजदूरों को सुविधा प्रदान नहीं कर सकेंगे तो इस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और जो अभी उस कानून में कमजोरी है उसमें सुधार लाइए ताकि निर्माण मजदूर उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकें।

अब उनको धरना नहीं देना पड़े, आन्दोलन का रास्ता न पकड़ना पड़े इसके लिए जरूरी है कि लाखों मजदूरों के लिए आप एक तरह का कानून बनाइये और उनको लागू कीजिए वह चाहे निजी क्षेत्र का कारखाना हो या सरकारी कारखाना हो या रेलवेज हो। कोई भी हो वहां एक सा कानून लागू कीजिए। लेकिन आप लागू नहीं करते हैं। काण्ट्रैक्ट अबालीशन ऐक्ट बना हुआ है लेकिन बोकारो में कंस्ट्रक्शन में ठेकेदारी और जमशेदपुर में भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा चल रही है और जो इस्पात के या दूसरे सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं सभी जगह ठेकेदारी प्रथा चालू है। अब पता नहीं उनको रखने में क्या ममता है? कुछ झोली झाली भरते हैं कुछ नेताओं की, या क्या करते हैं यह तो आप जानें तो उनको बिल्कुल अबालिश कर दीजिए। जब आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी आप निजी क्षेत्र के कारखाने वालों को भी दबा सकते हैं।

फिर जो लेबर लाज अभी बने हुए हैं वे 3 प्रकार के हैं, जिनको मिला कर के आप एक बनाना चाहते हैं और सम्भवतः इसी

[श्री रामावतार शर्मा]

सत्र में आप पेश भी करना चाहते हैं तो उन तमाम लेबर लाब का क्रियान्वयन भी होना चाहिए। निम्नतम मजदूरी इन पर भी लागू होनी चाहिए, काम के घंटों और सहूलियतों का कानून इन पर भी लागू होना चाहिए। तो जो वर्तमान श्रम कानून है उनको लागू कीजिए, और आइन्दा एक व्यापक कानून इस सदन में पास कीजिए तभी आप उनके लिए कुछ कर सकेंगे। तो यह एक निवेदन अध्यक्ष जी, मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बड़े सवाल को अपनी आँखों से ओझल न होने दीजिए। इस बड़े सवाल को अपनी आँखों से ओझल मत होने दीजिए। कामरेड लारेंस ने सदन की और देश की बड़ी सेवा की है, इस अरर आपका ध्यान खींचा है। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि सब लोग इस संकल्प का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मुझे अन्दाजा है कि आ.जी.जे.ते स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी, समाजवादी विचारधारा में विश्वास करने वाले का अनुकूल जवाब भी हमको मिलेगा।

सचमुच में अगर आप समाजवाद कहते हैं, तो यह बड़े दूर की बात है, अभी तो इन लोगों की सेवा कीजिए जिनके बारे में हमारे रावत साहब ने भी कहा कि जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना ही चाहिए।

बार बार इस सदन में कहा गया है कि खेत-मजदूरों के लिए अलग कानून पेश किया जायेगा? अजैय्या जी जो हमारे श्रम मंत्री थे, आंध्र प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे, उनका भी ऐसा कहना है। (अवधान)। इसलिए कह रहा था कि खेत-मजदूरों के लिए भी कानून लाइये, वह अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड तीर पर संगठन बना कर काम करते हैं। खेत-मजदूर यूनियन बना कर लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े सम्मेलन कर रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करेंगे, जिससे हम तमाम लोग यहाँ से खुश हो कर जायें और असंगठित मजदूरों को आशा भी बंधे कि आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बलबन्ध झांग (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समता, स्वतन्त्रता, बन्धुता और न्याय के आधार पर जो संविधान बनाया गया है और उसके बाद जो कानून बना, वह कानून तो अलमारी में पड़ा दम तोड़ रहा है और नरे ह्याल से कानून वहीं रखा हुआ है। इसका उत्तर पहले के लेबर मिनिस्टर ने अपने सवाल में दिया है। ये कानून तो लागू कर देते हैं, कभी-कभी घड़ियाली आंसु बहाते हैं और कई बार हम बहाते हैं। सचमुच उनकी दरिद्र अवस्था, गरीबी उनकी हालत पर कम ध्यान होता है।

उस समय जब अजैय्या साहब लेबर मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने यहाँ बताया और उत्तर दिया था कि कानून तो बन गया है लेकिन सैक्शन 3 और सैक्शन 4 लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस लेबर ला. को लागू करने के लिए अभी तक राज्यों ने बोर्ड नहीं बनाया है। 1970 में यह कानून लागू हो गया, लेकिन उसके बाद कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने के लिए आज तक ला. नहीं बना। यह अजैय्या साहब ने कहा :—

“The Ministers said that the abolition of the contract labour system

was to eliminate the system of middlemen so that labourers get their wages for their work. It was, therefore, necessary that contract labourers to the extent possible be absorbed as permanent regular workers, allowed all the facilities given to other workers in doing the same type of job and covered by the existing social security schemes."

"Regarding enforcement of the Act, the Minister said that it was rather slow. The State Advisory Boards were yet to be set up in seven States and three Union Territories, no meeting of the State Boards had been held in another three States and three Union Territories where the Boards had been set up."

1970 में यह कानून बना । इसके सेक्शन 10 में कहा गया था कि हम कंट्रैक्ट लेबर को एवालिश कर देंगे । सेक्शन 10 कहता है :—

"Not with standing anything containd in this Act, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or as the case may be a State Board, prohibit, by notification in the Official Gazette, employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment."

आज बारह साल के बाद 1982 में इस सदन में फिर उसी विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है । अगर कोई जिन्दा कौम होती, तो ऐसी हालत पैदा न होती ।

इस सदन में इस बारे में एक क्वेश्चन पूछा गया था । वह क्वेश्चन और उसका जवाब इस प्रकार है :—

"Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Central Government are aware of the fact that there is a large number of contract labour who are being exploited by the contractors and are deprived of the various benefits;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto;"

Answer by Shrimati Ram Du'ari Sinha:

"(a) and (b): The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, contains adequate provisions for dealing with cases of default. Action rests with the "Appropriate Government" in each case."

श्रम मंत्री बतायें कि 1970 के कानून के मातहत कितने कंट्रेक्टर्ज का चालान किया गया और सेक्शन 23, 24 और 25 में उन्हें कितनी-कितनी सजा दी गई । लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि जब भी हम इस बारे में कोई इनफॉर्मेशन मांगते हैं, तो जवाब मिलता है कि यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है । जब कंट्रेक्ट लेबर (रेगुलेशन एण्ड एवालिशन) एक्ट, 1970 बना, तो इस सदन में चर्चा के दौरान मंत्री महोदय, श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद, को रेफर करते हुए कहा गया था कि उनके विचार कितने क्रान्तिकारी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपको संशय है ?

श्री मूल चन्व डागा : मुझ तो संशय नहीं हुआ, लेकिन जब आपने कहा, तो मैं समझ गया । आपने जो कुछ कहना था वह तरीक़ीब से कह गए । उस वक्त इस सदन में कहा गया था :—

This is the speech of Shri S. M. Banerjee:

[श्री मूल चन्द डांगी]

"I started the All India Defence Employee's Federation, the first step taken was to abolish the contract system in the M. E. S. and my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who was connected with that movement at that time, used to call it Money Earning Service because people used to earn a lot from the contract system. Even to-day in the defence establishments which are so vital to the nation...."

मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि ये मौत के सौदागार, ये कंट्रैक्टर, कितना रुपया कमाते हैं और किस तरह गरीबों का खून चसते हैं। हमारे नौजवान साथी ने बताया है कि किस तरह से श्रमिकों का एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 42, 43 और 45 में दिए गये निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों को पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारा संविधान एक प्राणवान् दस्तावेज है। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर किसी आदमी के लिए कोई यह कहता है कि उसको जिन्दा रहने के लिए तड़पना पड़ता है तो वह कंट्रैक्ट लेबर के लिए लागू होता है। कंट्रैक्ट लेबर की हालत आज कितनी खराब हो रही है लेकिन कंट्रैक्ट लेबर को एवालिश करने का इरादा अभी भी नहीं है। एक आदमी बिचौलिया बने और उस के खून का शोषण कर के खुद कमाए, उस को गवर्नमेंट बर्दाश्त करे और कानून यहां पारित कर दे 1970 में, वह कानून जो इनएफेक्टिव हो—मंत्री जी हमें ये आंकड़े पहले बताएं कि कितना कंट्रैक्ट लेबर है और कितनों का चालान आपने इस ऐक्ट के नीचे किया है और कहां कहां पर गवर्नमेंट ने ये फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड कर दी हैं? कानून तो ऐसा बनाते हैं कि मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में तो अब स्वर्ग बन जायगा। .. (व्यवधान) .. ऐसा अच्छा मालूम होता

है कि स्वर्ग जमीन पर आ गया। ऐसी लुभावनी बातें करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हम आप के लिए रेस्ट हाउसेज बनाएंगे। जहां कंट्रैक्ट लेबर काम करता है क्या वहां रेस्ट हाउसेज बन गए? कोई ऐसी जगह मुझे बता दी जाय जहां कि आप ने रेस्ट हाउसेज बना दिए हों?

17 hrs.

Section 17 says:

"In every place wherein a contract labour is required to halt at night in connection with the work of an establishment:

(a) to which this Act applies, and

(b) in which work requiring employment of contract labour is likely to continue for such period as may be prescribed:

There shall be provided and maintained by the contractor for the use of the contract labour such number of rest-rooms and such other suitable alternative accommodation within such time as may be prescribed.

धरती उस का बिस्तर है और आसमान उस की चादर है। यह तो हो सकता है। यह जो इस में कहा है यह ** इस के अन्दर।

फिर कहते हैं कि दूसरी ओर क्या-क्या फैसिलिटीज देंगे?

Section 18: "It shall be the duty of every contractor employing contract labour to provide:

(a) sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water at convenient places."

मेरे ख्याल से वह गारे और चूने का पानी जो होता है उस को पी ले, वही उस के लिए अद्भुत है।

"(b) a sufficient number of latrines and urinals of the prescribed types so situated and convenient and accessible to the contract labour in the establishment; and

(c) washing facilities."

यह कानून जो 1970 में बना उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में मैंने पूछा कि इस कानून की कौन-कौन सी बातें लागू हो गई ? इस का क्वेश्चन पूछा पार्लियामेंट में कि यह कानून किस तरह से लागू हुआ है तो मान्यता हुआ कि रेलवे को जब सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी कांटेक्ट लेबर बोर्ड ने सलाह दी कि आप कांटेक्ट सिस्टम को एबालिश कर दीजिए तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं। अब आप आपस में टकरा रहे हैं। लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब इस का उत्तर देंगे।

This is the Question."

"Whether it is a fact that the Railways have decided not to abolish the contract labour? If so, whether any suggestion was made by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board? If so, what are the main reasons for rejecting the recommendation?"

अब आप के घर के अन्दर जो बात है, रेलवे अण्डरटैकिंग आप की है, उस के बारे में आपका यह जवाब आया है।

The answer is :

"The recommendations made by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board are under Government's consideration."

मैं नहीं चाहता कि पूरा पढ़ें। यह उत्तर दिया गया है 22 मार्च, 1979 को।
.....(अध्यक्ष) ... जनता गवर्नमेंट के समय में यह उत्तर दिया गया था कि अभी भी सरकार के जो विभाग हैं उन में भी कांटेक्ट लेबर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रवीन्द्र वर्मा लेबर मिनिस्टर थे।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : अब नाम लेने से क्या फायदा है ? काम से ही फायदा हो सकता है। नाम से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि लेबर लाज का क्या हुआ ? यह जो आप ने कहा है :

"The Central Advisory Contract Labour Board considered the question regarding the abolition of contract labour system in coal and other loco-sheds."

उसके बाद आज तक उसका जबाब नहीं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह कांटेक्ट लेबर, माइग्रेशन लेबर जब सड़कों पर जाता है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने "दिन-मान" में आर्टिकल पढ़ा था कि किस प्रकार से उन गरीब औरतों और बच्चों के साथ अन्याय होता है। जिसके हृदय में संवेदना हो वह इस पर केवल आंसू ही बहा सकता है। सभी कांस्टीट्यूशन की शपथ लेते हैं और उसी के अन्तर्गत कानून बनाए जाते हैं लेकिन मि० लारेन्स को आज 12 साल के बाद इस के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर चर्चा उठानी पड़ी है। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि आप इसको एफेक्टिव बनाइये और सही तरीके से एन्फोर्समेंट कीजिए। कानून बनाना तो बड़ा आसान होता है लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि 12 साल के बाद भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एडवाइजरी बोर्ड

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

ही नहीं बनाए हैं। अभी-अभी आपने देखा कि कितनी सरदी पड़ी थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि आखिर कितने रेस्ट हाउसेज बना दिए गए हैं। लेकिन उन गरीब मजदूरों को तो जिन्दगी में कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है। सारे अधिकार तो केवल कुछ पूँजीपतियों या सरकारी अफसरों के लिए हैं। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कोई भी ऐक्ट हो अगर उसका सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। हमारे लारेन्स साहब धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं जिन्होंने इसकी तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाया है। इससे उन गरीबों की तरफ आपकी नज़र जा सकी है जिनके आज फटे हुए कपड़े हैं और जोकि आगे और भी विकलांग हो जायेंगे। आज उनको 1200 कैलरीज उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, दाल नहीं मिल रही है और सरदी से बचने के लिए मकान नहीं उनकी क्या हालत होती होगी? शोषण और दमन पर टिकी हुई व्यवस्था क्रांति लायेगी और उस क्रांति से नया आन्दोलन पैदा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए आज उनके लिए कोई थर्मामीटर नहीं है। डागा जी, आपने एक शब्द प्रयोग किया था जोकि अनपार्लिय मेन्टरी है। मैं यह निकलवा रहा हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जी हाँ, उनको बहुत अच्छे वचन और वाणी कहिए।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय लारेन्स जी ने यहां पर जो रेजोल्यूशन प्रस्तुत किया है उसकी भावना की कद्र करते हुए मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सबसे पहला सुझाव यह है कि कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के एबालिशन के

सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बनाया हुआ है, जो आज 12 साल तक लागू नहीं हो सका उसको इसीलिए इफेक्ट से लागू किया जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की जो परेशानियाँ हैं वह दूर हो सकें। जब आपने कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के सिस्टम का एबोलिशन कर दिया तो फिर पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो हजारों की तादाद में कांट्रैक्ट लेबर काम कर रही है, तो सबसे पहले प्रोसीक्यूशन पब्लिक सैक्टर के मैनेजमेंट का होना चाहिए, ताकि उन्होंने कानून की जो अवहेलना की है, उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया जा सके। यह व्यवस्था जब तक नहीं होगी, तब तक लेबर लगाने की व्यवस्था कभी भी समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये इस कानून की अवहेलना जिस पब्लिक सैक्टर मैनेजमेंट ने की है, उसके खिलाफ प्रोसीक्यूशन न हो, तब तक यह व्यवस्था प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी लागू नहीं सकती है। जैसाकि शास्त्री जी ने कहा है इसलिए इसकी शुद्ध्यत सरकारी कारखानों से की जाए, जहां पर इस कानून की अवहेलना की गई है। इस व्यवस्था को तुरन्त लागू करके जिन लोगों ने इस कानून की अवहेलना की है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सबसे बड़ी समस्या हमारे देश में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की है। आज हम कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोग अन-एम्प्लायड हैं और 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, तब आप क्या कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के ज़रिए उनको शोषण और होने देंगे? यदि होने देंगे, तो निश्चित तरीके से अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, जिनको आप उठाना चाहते हैं, उनको भी नहीं उठा पायेंगे। आज हम उनको मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं दिला पा रहे हैं। हमें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, ताकि उनको कम से कम मिनिमम वेज या

इतना पैसा तो मिल सके, कि वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकें। इस संबंध में आपको कोई न कोई कानून अवश्य बनाना चाहिये, ताकि उसके जरिये उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सके।

मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कान्ट्रैक्टर्स किस प्रकार लेबर का शोषण करते हैं। जिस प्रकार से उनको बिल्डिंग बनानी चाहिये, उस प्रकार की बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाते हैं, सरकारी अफसरों और संबंधित लोगों को कमीशन देकर अपनी व्यवस्था को बराबर चालू रखते हैं। ऐसी हालत में सरकारों इमारत कमजोर बनती है। उसको जितने वर्षों के लिए चलना चाहिए, उतने वर्षों तक भी नहीं चल पाती है और उसके साथ-साथ मजदूरों का भी शोषण हो रहा है। उनको समय से सामान नहीं दिया जाता है, कहीं पर आटा दिया जाता है, तो कहीं पर कुछ दिया जाता है और उसका पैसा भी ज्यादा वसूल करते हैं। जब इतना पैसा वे नहीं दे पाते हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में वे उनको छोड़ कर भी नहीं जा सकते हैं। एक तरह से वे बिल्कुल बाण्डेड लेबर की तरह हो जाते हैं और उनको बाण्डेड लेबर की तरह से काम करना पड़ता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कान्ट्रैक्टर्स इन मजदूरों को दो-दो, तीन-तीन और चार-चार महीने तक उमनका पेमेंट नहीं करते हैं। उनको मार-मार कर भगा देते हैं। उसके बाद पेमेंट आफ मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि उन पर दावा करके पैसा वसूल किया जा सके। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पेमेंट आफ मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि उनको उनका पैसा मिल सके। आज के कानून में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मजदूर भी ट्रेड यूनियन्स की मारफत या अन्य प्रकार की

संस्थाओं के जरिए से उनके ऊपर पेमेंट न मिलने का दावा करके पैसा वसूल किया जा सके, इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नितान्त आवश्यक है और इस की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

देश में बहुत बड़े-बड़े कारपोरेशन्स हैं, हुडको है और अन्य कई प्रकार के इन्स्टीचूशन्स हैं, जो कि इस प्रकार का काम करती हैं। करोड़ों रुपयों का ठेका लेती हैं, इनके ऊपर भी कोई सैस लगाना चाहिए। जैसे कि आपने माइका के सम्बन्ध में किया है, डोलोमाइट के संबंध में किया है और सैंडस्टोन के संबंध में किया है, अन्य प्रकार के लोगों के लिये किया, उसी प्रकार का सैस इन कम्पनियों से भी वसूल किया जाये ताकि कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर के संबंध में भी वेलफेयर-एक्टीविटीज चला सकें। इस के लिये कोई न कोई फण्ड प्रोवाइड करेंगे की आवश्यकता है, चाहे उसमें सरकार पैसा दे या कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनियां दें या कारपोरेशन्स पर सेसे लगा कर पैसा वसूल करें।

माननीय लारेंस साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है। इन वर्कर्स को परिचय-पत्र दिया जाना चाहिये। दिल्ली, यम्बई, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स जा रहे हैं, दिल्ली में मेरा अनुमान है 5-7 लाख ऐसे मजदूर रहते हैं, उन के लिये इस तरह का परिचय-पत्र बनाया जाना चाहिये, जिस में लिखा हो कि कौन-कौन सी जगहों पर कब से कब तक उन्होंने काम किया है। कितने दिन किस कम्पनी में काम किया, कब निकाले गये, कब दूसरी कम्पनी में आये, इस तरह का उल्लेख यदि उस परिचय-पत्र में होगा तो उस से भ्रंदाज लगाया जा सकता है कि वह वर्कर कितने दिनों से काम कर रहा है। मजदूरों के लिये

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जो अन्य लेबर कानून हैं, जैसे प्रावीडेंट फण्ड, ई० एस० आई०, ग्रेजुइटी, रिट्रन्चमेंट बेनिफिट या अन्य सुविधायें, उन सब का लाभ इस तरह के परिचय-पत्र से उन को आसानी से दिया जा सकता है।

हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि आज इन मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन बहुत जबरदस्त तरीके से हो रहा है। जाब के संबंध में इन को कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। इन की लिविंग कण्डीशनज बहुत खराब हैं। हमारे डागा साहब ने रैंस्ट हाउसेज का जिक्र किया, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो सड़कों पर आप के बड़े-बड़े पाइप पड़े रहते हैं उन में ही ये अपना घर बना कर किसी तरह से पड़े रहते हैं। कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिस से उन के रहने की सही व्यवस्था हो सके, उनके बच्चों की एजुकेशन, चिकित्सा सुविधायें या जो अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है, वे सब निश्चित तरीके से पूरी की जानी चाहियें।

ट्रेड यूनियन के जरिये या किसी अन्य संस्था के जरिये इन को मोबिलाइज करने की आवश्यकता है। जो लोग खेतों में काम करते हैं उन को भी संगठित किया जाना चाहिये तथा जो कंस्ट्रक्शन के क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं वे भी असंगठित हैं उन को भी संगठित करने की व्यवस्था आप के डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से होनी चाहिये। इस मामले में जब तक आप का डिपार्टमेंट सक्रिय नहीं होगा तब तक उन को लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं इस अवसर पर आप के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप का

लेबर डिपार्टमेंट पूंजीपतियों का समर्थक रहेगा, वह मजदूरों की कोई सेवा नहीं कर सकेगा। यह सत्य बात है कि आप का डिपार्टमेंट बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की पैरवी करने वाला विभाग बनकर रह गया है, लेकिन अब आप जैसे क्रांतिकारी मिनिस्टर ने इस विभाग को संभाला है, हमें उम्मीद है अब यह विभाग मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने का काम करेगा। आप देखिये—आप के प्रावीडेंट फण्ड विभाग की क्या हालात है, लाखों मजदूरों की प्रावीडेंट फण्ड की रसीद उन तक नहीं पहुंचती है। जो सहूलियतें उन को प्रावीडेंट फण्ड से मिलनी चाहियें, जैसे शादी-विवाह के अवसरों पर कर्जा या अन्य सुविधायें, वे उन को नहीं मिलती हैं, उन के अपने कमाये हुए पैसे से जो हिस्सा उन को मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलता है। ई० एस० आई० का पैसा कोई जमा नहीं होता है। जगह-जगह आप के डिपार्टमेंट के लोग बैठे-बैठे देखते रहते हैं लेकिन लाखों रुपया जो इन मिलियनर्स पर बकाया है, पूंजीपतियों पर बकाया है, उस को वसूल नहीं करते हैं और उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है, उन का चालान नहीं होता है। इस तरह से जो कानूनी व्यवस्था है, उस के अंतर्गत काम नहीं होता है। ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट जब तक रहेगा, हम लेबर को क्या सहूलियतें दिला सकते हैं, क्या बेनीफिट्स दिला सकते हैं।

हम को मंत्री जी से पूरी उम्मीद है और हम सोचते हैं कि इन के आने के बाद इस डिपार्टमेंट में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन आएगा। इन के दिल व दिमाग में लेबर के प्रति स्नेह है और हमदर्दी है। लेबर को उस का वाजिब हक मिलना चाहिए। आज उस को उस का वाजिब हक नहीं मिल रहा है। जब ऐसा होता है, तो उस में निराशा आती है और

इस से हमारे विरुद्ध जो लोग हैं, उन को बोलने का मौका मिलता है। सरकार के इतने सारे कायदे-कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर मंत्री जी गौर फरमाएंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Hon.. Speaker, Sir, I must at the outset appreciate Shri Lawrence for moving his Resolution in the House. This question has already been raised in the House through Questions and Calling Attention but by being raised in this particular form in the House now has given added importance to this subject.

Sir, almost every Member, namely, Shrimati Vidya, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Arakal, Shri Harish Chandra Rawat, Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas have all emphasised about the plight of the construction labour who make multi-storeyed buildings but have no chance ever to live under its shade. They make bridges on which we pass. They make irrigation canals which irrigate our fields and we get the crops and yet they have not become the real partners in that production or construction or projects which give wealth to others.

Sir, we do not on this side or as representative of the Government deny this fact but what I want to emphasise is that what the hon. Members have said that nothing has moved in the last twenty years or ten years after the passing of the Act that is not correct. Possibly it might be due to full information not having reached the hon. Members. Almost all Members have said about their

accommodation problem. They have said about the minimum wage, that is, they must get the minimum wage. They have emphasised about the ESI. They have emphasised about the Provident Fund. Vyasji said about it just now. But let me tell Vyasji that I am a Labour Minister and not a Provident-Fund-defaulter-Minister. As far those who are defaulting in payment of Provident Fund, I am trying to find out what measures can be taken against them and how the law can be made stringent on that. They have also said about health. Shrimati Vidya said about the educational facilities. All these are the points that have been raised by various Members of the House and in the end they have urged upon the Government to bring forth a comprehensive Bill. This is the common recommendation of all the Members from both sides of the House.

Sir, I can say that Government has all along been seized of all these various problems of the construction workers in the country and steps have been taken by both Central and State Governments. Dagaji said about the crocodile tears but the fact remains that under that Act Advisory Boards have been made. Advisory Boards are there whose recommendations are advisory and supposed to be implemented by the State Government.... And where we are the implementing authority, we are doing it.

You can very well say—and always it has been said—that the State Governments are not doing it. We, in the Centre, always urge upon them, we request them, we write to them, we discuss the matter in the Labour Ministers' Conference; we draw their attention to these things. Working under the Constitution, we have to implore, we have to request. I would not say that they have not done anything. Many things have been done by the State Governments in order to improve their lot by enforcing the provisions of the various Labour Laws.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

I would now like to give you a few examples which will clear my point. From what I have said just now, it will be clear that it is not correct to say that nothing has been done for them. During the last many years many things have been done for them. But, immediately, I would also hasten to add this that many more things still remain to be done for them. That is also there; that is true. Dagaji read the provisions of the Contract Labour Act which says that such and such types of houses will be built for them and so on. At some places this thing might not have been done. I agree with him that it is not done in all places. But the fact remains that the building and construction workers are covered today by the Central Laws. There is not one Central Law; but there are as many as eight Central Laws. These Central Laws are only meant for them. For example, we have got the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. We have applied it to them. It has been stated that implementation is not properly done. We should see how we can make it perfect. The arguments and criticisms made by all sides of the House have been noted by the Government and it is our effort to see how the implementation could be improved. But the fact remains that we have applied the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and the Minimum Wages Act, which is a must. Provisions of these Acts already apply to them. We have got the Employees' State Insurance Act to take care of their health as has been pointed out by Mrs. Vidya. We have made the provisions applicable to them. Wherever they may be employed, the Employees' Insurance Act does not discriminate between a permanent or a temporary or a casual worker, a construction worker or other kind of worker. Therefore, we have applied this Act uniformly. They are entitled to medical benefits. They are entitled to medical facilities and the Employees Provident Fund provisions apply to them. Of course, one difficulty is this: When the con-

struction worker is working at the site for more than two years he gets the benefit. But when he moves from there, and he is not there, I am sorry to say; it is not possible to give him the benefit. They may be there for only 3 months or 6 months or one year. But the Maternity Benefit Act applies to them. The Payment of Bonus Act applies to them. The Contract Labour Regulation Act applies to them. As many as Eight Acts are there which apply to them. It is not possible in a country like ours, and also in a country where labour of different kinds are working on each kind of projects, to apply one kind of Act. What I am emphasising here is this. The Minimum Wages Act is there. The Payment of Bonus Act is there. The Maternity Benefit Act is there. The ESI Act is there. The Provident Fund Act is there. The Industrial Disputes Act is there. The provisions of these various Acts are enforced.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that these workers move of their own free will, or, are they made to move, in order to deprive them of these benefits?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir. Who would like to move from the site of construction if he gets the benefits there? These construction workers are working on different kinds of projects. We have got the Asiad project in Delhi; they are working there; the moment that work is over, they will move to some other kind of work elsewhere because we cannot provide certain other work, to keep them employed. They are construction workers and they move from one place to another. If they could get permanent job at a permanent place with all the facilities they would like to remain there but these are construction workers who have to move from place to place according to the nature of the work. Many workers work on the Asiad projects. Thousands are working in the Capital of Delhi. But the moment the Asiad work is over, they will move away to other places. In this process of movement they have their difficulties. There are problems of children's education, their

health, and so on. Under these Acts which we have, we are trying to provide the maximum benefits which we can, for them. And the most important thing in this case is the existence of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 under which we have provided for fixation of minimum wages, fixation of hours of work for a normal working day, payment of overtime and grant of weekly day of rest. All those things we have provided for them whether they are working for two months or for two years.

Now, about the implementation machinery, we are doing our best. They should go to the spot and find out the actual fact when complaints are received. Mr. Daga asked me about the convictions. If you put me a question as to how many prosecutions have been made so far in the whole of the country my reply would be that I will have to ask the State Governments to supply this information to me. But if you ask about the ASIAD in Delhi, I can give you the figures. This question was raised in this House some time back. There were 22 prosecutions filed against the contractors for violation of Contract Regulation and Abolition Act and Minimum Wages Act. Ten cases were decided and the accused were convicted. In all ten cases were decided and fines were realised. It is a fact that we were able to convict people in 10 cases. Similarly 4 claim cases were also filed under the Minimum Wages Act before the Claims Authorities which are pending. We will see that these cases are decided very soon. Again 8 more prosecution proposals are being processed for filing in the Court and we will see that they are decided very early.

Now, special provisions have also been made in the Act for shorter working hours for children and for work in night-shifts. Minimum wages have been fixed both by the Central Government and by the State Governments in their respective spheres of jurisdiction and these are being revised from time to time. The Act applies to all workers, including casual workers, of

which there is a preponderance in the building and construction industry.

The above-mentioned Acts regulate various aspects of working conditions of the construction workers and also provide for social security benefits to these workers to the extent provided for in these enactments. Now, the hon. Members' complaints are that they are not enough and that the implementation part should be tightened. These two points I do not disagree. But I will do my best in this regard, But what they have suggested is that there should be a separate legislation for this purpose. As I have already said, for one class of workers, we cannot think in terms of one comprehensive Bill. They apply to all the workers. Bonus, E.S.I. benefit, provident fund, compensation, etc. are all applicable. They are all already applicable. But we find that there is a difficulty about the safety aspect of these workers. The need for enactment of a separate legislation has been felt and it is *inter alia* proposed to provide therein for safety and regulation of employment and conditions of service for workers engaged in building and construction industry. They work in the construction, they construct new buildings, they demolish old buildings and in that process they sometimes lose their limbs or sometimes they perish. Therefore, I think we need a separate legislation better than what we have at present. But this separate legislation involves consultations with various interests concerned including the State Governments. I will make hurried consultations with the different State Governments and interests concerned and as the hon. Members have expressed, try to expedite a separate legislation on that aspect.

In view of what I have stated, I hope, Shri Lawrence will consider sympathetically to withdraw his resolution and permit us to bring a legislation which would fill in the gap about these aspects of the matter. With these words, I thank all the members who have participated in this discussion, and have brought to the attention of the Government all those aspects, about

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

which we have already been thinking seriously. However, it has given us an added strength to implement them in future.

MR. SPEAKER: Can't there be some sort of a compulsory accident insurance policy for all of them?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I cannot say at this moment whether it is possible or not....

MR. SPEAKER: Please consider it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We would certainly give due consideration to the suggestion coming from you.

MR. SPEAKER: You must take care of these people.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that all the hon. Members who have spoken from both the sides of the House have welcomed and supported my motion. The hon. Minister also, in his reply, has taken a positive attitude towards this problem; that also I appreciate very much. However, I would like to ask one question from the hon. Minister. It is under his nose in the capital that thousands and thousands of workers are engaged in the construction work pertaining to Asiad complex, construction of posh hotels, fly-overs etc. He has quoted a number of enactments. What has been preventing the Government from implementing the provisions of these Acts in connection with these construction workers at least? It is in the capital of India. I can understand if Government is unable to implement that in the Kandla Port or in Andaman or some other remote place, but here under the very nose of the Government, these are not being implemented. Whom have we to blame for that?

Similarly, I have already mentioned about the three public sector companies engaged in construction activities. These very companies have been violating the rules and provisions of the Acts which have been passed by the Parliament and the Government. Why

is it happening? Who is to be blamed for that? I very much appreciate the positive attitude shown in his reply by the hon. Minister, but in the matter of practice, I have own apprehensions. The hon. Minister or my hon. friends should not blame me for my apprehension that this situation will continue. These contractors are millionaires who are minting money; they are hand in glove with the bureaucrats of this country and through them, they escape, and through them they have got connections with the ruling party and higher ups.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You should not carry a wrong impression. I have already quoted figures about Delhi. You are all the time saying about Asiad. In so far as Asiad is concerned, we have applied all the laws on them. We have carried out inspections, we have prosecuted and convicted them. We are proposing to prosecute and convict others also. We are doing this. In the case of Asiad, let it not be understood, or an impression should not go that in the capital, under the very nose of the Government, nothing is being done. If you are interested in figures, I can give them and I have already given. We have detected as many as 24,000 irregularities, and 21,000 have been rectified. We have said about the prosecution, inspections made etc. Where CPWD is concerned, we send our persons and in case of Delhi Administration, they send their persons. I have before me the facts and figures where we have applied these Acts. As I told you, we detected 24,000 irregularities and have rectified 21,000. Therefore, it would not be fair to say that in Delhi, nothing is being done, and that nobody is looking after them. It is not a fact at all, these things are being done regularly by the Central Government and by the Delhi Administration—wherever they are concerned.

Mr. Lawrence and other hon. Members mentioned two years. If the violation of the regulations is there, whether it is done by public sector or private institutions, it is a violation. So, the Act would apply in the same manner—whether it is NBCC or a Birla

concern. There will be no other consideration.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: I thank the Minister for these remarks. Another point I want to make: He said: those who have completed two years of service are entitled to get retirement benefits, but workers who have got 3 or 4 months service cannot be given anything. They cannot be considered. I cannot agree with that argument, because we cannot stipulate any time for construction work. In one construction site, some workers may be engaged for 2 or 3 months; from there, they go to some other place. They continue working there. The employer might have changed. So, it is the prime duty and responsibility of the Government to bring forward a Bill to give adequate compensation and benefits for the workers who are working temporarily in one site, and then migrate to another. That is my suggestion.

Another point relates to illiteracy among these workers. Those who are migrating to these work sites are mainly from the country-side—not from cities and towns. They would have worked in farms and lands earlier. Most of them would have been owners of land, say of 5 *bighas* or one acre of half-an-acre. When they find that it is not profitable to continue to work in the farms, they go to towns and construction sites, and do this coolie work. Most of them are illiterates also. This illiteracy is exploited by contractors as well as the agents who supply the workers. So, eradicating illiteracy is a must.

I don't think it is the duty of the Minister of Labour or his Department to take steps in this regard; but it is the duty of the Government to see that this illiteracy among the poor people of our country-side is eradicated. So, far, nothing has been done in this respect.

In this connection, I want to quote what late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said on 1-1-1958 at the opening cere-

mony of thousand staff quarters for the Haryana Pradesh Government employees at the Tantia Tope Nagar Colony. He said:

"The contract system should be abolished, and the Government should undertake construction departmentally."

This was stated by our great national leader and the first Prime Minister of our country so long ago. What has Government done so far to implement this bold declaration? Nothing has been done. So, the hon. Minister should look into this also.

I also want to quote one decision from I.L.O.'s records. It says:

I am quoting:

The Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the International Labour Organisation met in Geneva in its Ninth Session from 12 to 20 January 1977 and adopts on twentieth day of January 1977 the following discussions:—

In both developed and developing countries, the construction industry continues to be characterised by marked cyclical, seasonal and intermittent fluctuations in employment and earnings. While some countries since the end of the Second World War, in all market economies instability remains one of the dominant problems with which instability in a number of countries, diminished prospects for long term employment growth in construction in a number of countries, the severity of recent cyclical movements and their pronounced impact on the construction industry, all make the consideration of the construction stabilisation question a matter of some urgency at the present time.

The techniques that can be used for achieving greater stability in construction are already known and in many cases have proved their practical worth in a number of individual countries. In a number of countries

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

the main obstacles to further progress in construction stabilisation are not technical but rather related to the low priority given to this objective in national policy decisions. Thus many of the conclusions on stabilisation adopted at prior sessions of the committee retain their validity. What must be done now is to convince all those concerned of the necessity to implement them.

Why I am quoting this here is, we claim that our country is coming forward, or going forward, and it is number seven or number ten in industrial development, but in implementing this kind of enactment and ameliorating the conditions of the down-trodden people we are failing, and we are lagging behind. We are working half-heartedly.

I once again welcome all the members who have supported my Resolution and I also thank the Minister who has taken a positive and prompt attitude towards the contents of my Resolution. I thank you all.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Just one moment. I want to say that the figure of 24,500 which I have given is the all India figure which includes Delhi also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes,

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lawrence, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolu-

tion moved by Shri M. M. Lawrence be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.48 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REVISION OF IMPORT POLICY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the next item. Mr. Ramanna Rai.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod): I beg to move—

“Keeping in view the need to conserve foreign exchange, in the interest of the nation, this House is of the opinion that the import policy of the Government be suitably revised and further restrictions placed on the issue of licences.”

Now, in this regard I may be permitted to quote a few lines from the latest *Economic Survey* for 1981-82 of the Government, from Chapter 3:

“The external trade and payments situation has been under severe strain since 1979-80. The full impact of the doubling of oil prices when total imports reached Rs. 12,465 crores. Exports remained sluggish reflecting domestic production constraints and unfavourable world market conditions. The trade deficit more than doubled to reach Rs. 5,756 crores in 1980-81. The situation remains difficult in the current year although the trade deficit in 1981-82 may be somewhat lower than in 1980-81. Nevertheless, the trade gap will be very large amounting to about Rs. 5,500-5,600 crores and although net invisible earnings (including remittances) and other inflows will help to cover a large part of the deficit, the balance of payments situation will remain extremely difficult.”

This is the observation made in the *Economic Survey* for 1980-81. This is a serious situation, because in 1980-81 the deficit claimed by the Government is more than Rs. 5000 crores. In the *Economic Survey* itself, there is a schedule given—Table 8. where you will see that the total import is to the tune of Rs. 12,434.6 crores. That is the import bill. If you see Table 8.4 the export earning for 1980-81 is Rs. 6708.8 crores. For 1981, for the period April-September it is Rs. 3326.4 crores. So, this trade gap is becoming wider and wider with the result that the country has to face serious consequences. Already the Government is constrained to borrow from IMF a loan to the tune of more than Rs. 5000 crores. Foreign exchange drain is taking place and the trade gap is widening year after year because of the wrong and improper policy of the Government, because the declared policy is one but the actual practice is another. That is why the trade gap becomes wider. That is why there is foreign exchange drain year after year and the Government is constrained to borrow from IMF to the detriment of the nation's interests. Unless the Government seriously reconsider this matter, the situation will move from bad to worse.

I invite the attention of the House to Table 8.3. There are about 17 items mentioned. For 1979-80 the import figures are cereals 105.8 crores, synthetic and regenerated fibres Rs. 108.2 crores, petroleum products and related materials Rs. 3267.1 crores, edible oils Rs. 429.8 crores, organic and inorganic chemicals Rs. 314.8 crores, chemical materials Rs. 61.8 crores,

medicinal and pharmaceutical products Rs. 74 crores.

"Fertilizers, crude Rs. 59.7 crores
Fertilisers, finished Rs. 371.2 crores
Paper, paper board and Manufacture thereof—Rs. 155.3 crores, Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones—Rs. 347.4 crores. Non-metallic mineral manufacture excl. pearls—Rs. 94.3 crores. Non-ferrous metals Rs. 336.3 crores. Iron and steel—Rs. 834.2 crores. Capital goods—Rs. 1430.1 crores. Professional, scientific, controlling instruments, etc. Rs. 155.3 crores.
Others—Rs. 876.4 crores."

I want to ask the Minister whether all these items which were imported, were absolutely necessary. According to me, import of Item No. 1—Cereals and cereal preparations to the tune of Rs. 105.8 crores or at least a major portion of it was not necessary. Similar is the case with Item No. 4—edible oils worth Rs. 429.8 crores. I want to ask the Minister: Was import of edible oil absolutely necessary? Considering the drain on foreign exchange, import of at least a major portion of edible oil should have been restricted. This is for the consideration of the Minister. Likewise, import of Item No. 11—Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones or at least a major portion of this item could have been avoided. This is an unwanted and unnecessary item. According to me, import of all these items was effected because of the wrong policy of the Government. For example, there are other items also import of which could have been avoided. Even though import of co-

[Shri M. Ramanna Rai]

conut, rubber and cocoa was vehemently opposed by the opposition Members in this House, by all the hon. Members of Parliament from Kerala irrespective of party affiliations and by the Kerala Government not once but several times, still this Government issued licences for the import of these items. It has affected the cultivators of Kerala. We know that Kerala is a State in which the main crops on which the people depend, are coconut and rubber and nowadays cocoa also. As if to punish the people of Kerala, the cultivators of Kerala and to ruin the economy of the Kerala State this Govern-

ment issued licences to private parties also for the import of coconut, copra, coconut oil, cocoa and rubber. Now, if we seriously consider this aspect, it will be seen that in Kerala the economy of the State, the economy of the people of Kerala, mainly depends on coconut cultivation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue his speech next time. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till

Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, February 27, 1982/Phalguna 8, 1903 (Saka).