

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 2; 1984 / Phalgun
12, 1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S. Loans to India

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'U.S. for loans to India on harder terms' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi of 8th February, 1984; and

(b) if so, how will it affect India's borrowing from the International Development Association and its consequent impact on some of India's development programmes ?

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

(b) The views quoted in the news item are stated to be those of the U.S. Administration. Country allocations of IDA funds are however made by the Executive Board and the management of IDA and not at the behest of any single member country.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Spea-

ker, Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister the names of the development projects in our country for which IDA loans are required and also the total amount required for these projects ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid it would be really a voluminous list since the beginning of 1960 for which we have received IDA assistance for the development projects. However, I would request the Hon. Member kindly to take the trouble of consulting the budget document, particularly the Plan Document where he would get all the figures.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Sir, the US Administration had stated that 9 billion dollars to IDA VII with an annual US contribution of 750 million dollars are adequate. The IDA-VI was something more than this amount. If I am not mistaken, it was about 12 billion dollars. Now, the USA being the No. 1 contributor to this IDA Fund, its contribution to this Fund has been reduced in IDA-VII. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether this will affect the prospect of getting loan for our country ? If not, how ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Member is correct that IDA-VII Fund available for development projects is less than that of IDA-VI. For IDA 6 the amount was 12 billion dollars and for IDA VII the negotiation is not even complete in the sense that there are certain other matters which are linked with the finalisation of even 9 billion dollars for which discussions are going on and some news items have appeared in the press and the Hon. Members are aware of it. And it is mainly because of the contribution of

USA, because USA was the traditional contributor to the extent of 25 to 28%. And it is not merely for IDA 7, even during the last two years of IDA 6, they also reduced the contribution, which they had promised earlier, as a result, the other donors also reduced their share pro rata. We are faced with a situation where the size of IDA 7 would be smaller than IDA 6, and naturally India's share would be reduced. On the top of that, the constituency of IDA recipients has increased with the inclusion of China during IDA 7.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The original reply of the Minister is a typical example of understatement of mischief making capacity of the USA Administration...*(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I hope, you were not referring to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

MR. SUNIL MAITRA : He is there to defend the Administration. As on 30.6.1982, out of the total votes, the value of which was a little more than 39 lakhs, five permanent members, namely USA, U.K., France, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan accounted for more than 19 lakhs. And if we take into account the other allies and lackeys of USA imperialism, the total voting strength headed by USA comes to more than 32 lakhs out of 39 lakhs. When you say that USA is not the overriding factor...*(interruptions)*. When the Minister says that it is not the USA, or it is not the USA alone which dictates terms, he is not correct. In the fiscal year 1981-82, out of 2686 million dollars approved by the IDA, India received 900 million dollars, roughly 33.5%. What was the approval given to India in their fiscal years, i.e., July to June, 1982-83, and 1983-84 till date?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I will just give one break-up which will help the Hon. Member to appreciate how the situation is changing between IDA and IDRD. Upto IDA 5, the

situation was that our drawal from IDRD was about 25% and our drawal from IDA was 75%. During the first three years of IDA 6, one year we drew around 33%, then it was reduced further and in the last year, share between IDA and IDRD was just 50 : 50. That means, out of 2.2 billion dollars, it would be roughly about 1100 million IDA, and 1100 billion IDRD. Therefore, in absolute terms, the improvement was 900 million to about 1100 million.

In regard to the first part of the question, it is true that those who control the purse, exercise some influence, but what I have stated, was that this view of USA is known to us for quite some time and they have also expressed their views very frankly on a number of occasions. It is known to the Hon. Members what position they took even with reference to the extended fund facility which I entered into with IMF and the position China took on our application to ADB. So, I need not repeat these points, because these are all facts known to the Hon. Members.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I want to put a question directly, viz. whether, according to Government of India's information, in order to make up the loss on account of USA's subscription, Japan is being persuaded; and in consequence, India's voting strength is being proposed to be reduced from 3.09% to 2.09 per cent. If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would request the Hon. Member not to insist on this question right now, because we are having a series of discussions, and any day the Board meeting is scheduled and when a final view is taken, I will come to the House and make a full statement on it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : these IDA loans are non-interest loans. It means there is an element of subsidy. It is a matter of scandal that India has

been cornering 40% of IDA loans, all these years, when the poorer countries of Africa require these loans. Now, India is going round the world...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : He is a member of the African Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : He is an internationalist.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not a beggar by profession. You have got used to begging and begging. You are begging all over, and the begging has started. And the Government is going round the world saying that China should not get a share, because they have a higher *per capita* income, and we are poorer. They themselves are doing this propaganda. So, I would like to know from the Government whether, considering our industrial base which you boast so much about, and considering our economic strength about which Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister yesterday talked so much and in great detail, it will not be better if we make our international financial arrangements through the capital market and allow the poorer...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : At a higher rate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is the matter? Do they understand what I am saying? Instead of going on begging for these IMF loans, and finding fault with all the donor countries, would it not be better, for putting this country on its own feet and being able to get loans on competitive, commercial rates in the international market...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think I need not react to the question of Dr. Swamy, because perhaps his audience is not Indian Parliament. His audience is either U.S. Senate...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is the Parliament of the people.

Your audience is either the US Senate or the US Congress, because, the same type of arguments are being put forward by US Administration on the floor of the Senate and the US Congress.

The question is totally different. We are not unmindful of the needs and requirements of least developed countries like the sub-Saharan countries or Bangladesh; but it is equally a fact, and it has been admitted by one of the US Congressmen, that the total number of poor people in India is more than that of entire Bangladesh, not to speak of sub-Saharan countries.

Therefore, either you take a position that IDA should not have any anti-poverty element, or you will decide that it will go to certain regional countries. On the one hand you will say that the objective of IDA is to alleviate poverty, and on the other hand you will formulate your policy, or attempt to formulate a policy, that a particular country is being isolated. This is nothing, if I may be permitted to say so, but just double-talk, i.e., what is being attempted right now.

As far as India is concerned, it is not going with a begging bowl. It has been admitted that out of Rs, 110,000 crores of our total investment, the contribution of foreign assistance, including commercial borrowings, including assistance from all multilateral agencies is less than 7%. Therefore, if we can manage 93% of our own requirements for development, I think we can manage, if a situation comes,...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We can manage 100%.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is not that question. It is a question of principle. The second point: this is the argument that is being put forward by US Administration, I am sorry to say, to some extent being backed by commercial interest that India should switch over from soft window to the

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :

commercial window. I am sorry, I am not going to fall into that trap.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You continue to beg and make a virtue of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is a Press report this morning—I do not know if the Minister has seen it—that the Secretary of State for the US Treasury is giving evidence before the Senate Committee. He has expressed the view that China and India must be prepared to obtain loan on much harder terms; and that IDA should be mainly directed towards poorer countries. I believe he will corroborate it that one of the terms of the IDA is that it is available only for countries whose per capita annual income is less than 793 dollars. Well, I think our per capita income is considerably lower than that. So, on that ground, we are certainly qualified; and it is not a question of charity or it is not a question of a charitable institution at the mercy of the USA. What I want to know is that whether the United States authority has given any convincing reason as to why they are putting across this line that India and China too should be more or less excluded from the purview of IDA? In view of the fact that though other countries may be poorer—I am not denying that—but our needs are also greater. When we qualify to get this loan why they are trying to push us out? What is the motive behind it? I welcome that you have decided not to take the last instalment of IMF. But then IDA loans are also drastically reduced. Then, in fact, will we not be driven to the position which will be welcomed by Dr. Swamy that we have to go to the commercial market borrowings at a very high rate of interest, which should have a very adverse effect indeed on our development plans?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : And stand on our own feet.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So

far as the fact of the matter is concerned, the Hon. Member has already stated and I have no dispute on that point that for quite some time this position is being taken and it is true that as per objective criteria set by IDA India is entitled to have 50 per cent of the total IDA contribution. On that per capita income, 769 US dollars should be per capita income. India's per capita income is much less, but India did never get it, not to speak of 50 per cent. Originally, it was decided that 40 per cent India will get, but if we take from 1960 till today, I think, the average is—India's receipt could be—around 38 per cent; and this point we tried to impress upon them that though our requirement is marginal, but this is critical. I entirely agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta that it is not a question of charity. India has utilized this assistance and India's development in agriculture, in irrigation is a testimony and it has been recognised in almost all Annual Reports of the World Bank, in the observations of the Chairman of the World Bank that India is being shown as one of the countries which has successfully utilized this assistance. Therefore, I do feel that the position taken by some countries are not fully justified or not backed by reasons. I will give a typical example. When we made our loan application—whether we take it or not is a different issue—we wanted to establish that, so far as ADB is concerned, we are entitled to have loan. The argument was given there that in order to protect the interest of traditional borrowers, a new country should not be permitted to borrow from ADB; and when we talk of IDA, there argument is given by the same country that India, a traditional borrower, should reduce its share in order to accommodate a new borrower. But sometimes it happens and we have to fight against this type of attitude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The second part of my question was that if this U.S. Plan goes through, if their designs are fulfilled, and we also give up the IMF loan, then will it not in fact mean that we are compelled to

borrow from the international money market at 18 or 19 per cent interest ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
That we are already doing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
No. We are conservative. It is true that for the last couple of years we have drawn a little more, but by and large for the last 30 years, since the beginning of the planned economy, you would have noticed that India is conservative. So far as this exposure to commercial borrowing is concerned, I think it is prudent. Unless it is absolutely necessary we do not go in for it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arjun Sethi.

Elephant Reserve in Bhubaneswar

***82. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa will have for tourist attraction a unique rupees five crore elephant reserve spread over 189 square km. on the outskirts of the State capital; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the project as well as its progress ?

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

Statement

Yes, Sir. A scheme for the development of the Chandka Elephant Reserve near Bhubaneswar at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.08 crores is being taken up by the Government of Orissa under the State Sector. The aims of the scheme are to conserve wild life, particularly elephants and to promote wild life tourism. The total area of the proposed Elephant Reserve is 18,894.69 hectares.

The scheme envisages digging of trench, construction of elephant-proof wall all around the boundary (where trenching is not possible) provision of water facility, shifting and rehabilitation of villages, creation of employment.

So far as the State Government has released Rs. 40 lakhs. Four ranges have been created to execute the work. 9.5 kms of trenching is completed and 6.6 kms. of trenching is in progress.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : According to the statement it is stated that the Government of Orissa is going to have an elephant reserve near Bhubaneshwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.08 crores to conserve wild life and promote wild life tourism in the State. Since the amount envisaged to be spent is big, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the State Government has approached the Centre for financial assistance for this particular project, if so the details thereof and the steps taken ? Because this project is going to be spread over a big area of about 40,000 acres of land, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he has advised the State Government to take adequate measures to rehabilitate the uprooted persons in the area ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : It is true that the State Government have this project of preserving wild elephants consisting of about 57 elephants in this area. But it is still entirely and purely a State Government project. They have not approached us about it regarding any financial assistance. But we have given assistance to them in a number of other projects. As far as our advice is concerned, certainly we talked to them and said that it has to be ensured that protection is provided to the people living in the nearby villages and I am sure in their project they must have taken care of about this suggestion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about the supply of elephants ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I suppose my colleague here in the Commerce Ministry will see to it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Will they be black or white elephants ?

MR. SPEAKER : At least Amber Fort elephants should not be exported. They should be preserved.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : May I know from the Hon. Minister the number of elephants that are going to be preserved there? The Hon. Minister has not replied to another part of my question, that is, what are the details of the project and whether the State Government have asked for any assistance.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why are you so much interested in elephants, Mr. Sethi? If you want an elephant ride you come to Jaipur.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have already replied that 57 elephants will be preserved there.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Krishan Sahi.

बरामद हुआ तस्करी का माल

*83. श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30

जनवरी, 1984 के हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' में "2.67 करोड़ रुपये का तस्करी का माल बरामद" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार बरामद किए गए तस्करी के माल का मूल्य कितना है और कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ग) तस्करों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The news-item referred to in the question relates to the seizure made by the Police authorities of Bhuj on 28.1.1984. The facts of the seizure are as below :

Acting on prior information, Police Officers of Bhuj City intercepted two trucks near Madhapur village in the early hours of 28.1.1984 containing contraband goods concealed beneath 120 bags of Bajra. The contraband goods recovered consisted of the following items :

List of goods seized

Quantity

V.C. Rs.	144
Watch parts	26,000 pieces
Car stereos, tape recorder	216
Master pumps	48
Car steering locks	400 pieces
Imitation stones	152 packets
Wrist watches	91,412 pieces
Watch cells	40,000 pieces
Ball pens	375
Intercoms	5
arjaB	120 bags

The total value of the goods seized, including the value of the two lorries as estimated by the Police authorities and included in the Panchnama prepared by them, was Rs. 2,66,70,620/-. Later, the Police authorities reported that there was a mistake in the calculation of the total value of the seizure and the figure was revised by them to Rs. 2,47,58,180.

On 30.1.1984, the goods were handed over to the Customs authorities who formally seized the goods under

the Customs Act after recording a regular Panchnama. The total value of the seized goods as assessed by the Customs authorities came to only Rs. 1,08,27,517/-. Seven persons were also arrested in this connection. Further investigations are in progress.

(b) The total value of the smuggled goods seized during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 31st December, 1983) and the number of persons arrested during the aforesaid period are furnished hereunder :—

(Value : Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total value of goods seized.	Number of persons arrested.
1981-82	4705	2191
1982-83	6922	2195
1983-84	6886*	1533*
(upto December 1983)		*Figures are provisional.

(c) The pattern of smuggling in the country is kept under constant review. On the basis of this review and analysis, the preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department have been geared up to remain vigilant with respect to the areas vulnerable to smuggling and the commodities sensitive to smuggling and appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The field formations have also been reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment in the vulnerable areas, including the Gujarat Coast.

Stringent action is taken against smugglers both departmentally as well as through prosecution in a Court of Law. In appropriate cases, detention under the COFEPOSA Act, is also resorted to.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राष्ट्रीय बजट में जहां तक राजस्व और स्रोतों का प्रावधान है, कस्टम और एक्साइज ड्यूटी का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इसकी महत्ता को देखते हुए हमारे वित्त मन्त्री ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा भी है कि प्रिवेन्टिव और इंटैलीजेन्स मशीनरी जो कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट के हैं, उनको मेर-अप किया गया है और विजीलेंट रहने को कहा गया है। उसके बावजूद भी क्या सरकार को इस बात का अनुमान है या सरकार के पास इस बात का लेखा-जोखा है कि कस्टम और एक्साइज ड्यूटी का कितना प्रतिशत स्मगलिंग के कारण सरकार को नहीं मिल पाता है? और क्या यह घाटा

गत 3 सालों में अनुमानित घाटे से बढ़ता जा रहा है ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : In the statement which I have placed on the table of the House I have mentioned about the total value of goods seized. In 1981-82 it was of the order of Rs. 47.5 crores, 1982-83 Rs. 69.22 crores and in 1983-84 the provisional figures are Rs. 68.86 crores. And the number of persons arrested in 1981-82 was 2191 and in 1983-84 1533 provisional. So, the figures indicate that the entire anti-smuggling apparatus of Government is being put to full use and wherever we find weaknesses, we try to strengthen these areas.

श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर तो मैंने देखा है, टोटल वैल्यू गुड्स सीज़ बढ़ती गई लेकिन नम्बर आफ पर्सन्स अरेस्टेड कम होती गयी, तो इससे अन्दाज़ा लगता ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हम ऐसा नहीं सोच सकते कि कम होता जाए तो अच्छी बात है ?

श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : पकड़े जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या कम हुई है, लेकिन वैल्यू बढ़ी है। अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर एक्यूरेट तो नहीं दिया क्योंकि मैंने परसेंटेज़ पूछा था क्या कोई लेखा-जोखा विडियो पाइरेसी और हीरोइन की तस्करी बढ़ती जा रही है, यह तो सभी लोग देख रहे हैं और अखबारों में भी पढ़ने को मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि विडियो पाइरेसी और हीरोइन की तस्करी के कारण देश के नवयुवकों के चरित्र का भी हास हो रहा है। उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार कोई ड्रास्टिक ऐवशन लेने जा रही है ? और

क्या विदेशी नागरिकों के द्वारा हमारे देश में भी कोई तस्करी हो रही है इस संबंध में ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : About the second part of the Hon. Member's question I am really concerned. Recently in one of the international conference I draw your attention to this. In respect of trafficking in certain types of contraband goods like heroin and other things India is being used as a transit route from golden triangle, as it is generally called in Nepal and certain other neighbouring countries. Therefore, we have to strengthen our anti-smuggling and anti-narcotics organisations. But at the same time it is well recognised and it has been appreciated by almost all international organisations dealing with the subject that in these areas India's enforcement machinery is reasonably satisfactory.

In regard to the point that the value of the goods seized is increasing and the number of persons detained is decreasing, sometimes it happens. Particularly the figure which my colleague has quoted upto December, in 1983-84, a large quantity of silver was seized and naturally that enhanced the value of the goods seized.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, लम्बे-चौड़े उत्तर में काफी वातें-बतायी गयी हैं और इसमें मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि तस्करी की समस्या है। गत तीन सालों में 5,919 व्यक्ति पकड़े गए और 185 करोड़ 13 लाख की तस्करी हुई है। और उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि सीमावर्ती इलाकों में यह ज्यादा है। लेकिन मान्यवर, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, गोरखपुर ऐसे शहरों में, और साथ ही साथ दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस में खुलेआम रोजाना तस्करी का सामान बिक्री होता है। बम्बई

में समुद्र के किनारे छोटी-छोटी दुकान लगा कर लोग तस्करी का माल बेचते हैं। फ्लोरा फाऊंटेन पर यह सामान बिकता है, पुलिस भी वहीं खड़ी रहती है। इसी तरह से गोरखपुर, बस्ती, बहराइच के हर बाजार में तस्करी का सामान बिकता है, वहां काफी भीड़ लगी रहती है।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो खुलेआम धड़ल्ले से तस्करी हो रही है, उसे रोकने के लिए आप कौन-सा उपाय कर रहे हैं और क्या उसमें पुलिस की मिलीभगत है।

यह तो स्लोटे तस्करों की बात है जिसमें आपने 5919 लोगों को पकड़ा है लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े लोग विमानों और पानी के जहाजों से तस्करी करते हैं उनके विरुद्ध आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

20 जनवरी को जो 2 करोड़ 66 लाख 70 हजार 620 रुपये का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया, उसके 4-5 दिन बाद पता लगा कि यह 1 करोड़ 68 लाख 27 हजार 517 रुपये का माल है तो इसमें जो 1 करोड़ का घपला कर दिया गया, तस्करी में तस्करी कर दी गई, इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है और जिस अफसर ने दो प्रकार के मूल्य ठहराये हैं, उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, there are two issues involved. The Hon. Member mentioned particularly about certain sensitive parts including Gorakhpur. As the Hon. Members know, Indo-Nopal border is a sensitive area from smuggling point of view, apart from the coastal line and other areas. As my colleague explained in detail in the statement which was laid on the Table of the House, various measures are being taken against the smugglers apart from the small fries who deal in these goods—sometimes

they are only dealers or couriers. We have stepped up the detention under COFEPOSA and the total number of persons under detention is 356 as on 11th February, 1984. This is also being stepped up. I would like to take the House into confidence that in one area we have not been able to do much and that is, as some Hon. Members have recently seen, that even the properties of the noted smugglers—I would not mention the names because in that case I will be hauled up for contempt of court—which we were holding since 1975 have just been released now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Have you seen the judgement of the Supreme Court?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Don't drag me there. What I am referring to is that in respect of all the cases without any exemption, injunction has been granted, no date has been fixed and the cases have not been disposed of. You can ascertain from Mr. Satish Agarwal, it was his own experience. If the cases had been disposed of either way, we could take the decision but if the cases have not been disposed of what can we do?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is because your Legal Department is ineffective. There is collusion between the smugglers and your Legal Department.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think my friends from West Bengal would not mind if I say that they do not apply even COFEPOSA because it is preventive detention. Therefore, what I am suggesting is that after looking into some of these aspects, each and every case under COFEPOSA from Calcutta, in those areas, is to be brought to Delhi and authorised so that the detention could be effectively imple-

mented.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can have a deal with them; it would be good for you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I will take your advice.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वह जो तस्करी में एक करोड़ की तस्करी कर ली गई उसका जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना लम्बा सवाल करते हैं कि उसमें सारा मामला खराब हो जाता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मूल क्वेश्चन की भावना यही है। मैं फिर से बता दूं, यह समझे नहीं। वह जो 1 करोड़ 66 लाख 70 हजार 620 रुपये का सामान....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो गया।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Unless the investigations are complete, how can I say that?

MR. SPEAKER : Why is there a difference between the two valuations?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I missed that point. It is true that there is discrepancy between the two valuations, one made by the police and another made by the customs. I have asked them to check the reasons and reconcile them.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Smuggling leads to the generation of the parallel economy. I am happy to see that the quantum of seizures, or the amount involved therein, is going up. The Government is making some effort in this direction. I would like to make two suggestions and want to have the reaction of the Finance Minister. When

I was the Minister of State for Finance, dealing with this problem, it came to my notice that this smuggling cannot take place without some sort of connivance with the departmental officials.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : And the police.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Yes. That is why during the period—probably, you can give me credit for it—about 38 officials belonging to the Indian Airlines, foreign post office, CBI and the Customs Department itself were arrested, apprehended and detained under COFEPOSA. That put a check on them. I agree with him that this is not a problem which any Government can eradicate just in a year's time because till we have an economy of shortages, till we have an international price differentiation, till we have a craze for foreign goods, this problem has been there, is there and will be there. So, a permanent solution lies in that. I agree with him to that extent. But the Government has to take preventive measures. So, I would like to make two suggestions. Firstly, you should try to identify the areas of leakages and loopholes in the whole preventive system and try to identify such suspect officials in the department, including the airlines and ships, whose crews are also involved, all those who are involved in it and the maximum punishment should be provided to them. Secondly, you should pass on the suggestion to the Hon. Minister of Commerce, Shri, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, that those parties who are convicted by the courts should be blacklisted and no import or export licence should be granted to those parties who are found to be engaged in the smuggling activity, after their conviction by the court. Unless you take these two drastic measures, I think this problem will not be solved. I know it is a very difficult one.

MR. SPEAKER : Good suggestions. Next question.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is his reaction?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
These are good suggestions.

Abolition of Sales Tax

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***85. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE ;**

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the suggestions placed by the Central Government in the Chief Ministers' Conference on November 2, 1983 for abolition of sales tax;

(b) progress in this regard in each State since then; and

(c) the hurdles reported by various States and Government's suggestions thereon ?

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

Statement

There has been a long-standing demand by the trade, industry and general public for basic reform in the sales tax structure in the country. As sales tax is a state subject of taxation, any reform in the Sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the cooperation of the States. A Conference of Chief Ministers was, therefore, convened in October, 1980 to consider the matter in all its aspects and as a follow-up, another Conference of Chief Ministers in February, 1981 was convened to consider the matter. In terms of the resolution adopted in the latter Conference, an Expert Committee was appointed to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and

paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The proposal was thus for replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty and not for abolition of sales tax on the five commodities. A Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, Member of Parliament to go into the matter, submitted its Report on 29th January, 1983 which was placed on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 29th April, 1983. In its reports, the Committee had determined a formula for the distribution of additional excise duty on the five commodities amongst the States so that they did not suffer any losses and their resource mobilisation was not hampered. In terms of the resolution of the Conference of Chief Ministers held in February, 1981, the report of the Export Committee was placed before a Conference of Chief Ministers held on 2nd November, 1983. In the Conference held in November, 1983 a large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax in principle. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981 the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments on these issues. The resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers Conference held in November, 1983 has been noted for suitable action.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1980 के चुनाव में सरकारी पार्टी ने बिक्री कर को हटाने का वादा किया था। चार साल बीत गए, उस वादे पर अमल नहीं हुआ। बिक्री कर हटाना तो अलग रहा, जिन पांच चीजों के बारे

में जिनमें वनस्पति, दवाएं, सीमेंट, कागज और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स शामिल हैं, यह फैसला हुआ था कि विक्री कर हटा कर ऐडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाएगी, उस पर भी अभी तक अमल नहीं हुआ। मैं मानता हूं कि इस पर मुख्य मंत्रियों में मतभेद है। तो क्या चुनाव से पहले वित्त मंत्री महोदय मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक और बैठक बुलाएंगे और उसमें कोई अन्तिम फैसला करेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I am prepared to convene the Conference of the Chief Ministers at the earliest possible time. Only I would request Shri Vajpayee to exercise his good influence at least over one Chief Minister so that he can support me. And upon whom he can exercise his influence he knows and I do not want to tell him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the Congress Chief Ministers?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will take care of them. You at least ensure the support of one Chief Minister, whom you know you can influence and I will take care of the rest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I know many Chief Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you know all of them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, one meeting I am having, as the Hon. Member is aware of. We decided in the last conference itself that we should have a meeting in regard to the consignment tax. That meeting I have already fixed on 24th of the current month. Because I was busy with the Budget and other Chief Ministers were

also busy in the opening of their Sessions; we are convening the meeting on 24th of this month. In the earlier meeting held on 2nd November we decided that I will have another round of informal discussions among the Chief Ministers before we call them in a formal conference and I have already started that informal discussion so that the proposal of Kamlapati Tripathi Committee can be endorsed by them. As I mentioned in the Conference that I would not like to take the decision unilaterally, I would like to take most of the Chief Ministers, if not all, with that decision and I am still trying to persuade them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it not a fact that some of the Chief Ministers are opposed to the replacement of sales-tax because they think that their financial interests will be jeopardised? I would like to know whether the Hon. Finance Minister has been in a position to evolve a formula which will guarantee that States' interests will not be allowed to suffer adversely while the Sales-tax will be replaced by some other taxation measures?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact, I told them when I had discussion with them formally and informally also that I would like to work out that mechanism. Sometimes their complaint, I would say, is not rational. They would say that their Sales-tax income has increased fifty times from 1950. My point is yes, it has increased fifty, forty or thirty times. But similarly, the excise duty has also increased one hundred times. I gave the figure to you also the other day that from Rs. 100 crores in 1953-54, it is now Rs. 10,000 crores.

And another point to be kept in mind is that in early 1950-51 or 1956-57, when these three items—tobacco, textile and sugar—were brought in, the base was narrow i.e. there were a limited number of items on which Sales tax was imposed. Now, the number

of items has increased. And if you just want to make a comparison between the net realisation on sales-tax in 1956-57 and net realisation today, it will not be a comparison between two comparables. So, what I wanted to point out was that I would like to workout a mechanism; and in order to establish the credibility that the Government of India means business, this time the Hon. Members have noticed that in three major items I have given relief all along the line in textiles. But in two areas where the State Governments are complaining that the additional excise duty in lieu of Sales-tax, we are not imposing duties, I have imposed duty. And the only item on textiles, where I had imposed duty in the last Budget is meant for the States. On cigarettes, the Hon. Members are a little unhappy with me, before I came to the final proposal. There also I am transferring the revenue from basic excise duty to additional excise duty so that we can keep our commitment of reaching the target of 8.5 per cent, which my predecessor committed to the Conference of the State Chief Ministers sometime, in 1980. Keeping that in view, we have changed these measures. We can work out certain mechanism which will ensure that the elasticity of revenue would not be reduced and that their interests will be protected. Obviously, if they expect that from four per cent they will have 20%, i.e., five times that may not be ensured. But the reasonable growth at the level of eight to ten per cent annually can be ensured.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के तीन भाग हैं, तीनों में से किसी भाग का भी मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है। पहले पोर्शन का आधा जवाब दिया है और (बी) और (सी) का बिल्कुल कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं, पहले मन्त्री जी जवाब दे दताकि मैं सप्लीमेंटरी पूछूं। पहले पोर्शन में कहा गया था कि क्या सजेशन्स है।

एडिशनल एक्साइज की बात के अलावा और कोई सजेशन भी थी। प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग में स्टेटवाइज प्रोग्रेस के बारे में पूछा गया है, इस बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। हर्डल्ट्स के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया है। कुछ तो बताइए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता दो दिया है, यदि आप न समझें तो क्या किया जाए।

श्री सूरज भान : दोनों में कुछ नहीं बताया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री सूरज भान : आपसे कहा है कि "Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee."

कौन-कौन से चीफ मिनिस्टर्स हैं, इतना तो बता दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहले भी आ गया है, बताना ठीक नहीं लगता है। निछले संशन में भी इस पर काफी डिस-कशन किया था।

श्री सूरज भान : एक चीफ मिनिस्टर वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है, ऐसे कौन-कौन से चीफ मिनिस्टर्स हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका फायदा क्या होगा?

श्री सूरज भान : उन स्टेट्स में और प्रैशर डालेंगे। बताइए कौन-कौन से ऐसे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स हैं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, when we have the Conference of

the Chief Ministers, normally we do not give this information. This question was discussed. I hope the Hon. Member would keep track of the record. In the December Session the whole question was discussed thread-bare and Mr. Vajpayee also participated in it. In the background of Kamlapati Tirpathi Committee, the Report of which has been laid on the Table of the House, the Hon. Member should know what are the suggestions. In the context of that a Conference of the Chief Ministers was convened. I assured the House that I am not going to take a unilateral decision....

MR. SPEAKER : You are right.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : ...I will convince the Chief Ministers and try to carry them with me. In pursuance of that, we are trying to do this.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 86 —Shri Subhash Yadav—Absent. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I wanted to ask a very important question on this. Tripathi Committee's recommendations are being kept in the cold storage. That is the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, I have called Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

Loss to Cotton Corporation of India by Import of Cotton

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*86. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there had been loss of more than Rs. 17 crores in the import of cotton by the Cotton Corporation of India during the year 1977 ;

(b) if so, the causes of such heavy losses ; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the causes and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the wake of acute shortage of cotton in the country and steep rise in cotton prices during 1976-77, the Government directed Cotton Corporation of India to import cotton, in order to ensure adequate availability of cotton to the textiles mills and to check the rising trend in cotton prices. With the arrival of imported cotton and a better crop during the following year i.e. 1977-78, the prices in the domestic market registered a sharp decline. As a result, cotton had to be carried by the Cotton Corporation of India at heavy carrying costs which contributed to a great extent towards the loss.

While disposing of the imported cotton in the domestic market the prices fetched were lower due to the fall in the prices. A part of the imported cotton had also to be exported at the then prevailing international prices, which were comparatively low.

(c) The Government looked into the matter carefully and came to the conclusion that the losses were caused to the Cotton Corporation of India for reasons beyond the control of the Corporation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 1976-77 में काफी शार्टेज था।

1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई, कीमत कम हो गई, पैदावार भी बढ़ गई और इसलिए पहले का जो इनका एग्रीमेंट था, उसमें लास हुआ। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास कोई कपास नीति है या नहीं है? यदि सरकार के पास नीति है, तो उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की क्या पालिसी है? यह बड़े बड़े जो घराने हैं, जैसे विमल शूटिंग इत्यादि ये फायदे में चल रहे हैं, एन०टी०सी० घाटे में चल रहा है। स्टैंडर्ड कपड़ा की पैदावार की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, ताकि 40 करोड़ लोग जो गरीबी की रेखा से जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनको फायदा हो सके। क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पालिसी निर्धारित की है कि एन०टी०सी० को कम रेट पर कपास मिले? क्या सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में नीति है कि बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति हैं, उनको गरीबों के लिए कपड़ा प्रोडक्शन करने के लिए बाध्य करे?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
Sir, I would like to say on this particular point that this was a very conscious decision of the Government to import cotton in a particular period. (*Interruptions*). Sir, what I was telling about this was, basically this was the conscious decision of the Government, which was taken; indeed, to improve the cotton supply position in the country and thereby check the rising trend in cotton prices. What I was emphasising is that there is nothing wrong in it, it was a conscious decision and thereby, sometimes it happens like that.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमसे सहमत होंगे यह सारे-का-सारा मामला 1977 का नहीं, बल्कि

कपास की आयात नीति पर निर्भर करता है। कपास का आयात क्यों हो रहा है—मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं? मेरा जब दूसरा प्रश्न आयेगा तब मैं पूछूंगा कि क्या सरकार के ऊपर कपास के आयात के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है या नहीं। कामर्स मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं—सरकार की कोई कपास नीति है या नहीं है? यदि है, तो एन०टी०सी० को, जो गरीबों के लिए कपड़ा बनाते हैं, कितना और कौन-सा कपास देते हैं? जब तक दोनों को आप फ्री-मार्केट में रखेंगे एन०टी०सी० को कभी बढ़िया कपास नहीं मिलेगा। गरीबों के लिए जो कपड़ा बनाया जायेगा, वह घटिया होगा, क्योंकि बढ़िया से बढ़िया कपास बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति ले जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार कम से कम कीमत पर बढ़िया कपास एन०टी०सी० मिलों को उपलब्ध कराये, ताकि जो गरीबों के लिए स्टैंडर्ड क्लाथ बनाने वाली मिलें हैं उन को बढ़िया कपास उपलब्ध हो सके और गरीबों के लिए बढ़िया कपड़ा बन सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इसके लिए सरकार की कोई नीति है?

वाणिज्य तथा पूति विभाग मन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक आयात की नीति का प्रश्न है, कपास का आयात साधारणतः नहीं होता है। किसी वर्ष में यदि यहां की फसल नष्ट हो जाय या उसकी कमी हो, जिससे मिलें न चल सकें, मजदूर बेकार हो जायें, कपड़े की कमी की सम्भावना हो, उस स्थिति में कपास का आयात किया गया है। साधारण तौर पर प्रचुर मात्रा में कपास का आयात नहीं हुआ है।

जहाँ तक एन०टी०सी० मिलों को कपास उपलब्ध कराने की बात है, उसके लिए यह प्रबन्ध है कि जो एन०टी०सी० मिलों हैं, वे सी०सी०आई० तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं से कपास खरीदें और सी०सी०आई० की जिम्मेदारी है कि एन०टी०सी० मिलों की कपास की जो आवश्यकता हो, उसको वे उपलब्ध करायें।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या सरकार के पास कोई आंदें हैं कि सरकार ने एन०टी०सी० को वितना कपास दिया है तथा प्राइवेट मिलों को कितना दिया है? क्या सरकार के ऊपर पुनः दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि सरकार पुनः कपास का आयात शुरू करे? यदि दबाव डाला जा रहा है और सरकार ऐसा विचार करती है तो उसकी क्या वजह है जिससे कपास के आयात की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : जहाँ तक यह प्रश्न है कि वितना कपास एन०टी०सी० और प्राइवेट संकटर को दिया गया है, यह प्रश्न 1977 के प्रति है, जिससे यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। लेविन मैं इतना जरूर निवेदन कर सकता हूँ—एन०टी०सी० की आवश्यकता की 95 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा सी०सी०आई० तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं से पूर्ति होती है। जहाँ तक पुनः आयात के लिए दबाव डालने का प्रश्न है—ऐसा कोई दबाव नहीं है कि कपास का आयात हो। इस तरह का कोई दबाव सरकार पर नहीं है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : There are two kinds of cotton—long staple and short staple. You cannot have the same

policy for both in the same way at the same time. My hon. friend has said ordinarily we do not import. Earlier we did not export very much. We are able to export some quantity of either short staple or of long staple. This year the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Cotton Corporation of India said there are very good prospects for Indian cotton abroad. Suddenly, the Government has imposed ban on the export of short staple and long staple cotton. They do not make distinction between one and the other. Yesterday, I made a mention under rule 377. Shri Paswan has asked whether Government would formulate some kind of flexible policy in regard to these exports and imports? Secondly, would they make distinction between one type of cotton and the other? Thirdly, they would not discriminate between one State and another. Earlier Maharashtra was allowed to export. Andhra was not allowed to export. I do not know why? May I have an assurance or promise that they would try and allow long staple cotton to be exported?

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it. Prof. Ranga is our senior Member.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a comprehensive question.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I will be saying it from my memory because it does not arise from this Question.

Broadly, I am speaking about the availability of cotton fibre total. Then, I will come to long staple cotton. The total is about 101 lakh bales. 78 lakh bales are the expected crops this year and with the carry over from last year, it is expected about 101 lakh bales. The demand that is required in the organised sector and in the non-organised sector and three months' carry over that is required, is 104 lakh bales. We had exports also of two lakhs. So, there may be a marginal shortage.

We did see the spurt of price of cotton recently. Punjab crop has failed. Maharashtra crop has also been discouraging. Gujarat crop has also been affected. So, this is the overall fibre Position in the country.

Regarding the long staple cotton, as Prof. Ranga says there is a point that long staple as much as produced is not so much used in the organised sector. So, this sector has the problem. But any way, the prices that are ruling even in long staple and extra long staple are higher than what were prevailing last year and purchases made by Cotton Corporation in Karnataka and Andhra this year have been more than last year. (Interruptions). I am saying about the corresponding period. The purchases made for the corresponding period up to now in Karnataka has been higher than what has been purchased last year.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Yes, surplus is still there.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are aware of the growers' need and we are conscious and alive to it. We will respond to it as the need be.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह बात सच है कि गत 14 वर्षों में जबकि सी०सी०आई० की स्थापना हुई है, आज तक करोड़ों नहीं वल्कि अरबों रुपयों का घाटा हुआ है और जितनी उसमें पूँजी लगी है, उससे कई गुना ज्यादा घाटा हुआ है ?

क्या यह भी सच है कि जबसे दूसरे चेयरमैन कम मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर उससे एसोसियेटिड हुए हैं, तबसे यह घाटा बढ़ गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब से ये हैं ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सन् 1977 से हैं। सन् 1970 में इसकी स्थापना हुई है और उसी समय से वहाँ हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि कमेटी आन पब्लिक अण्डरटेक्निंग ने सी०सी०आई० को एजामिन किया था बड़ी डिटेल्स में और उसके बारे में विभिन्न अनुशंसाएँ की थीं कि यह जो घाटा हुआ है, अमुक-अमुक कारण से, उसके लिए अमुक-अमुक आदमी पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, क्या सरकार ने आज तक उन पर कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

घाटे का मुख्य कारण यह है कि बाहर से जो काटन आई उसकी क्वालिटी खराब थी और दोनों सम्पुलों से वह वैरायटी नहीं मिली और जो क्वांटीटी थी, उसका फिर से वैमेट नहीं हुआ। इस कारण भी घाटा हुआ है। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमने फिर से इसको री-एक्सपोर्ट किया है और यह इन्टर-नेशनल प्राइस से कम में वहाँ पर बिकी। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : What my Hon. friend is telling is not correct because this aspect was thoroughly examined at different levels and it had come to the conclusion that the loss was beyond the control of the Cotton Corporation of India.

As the losses suffered by the C.C.I. are not due to the lapse of any individual, the question of placing the responsibility also does not arise.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : The COPU has already recommended that.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Regarding the sample checks and other things, there are certain prescribed norms that are being followed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव साहब ने वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट की बात भी कही है।

(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alleged Involvement of Custom Officials in Smuggling of Snake Skins

*84. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Customs Department has recently passed three parcels of an export house of Singapore which were containing snake skins;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that several custom officials are involved in this smuggling racket; and
- (c) if so, details thereof and of action contemplated by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) On 31.1.1984, three post parcels bearing Registration Nos. 2327, 2328 and 2329 were booked by M/s. Vijay Exports, 101-A, Hari Nagar Ashram, New Delhi to one Mr. Yip Kuk Yen of Singapore, declaring the contents as readymade garments.

2. According to the normal procedure, these parcels should have been sent from the Nehru Nagar Post Office to the Air Sorting Office at Netaji Nagar. The three parcels were wrongly despatched to the export branch of the Foreign Post Office, Delhi. On 31.1.84, the Customs Inspector at the Foreign Post Office had detained these parcels for examination on a subsequent date.

On 2.2.1984, the postal staff, instead of presenting the parcels for customs examination, despatched the same for export.

3. On prior information that snake skins are being smuggled through these parcels, the wildlife authorities of Delhi detained the parcels at Netaji Nagar Air Sorting Office. These parcels were then sent to the export branch of Foreign Post Office for examination and were found to contain 900 snake skins valued at Rs. 45,000. As the snake skins were attempted to be exported out of India clandestinely, the same were seized by the Customs authorities.

4. Investigation conducted so far has revealed that one of the export concerns of Delhi is found to be involved in this case. The Manager of the export concern has been arrested under the Customs Act. The Proprietor of the concern has obtained anticipatory bail from the Delhi High Court. Two postal employees who were found involved were also arrested under the Customs Act.

5. As one of the two postal employees has implicated two Customs Inspectors also in the clearance of the parcel unauthorisedly from the Foreign Post Office, Delhi, it has been decided to refer this case to C.B.I. for investigation from the vigilance angle. Pending completion of this investigations, orders have been issued transferring the two Inspectors alleged to be involved from their present place of posting. Further investigations are in progress. Action as warranted would be taken against all the persons concerned on completion of the investigation.

Adverse Balance of Trade Between India and Bulgaria

*87. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4014 on 16 December, 1983 regarding India's adverse balance of trade with Spain and state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to improve the adverse balance of trade between India and Bulgaria during the past three years;

(b) names of such other countries in the Communist bloc with which India has adverse balance of trade; and

(c) the proposal to explore the possibility of promoting larger trade between these countries increasing exports of non-traditional and traditional items ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) Efforts are continuously being made to facilitate balanced trade between India and Bulgaria. The matter is discussed by the two governments at various forums like the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

During the visit of Mr. Doinov, Member, Politburo and Secretary, Bulgarian Communist Party, in India in September, 1983, Agreed Minutes were signed between the two governments, which aims to bring about a balanced two-way trade in specified commodities on matching basis totalling about US\$ 90 million each way by the 31st March, 1984. This modality, if successful, is likely to pave the path for balanced trade between the two countries.

Final statistics in respect of India's trade with the COMECON countries for the year 1983 are not yet available. However, on the basis of estimated and provisional figures available, it appears that, during 1983, India may have some adverse balance of trade with Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and the USSR.

Efforts are continuously being made to promote India's trade with these countries, with the twin objective of effecting growth in trade turn-over and diversification in product-mix. With this end in view, Joint Commission meetings

are held with India's trading partners in the COMECON bloc, annual Trade Protocols are negotiated with the rupee payment countries, efforts are made to promote joint ventures with buy-back arrangement and also to bring about co-operation in third country projects.

Registration of Shares Purchased by Non-Resident Indians

*88. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Budget Session Government gave an assurance on the Floor of the House and declared that the interest of the non-resident Indians will be safeguarded;

(b) whether Government further declared that non-resident Indians would be allowed to purchase shares of companies and invest in them;

(c) if so, details of the cases of Swaraj Paul v/s D.C.M. and Escorts; and

(d) the reasons for delay in registering shares purchased by non-residents in D.C.M. and Escorts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The Government has taken several measures to encourage investment and remittances by non-resident of Indian nationality/origin. These, inter alia, include the scheme for investment in shares and debentures etc. According to available information, Boards of Directors of DCM and Escorts have refused to register transfer of shares purchased under the Portfolio Investment Scheme by Caparo Group of companies. M/s. Escorts Ltd., have since then filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court, and the matter is now sub judice. As such, it is not feasible to provide further details of the case at this stage.

Effect of Recent Economy Cut on Unemployed Persons

*89. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing the actual number of educated, skilled and unskilled unemployed persons likely to be affected during the financial year 1984-85 and thereafter because of the following directions of Government :—

- (i) 5 per cent cut in the Plan outlay for the financial year 1984-85;
- (ii) 3 per cent pruning in the non-Plan expenditure for the financial year 1984-85;
- (iii) Directions to the Union Ministries not to create any new posts or fill existing vacancies for the coming nine months; and
- (iv) Directions to the Banks to apply restrictions on granting loans to the private sector ?

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

Statement

The directions in regard to the cut in the Plan outlay and non-Plan expenditure is for the financial year 1983-84 and not 1984-85. It is difficult to make any assessment with regard to the impact of these cuts etc. on employment. These measures were taken mainly to contain inflation. Inflation, if unchecked, tends to have an adverse effect on savings and capital formation in the economy with its implication for growth of output and employment. Anti-inflationary measures should, therefore, help in maintaining the growth of employment in the long run.

No directions for restricting grant of loans to private sector have been issued to the Banks.

Bottlenecks in Licensing and Administrative Procedures

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

- (a) whether the French business delegation during its visit to New Delhi has expressed the view that Indian licensing and administrative procedures hindered expansion of bilateral co-operation in trade, joint ventures and investment; and
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove these bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PATTAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) A French business delegation, during their visit to India in January-February, 1984 expressed a view that there were certain bottlenecks in the licensing and administrative procedures in India which inhibited expansion of industrial collaboration. Wherever necessary, Government has been constantly simplifying procedures and liberalising policies and schemes.

“Unreconciled Entries” in Public Sector Banks

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that between the public sector banks, over the last ten years there are outstanding “unreconciled entries”;
- (b) if so, the number of such “unreconciled entries” and the outstanding amount represented by these entries;
- (c) whether Government have found out the causes of huge outstanding amounts due to “unreconciled entries” involving businessmen and the bank staff; and
- (d) the steps taken to reconcile these items and to prevent future time-

lag in reconciliation due to unhealthy practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there are considerable arrears in the reconciliation of inter-branch accounts in banks. About 729 lakhs entries (both debit and credit) involving an aggregate amount of about Rs. 440596 crores were reported to be outstanding in inter-branch accounts of public sector banks as on 30th June, 1983.

(c) and (d) Under the accounting system followed in banks, there is an inherent time lag ranging from three months to six months between dates of inter-branch transactions and their reconciliation. However, the main reasons for older entries remaining unreconciled are attributable to various factors such as delay in submission of daily schedules by branches/incorrect compilation of the schedules, non-availability of certain old records and manual reconciliation etc. Instructions have been issued to the Chief Executives of banks to make special arrangements for liquidating the arrears in a time bound programme. Banks have also been advised to make periodical reviews of the progress in reconciliation of accounts and place it before the Boards. Banks have taken corrective steps, both organisational and operational to improve the position. Reserve Bank of India has reported that some of the banks have resorted to mechanisation of the process of reconciliation work on an on-going basis and have sought the assistance of computer agencies for clearing the arrears. Special task forces have also been formed in certain banks at the Head Offices/controlling Offices with a view to expedite reconciliation work.

चाय का उत्पादन तथा उसकी कीमत में वृद्धि

93. प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में चाय का अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष तथा पिछले वर्ष चाय का अलग-अलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में चाय के मूल्यों का वर्षवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस वर्ष चाय के मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में श्री विभाग

में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) और (ख) चाय बोर्ड द्वारा संकलित किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1983 में चाय का उत्पादन 585 मि० किग्रा० होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1982 में 565.4 मि० किग्रा० हुआ था ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान चाय की औसत कीमतें नीचे दी गई हैं :

औसत

(रु०/किग्रा०)

1981 15.25

1982 16.82

1983 26.50

(घ) 1983 में भारत में चाय की कीमतों में विश्वब्यापी वृद्धि, पाइपलाइन स्टाकों के समाप्त होने तथा कुछ आयातक

देशों द्वारा हमारे नीलामी केन्द्रों पर जोर-दार खरीद किए जाने जैसे कारणों के फलस्वरूप बढ़ीं।

Decline in Value of Rupee

*94. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of rupee at present keeping in view 1970-71 as base year;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a constant declining trend in

the value of rupee, if so, the yearly figure of its decline; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The purchasing power of the rupee as measured by the reciprocal of All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base shifted to 1970-71=100) in December, 1983 (latest available) works out to 33.11 paise. The requisite information in respect of earlier years is as under :

Year	Purchasing power of the rupee in paise	Extent of decline (-) appreciation (+) (in paise)
(average of 12 months)		
1971-72	96.15	- 3.85
1972-73	89.29	- 6.86
1973-74	74.07	- 15.22
1974-75	58.48	- 15.59
1975-76	59.17	+ 0.69
1976-77	61.35	+ 2.18
1977-78	57.14	- 4.21
1978-79	55.87	- 1.27
1979-80	51.28	- 4.59
1980-81	46.08	- 5.20
1981-82	40.98	- 5.10
1982-83	38.02	- 2.96
1983-84	34.01*	- 4.01

(*9 months average)

The Government has taken a number of steps acting on both the demand and supply side to counter inflationary trends and stabilise the purchasing power of the rupee. The more important measures include, *inter alia*, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, edible oils

and sugar, imports of essential items like rice, wheat and edible oils to augment domestic availability and mopping up of excess liquidity in the banking system. In January, 1984, the Government introduced a package of measures aimed at securing greater fiscal discipline.

Iron Ore Procured by MMTC from Keonjhar Mayurbhanj and Cuttack Districts of Orissa

*95. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total million tonnes of iron ore procured by MMTC from Keonjhar Mayurbhanj and Cuttack districts of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period (year-wise) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the procurement of iron ore by MMTC from the iron ore mines in the above districts;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the procurement of iron ore from those districts in 1984-85 financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-TAP SINGH) : (a) to (d) The following quantities of iron ore were procured by MMTC from mines in Orissa, comprising districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack and Sundergarh during the first four years of the Sixth Plan period (separate districtwise figures are not maintained by MMTC. Procurement from Sundergarh district is, however, minimal) :—

(Million tonnes)

Year	For exports		Total	For supplies to steel plants	Grand Total
	Basic grade	Low grade			
1980—81	0.917	0.350	1.267	1.122	2.389
1981—82	0.720	0.341	1.061	1.084	2.145
1982—83	0.642	0.074	0.716	1.030	1.746
1983—84*	0.630	0.008	0.638	0.636	1.173

*Actuals for April-December, 1983 and estimated supplies for January-March, 1984.

As will be seen from these figures total procurement of iron ore by MMTC from the above mines in Orissa has declined by about 50% over the years 1980-81 to 1983-84. The main reasons for this decline have been :

- (i) Recessionary situation being faced by Steel industry globally resulting in lower demand for iron ore;
- (ii) Domestic steel plants have their own captive iron ore mines and in a situation of low demand for iron ore, their resi-

duary off-take MMTC has come down;

- (iii) Procurement from these districts for exports declined over these years due to sharply reduced exports of iron ore from Paradeep Port because of inadequate draught at the port to receive large sized vessels resulting in considerable freight demerit, and limitations of the iron ore handling and loading facilities.

In the last one year several measures have been taken to reverse the

decline in procurement of iron ore from Orissa. MMTC has been able to persuade buyers (Japan, South Korea, Romania and GDR etc.) to lift larger quantities from the Paradeep Port during 1983-84 and 1984-85. Department of Steel has been requested to examine the possibility of increasing procurement of iron ore from this sector for utilisation by domestic steel plants. Various steps are being taken to improve infrastructural facilities at Paradeep Port.

हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिए कानून

96. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिए कोई विधेयक लाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और उसके लाने का वर्णन उद्देश्य है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिजली के करघों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए हथकरघा उद्योग को बचाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो ससके कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री, पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) विधेयक का उद्देश्य हथकरघा द्वारा अनन्य तौर पर विनियमित किये जाने के लिए वस्त्र मदों की कतिपय श्रेणियों को आरक्षित करना है ताकि भाम खपत

के लिए सतत उत्पादन और अधिकांशतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संकेन्द्रित हथकरघा बुनकरों को नियमित रोजगार सुनिश्चित किया जा सके । विधेयक 1984 में संसद के मानसून सत्र के दौरान कियी समय लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) और (घ) मार्च 1981 की वस्त्र नीति के अनुसार छठी योजना के दौरान बिजली करघा क्षमता के आगे विस्तार को इस प्रकार विनियमित किया जाएगा कि बृद्धि आधार वर्ष की अपेक्षा 5 प्रतिशत तक सीमित रहे और वह भी हथकरघा बुनकर सहकारी क्षेत्र से हो । इस विधेयक के अधिनियम से आशा है कि हथकरघा क्षेत्र के हितों का संरक्षण होगा ।

Medical Training to Staff Working in ITDC Hotels

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a dedicated team of senior doctors of Delhi is actively engaged in raising a paramedical corps from among Government employees for providing emergency attention to people in need;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give such medical training for certain period (one month or so) to the staff particularly Housekeeping such as Room Attendants/Chambermaid and other staff performing duties round the clock and attending the guests in the ITDC hotels; and

(c) if not, the difficulties being faced by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c)

ITDC arranges various practical demonstrations and medical training courses for their staff to equip them to provide emergency attention to guests staying in their hotels from time to time.

Recently the Corporation also deputed 10 of their hotel employees for the course sponsored by National Association of Critical Care Medicine at New Delhi.

Amount Credited to Nationalised Banks in J & K and Loans to Financial Institutions

*98. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount credited to the nationalised banks in Jammu and Kashmir as savings by the people and State Government agencies in the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) Against this money, how much amount was given as loans to financial institutions for development works and public for various prospective schemes for the same period;

(c) the percentage difference during this period between the deposits and loans given in the State; and

(d) the action being contemplated to narrow down the gap between the two so that credits made available by the people in the State are not denied to them for development schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Available data regarding deposits and advances of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Jammu & Kashmir as at the end of December 1980, 1981 and 1982 and March 1983 and their investments in the securities of the State Government and their associate bodies as at the end of March 1981 and 1982 are set out in the table below :

Deposits, Advances, Investments, Credit : Deposit Ratio and Credit + Investment : Deposit Ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Jammu & Kashmir

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	As at the end of				March	

	1980	1981	1982	1983		
1. Deposits	376	389	475	475		
2. Advances	115	180	228	223		
3. Investments*	46	56	N.A.	N.A.		
4. C : D Ratio (%)	30.7	46.1	47.9	48.8		
5. C+I : D Ratio (%)	42.8	60.7	N.A.	N.A.		

*March of the following year.

N.A. : Not available.

Credit : deposit ratio in any area represents only a mathematical relationship between deposits and advances of branches in that area and is not an indication of adequacy or otherwise of the credit deployed in that area. Besides, the ratio in particular State is influenced by several factors such as rate of savings, development of banking and other institutional infrastructure, existence of other institutions for meeting credit requirements of the people and the level of credit deployment which is determined by development of the local economy, particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry. This in turn is determined by factors such as availability of infrastructural facilities, availability of raw materials, proximity to market, industrial climate etc. These cannot be influenced by mere extension of credit support. Banks have, however, been advised to endeavour to provide credit support to all identified viable schemes in the sphere of priority sectors. The outstanding advances of the public sector banks in these sectors in the State of Jammu & Kashmir have increased from Rs. 30 lakhs in June 1969 to Rs. 68.6 crores in December 1982.

Loss to National Textile Corporation

*99. SHRI N.E. HORO :

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation will end the year 1983-84 with a projected loss of Rs. 63.82 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1982-1983 total losses of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 97.43 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

estimated that the loss of the NTC mills during 1983-84 will be around Rs. 68 crores.

(b) During 1982-83, NTC suffered a net loss of Rs. 78.05 crores.

(c) The main reasons for losses are as under :—

- (i) Old and obsolete machinery in most of the mills;
- (ii) under-utilisation of installed capacity due to power shortage;
- (iii) increase in prices of cotton and other inputs;
- (iv) increase in wages on account of increase in dearness allowance;
- (v) recession in cloth and yarn market; and
- (vi) strike in Bombay mills during 1982-83.

Competent Authorities for Signing the Orders of Suspension, Appointment of Inquiring Authorities Etc.

924. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only competent authorities can sign the orders of suspension, appointment of inquiring authority and presenting officers, increase or decrease in the subsistence allowance, charge-sheet, etc., and these orders have the attributes of a judicial order;

(b) if so, the details of the competent authorities who can sign the above orders in his Ministry and the Armed Forces Headquarters; and the reasons

why such orders are at present being signed by authorities not competent to sign them;

(c) whether non-reasoned and non-speaking orders are issued in quasi-judicial matters by lower authorities and the laid down time-limit in finalising the disciplinary cases and appeals are not adhered to; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof and details of steps taken to ensure compliance of the orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on the subject ?

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

(b) Details of the competent authorities in respect of the Ministry of Defence are furnished in the Annexures 'A' and 'B' laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 7785/84). Orders are signed by the authorities so designated as per details given in the annexures referred to.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The rules do not lay down any statutory time limit for finalising the disciplinary cases. However, in the interest of dispensing quick justice, instructions have been issued by different authorities including Department of Personnel & A.R. that the disciplinary cases should be finalised within one year from the date of their initiation. Every effort is made to stick to this time limit.

News-item Captioned "IAF Lid on MIG-23 Crashes"

925. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH

KASHYAP :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been

drawn to the news-item captioned "IAF lid on MIG-23 'crashes' appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi of 17 January, 1984;

(b) if so, how far this matter was linked with the Larkins' spy scandal;

(c) whether Government have come to any conclusion about the possible causes of "flight accidents" after studying the Report of the special high power team appointed to look into this affair; and

(d) if so, what and how it is proposed to prevent such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news report, is, however, without any basis. So far, there has been only one fatal accident involving Mig-23. This accident, which occurred last year, was due to bird strike and resulted in loss of life one IAF officer.

(b) There is nothing to suggest any link between this accident and the affairs relating to retired Air Vice Marshal Larkins.

(c) and (d) Action to implement all major recommendations of La Fontaine Committee on flight safety have already been taken.

Import of King Prawn by E.E.C. Countries

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

(a) whether four E.E.C. countries have suspended imports of king prawns from India due to poor quality and failure of quality control set-up; and

(a) whether Government have investigated the matter and fixed responsibility in the matter, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Due to the death of 14 persons in Holland, because of shigella bacillus dysentery, suspected to have been caused by the consumption of cooked and peeled shrimps, three EEC countries namely Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany and France had banned import of shrimps from all over the world including India. India is not exporting cooked and peeled shrimps to any of the EEC countries nor has any complaint been received recently about the quality of Indian shrimps exported to EEC countries. However, the ban has since been lifted.

World Bank Loan for Development of Forest and Irrigation Project in Karnataka

927. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank had announced interest free loan for development of forest and implementation of irrigation projects in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Two agreements have recently been executed by India with International Development Association (IDA) on 8 February, 1984 under which IDA would give two credits of SDRs 25.6 million and SDRs 29.4 million for implementation of (a) a Social Forestry Project in Karnataka and (b) Rainfed Areas Watershed Development Project in the State of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, respectively. These are in addition to the two on-going projects (i) Karnataka Irrigation Project and (ii) Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project for development of irrigation facilities, already under implementation in Karnataka since 1978 and 1981 for which IDA had extended two credits of \$ 117.64 million and \$ 54.00 million

respectively. All the credits have been made available to India at IDA's standard terms of lending i.e. they will carry no interest and will have to be repaid in 50 years including 10 years of grace. However, a service charge of 0.75% p.a. will have to be paid on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(b) under the Karnataka Social Forestry Project, tree plantations would be established on 150,000 ha in Karnataka over a period of 5 years which would augment supplies of fuel, timber, fodder, bamboo and other forest products. The Rainfed Areas Watershed Development Project would be implemented over a period of seven years and its components include soil & water conservation measures, improved crop and range-land husbandry practices, etc. The on-going Karnataka Irrigation Project which is likely to be completed by March 1985 would finance construction of dams canals and irrigation distribution system in the State and the Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project which is likely to be completed in March 1986 would finance construction of new tank irrigation project throughout the State, estimated to irrigate some 25,000 ha.

Bundles of Air India calendars detained in Saudi Arabia and others Gulf countries

928. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabian Government detained all bundles of Air India calenders ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present position about those calenders; and

(d) whether other Gulf countries have also detained such calenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) One consignment of 2,400 calendars of Air India for the year 1984 for Dhahran in Saudi Arabia was detained.

(b) The Censor authorities of Saudi Arabia objected to the release of the calendars for public distribution and exhibition.

(c) Saudi Customs permitted re-export of this consignment of calendars back to India. This was re-exported into Bombay and utilised for distribution elsewhere.

(d) No. Sir.

Discussions Held between India and Sri Lanka

929. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Additional Secretary in his Ministry had led a delegation to Sri Lanka to promote bilateral exchanges between Indian and Shri Lankan tea planters and Research Associations; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a), Yes Sir.

(b) The two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest for the progress and development of the Tea Industry in the two countries as well as the global situation. It was agreed that consultations at Government level and exchanges between trade and industry as well as Research and Development Institutions of the two countries should be regular.

Investigations into Complaints and Procedures followed by Chatra-gobroura Vishnupur Branches of Regional Rural Banks

930. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3949 on 15 December, 1983 regarding Non-Payment of sanctioned loan by Chatra-Gobroura, Vishnupur branches of Regional Rural Banks and state :

(a) whether thorough investigation into the complaints and procedures followed by Chatra-Gobroura, Vishnupur, Manmohan and other branches under Madhubani Regional Rural Bank including the payments made for irrigational tube-wells existing on paper in Khajouli block and elsewhere has, since, been completed and responsibilities; fixed

(b) if so, the details thereabout and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, causes of delay and any time limit for completing the investigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was asked to undertake a through investigation into Gobroura, Vishnupur and Manmohan branches of Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank alleging issuance of notices for instalments of undisbursed loans, sanction and disbursal of loans for fake tubewells and also the procedures followed by the above branches. A preliminary report has been received from NABARD. It is reported by NABARD that its enquiry reveals that the report regarding fake tubewells is not borne out by facts. Out of the 14 proposals sanctioned by the 5 branches of Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank for tubewells, 12 tube-wells were found in working condition and the subsidy is reported to have been released by the

DRDA on the basis of certificates issued by Block authorities after verification of the end use of the credit extended by the RRB. In one case the borrower insisted on disbursement in cash and hence could not be financed and in the other case sinking of big tube well was not successful. As regards complaint about issuance of notices for repayment of undisbursed loans, it is reported that there was one such instance which had happened due to negligence of branch staff. NABARD is advising the RRB to take appropriate disciplinary action against the erring officials. With regard to systems and procedures followed by the RRB, NABARD has directed its Regional Office at Patna to undertake a study in a few other RRBs in the area so that suitable guidelines could be issued to all concerned.

**Financial Jam in Indian Banks
in U.K.**

931. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several Indian banks in the U.K. are in a financial jam and have accumulated liabilities running into several hundred crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the full details in this respect;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that some of these banks advanced money to businessmen of Indian origin trading with their world countries such as Nigeria and Sudan against inadequate securities; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter and the action taken against the officers of these banks responsible for this state of affairs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) to (d) In accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the nationalised banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the information relating to or affairs of a constituent cannot be divulged. However, it may be stated that the Reserve Bank of India is looking into the matter and suitable action will be taken based on the outcome of the enquiry.

Circulation of Fake 100-Rupee Notes

932. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fake 100-rupee currency notes are still in circulation;

(b) the number and other particulars of persons arrested engaged in printing and circulating fake currency notes;

(c) the number of fake currency notes seized so far in the current financial year; and

(d) the steps taken to educate the people to identify fake currency notes through mass media?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) Reports of detection of counterfeit notes of Rs. 100 denomination continue to be received by the Central Bureau of Investigation from States and Union Territories, which suggest that such notes are still in circulation.

(b) and (c) The Central Bureau of

Investigation have reported that during the current financial year (upto 31st January, 1984), 94 persons have been arrested and 13424 notes of Rs. 100 denomination have been recovered/seized in various States/Union Territories.

(d) The following steps are taken by the Government in this regard :

- (i) Particulars about issues of new series of notes are circulated to all States/Union Territories and the Reserve Bank of India publishes these details in newspapers.
- (ii) Publicity is given by CBI and States / Union Territories through newspapers to cases of detection of counterfeit notes, series involved, modus operandi, etc. followed by counterfeiters.

Government have considered the question of publicising the security features built into the currency notes for educating the public. However, this is regarded to be somewhat counter-productive. Thus, while all precautionary measures are being taken and the existing arrangements tightened, Government have preferred to exercise restraint so as not to scare the public and shake their confidence in the acceptability of currency notes.

Unsatisfactory Catering Service of AI & IA

933. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the catering service of Air India and the Indian Airlines is not satisfactory;

(b) whether vegetarians do not get fair deal from the Airlines; and

(c) the details of meals served to the vegetarians by the airlines and the schemes for improvement in the standard of vegetarian meals ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines obtained its food supplies for inflight services from reputed hotellers/caterers/flight kitchens. A statement giving the menu of the various types of vegetarian meals served on their flights, is attached. Air-India also secure their food supplies from reputed caterers at various stations which varies from station to station. It is the constant endeavour of both Indian Airlines and Air India to provide good quality of food on flights. The menu for meals is reviewed periodically.

Statement

INDIAN AIRLINES

Breakfast Menus for Airlines/B-737 Flights

Vegetarian

Weight

A.	Fruit Juice (Chilled)	140 ml.
	Idly 1 No. Medu Wada 1 No.	40 gms.
	Mint chutney	20 gms.
	Croissant	50 gms.
	Jam	15 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.

Vegetarian		Weight
	Fruit compote	100 gms.
B.	Fruit juice	140 ml.
	Vegetable cutlet 2 nos.	100 gms.
	Tomato sauce	15 gms.
	Brieche	50 gms.
	Marmalade	15 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.
	Fruit compote	100 gms.
C.	Fruit juice	140 ml.
	Poori (3 nos.)	60 gms.
	Aloo bhaji	60 gms.
	Croissant	50 gms.
	Jam	15 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.
	Fruit compote	100 gms.
	Pickles	15 gms.
D.	Fruit juice	140 ml.
	Uppma	110 gms.
	Mint chutney	20 gms.
	Brioc-he	50 gms.
	Marmalade	15 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.
	Fruit compote	100 gms.

Lunch/Dinner Menu for Airbus/Boeing Aircraft

Vegetarian		Weight
I.	Paneer Kofta Curry	120 gms.
	Peas Pullao	120 gms.
	Green Salad	100 gms.
	Romali Roti	40 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.
	Hot/Sweet pickle	15 gms.
	Ice cream	100 gms.
II.	Paneer Makhani	120 gms.
	Vegetable Pullao	120 gms.
	Dahi wada	100 gms.
	Romali Roti	40 gms.

Vegetarian		Weight
Butter chiplet		10 gms.
Pickles		15 gms.
Ice Cream		100 gms.
III.	Saag Paneer	120 gms.
	Kashmiri Pullao	120 gms.
	Seasonal salad	100 gms.
	Romali Roti	40 gms.
	Pickles	15 gms.
	Ice cream	100 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.
IV.	Chashew—Mushroom Curry	120 gms.
	Navratan pullao	120 gms.
	Dahi Bhalla	100 gms.
	Romali Roti	40 gms.
	Pickles	15 gms.
	Ice cream	100 gms.
	Butter chiplet	10 gms.

Breakfast for Turbo-Prop.

Vegetarian		GMS.
(A)	1. Fruit juice	140 ml.
	2. Cheese tart	50 gms.
	3. Croissant	50 gms.
	4. Jam	15 gms.
	5. Butter	10 gms.
	6. Fruit compote	100 gms.
(B)	1. Fruit juice	140 ml.
	2. Walnut sable	50 gms.
	3. Brioche	50 gms.
	4. Marmalade	15 gms.
	5. Butter	10 gms.
	6. Fruit compote	100 gms.
(C)	1. Fruit juice	140 ml.
	2. Cheese patty	50 gms.
	3. Croissant	50 gms.
	4. Jam	15 gms.
	5. Butter	10 gms.
	6. Fruit compote	100 gms.

Vegetarian

GMS

(D)	1. Fruit juice	140 ml.
	2. Cheese vol-au-vent	50 gms.
	3. Brioche	50 gms.
	4. Marmalade	15 gms.
	5. Butter	10 gms.
	6. Fruit compote	100 gms.

High Tea Menu for Airbus/B-737

I.	Dal stuffed alu tiki	60 gms.
	Cashew tart	50 gms.
	IA Sweet biscuits (Bourn Bon)	
	Tomato Sauce	15 gms.
II.	Cheese & Vegetable cutlet	
	or	
	Paneer puffs	60 gms.
	Lemon tart	50 gms.
	IA Sweet biscuits (Orange Delite)	
	Tomato sauce	15 gms.
III.	Vegetable somosa	60 gms.
	Cheese tart	50 gms.
	IA sweet biscuits (crack jack)	
	Tomato sauce	15 gms.
IV.	Peas & mushroom	
	vol-au-vent	50 gms.
	Walnut stable	50 gms.
	IA sweet biscuit (coconut cookies)	
	Tomato ketchup	15 gms.

Snacks for Tubro-Prop.

Vegetarian

GMS.

A.	Cheese & Pincapple salad	100
	Cheese s/w	80
	Mushroom vol-au-vent	50
	Tomato sauce	20
	Fruit trifle or ice cream	100

Vegetarian	GMS
B. Baked beans & panir salad	100
Cheese s/w	80
Walnut sable	50
Tomato sauce	20
Shahi tukra or ice cream	100
 C. Waldorf salad	 100
Tomato s/w	80
Cheese straws	50
Tomato	20
Pears with hot chocolate	100
 D. Bean Sprouts with fresh panir	 100
Cheese Burger roll	80
Cheese straw	50
Tomato sauce	20
Rasmalai or ice cream	100

Vacant Posts of Chairman in Six Nationalised Banks

934, SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Chairmen of six nationalised banks are lying vacant; and

(b) if so, what stands in the way of those posts being filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The posts of the Chairmen and Managing Directors of three nationalised banks, namely, Oriental Bank of Commerce, New Bank of India and Syndicate Bank are vacant at present. Action to fill these posts is in progress.

Pay Structure of Employees of Gramin Banks Vis-A-Vis Commercial Banks

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

(a) whether the employees of Gramin Banks are to perform same functions as being performed by the employees of commercial banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the pay structure of Gramin Banks employees have been equated to State Government employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The regional rural banks have been set up with limited jurisdiction to provide credit to a restricted clientele in rural areas such as small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs etc. having

an annual income of not more than Rs. 6500/-.

Since the objective of these institutions is to serve weaker sections of the rural community, it is felt necessary to relate source of recruitment as also the pay and allowances of the employees etc. to the environment in which these banks are working so that they are able to develop a local, low cost profile.

For this purpose it has been specifically laid down in section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 that the remuneration of the officers and other employees of such banks would be determined by the Central Government having due regard to the salary structure of the employees of the State Government (or of a local authority) of comparable level and status. The basic premise of the scheme of setting up Regional Rural Banks will be knocked out if the pay structure of the employees of the regional rural banks is to be on par with that of the commercial banks.

Effectiveness of S.T.C.

936. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Nylon yarn spinners have been thwarting the attempts of the State Trading Corporation to expand its basket of foreign suppliers of caprolactum, as per news-item appeared in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi of 13 January, 1984 under the caption 'Business Notes'; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the effectiveness of the State Trading Corporation is not reduced when such pressures are being placed on it by influential industry lobbies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Nylon yarn spinners who are the actual users of caprolactum have been reluctant to accept the caprolactum from new/additional sources on the plea that material offered by such sources has not been used and tried in past by them. It has, however, been possible for STC to add, during the course of the year, two new and additional sources of supply for this item.

(b) Efforts by STC are continuing to further enlarge the supply base for caprolactum.

राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3(3) का क्रियान्वयन

937. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को क, ख और ग तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क, ख और ग राज्यों में स्थित उनके मन्त्रालय, विभागों, संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्वित की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार एवं वर्ष-वार अंदरूनी क्या है ;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी 14 मुद्दों को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (धी खुशीद श्रालम खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना अनुलग्नक 1, 2 और 3 में विवरणों में दी गई है। सभा-पटल पर रखा गया। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। वेखिए संख्या एल०टी० 7786/84]। इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े रेल सुरक्षा आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 में और वायुदूत द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 और वर्ष 1982-83 में नहीं रखे गए थे। तथापि वे अब ये आंकड़े रख रहे हैं। इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि यद्यपि उक्त संगठन में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को सामान्य रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, परन्तु उसमें अपेक्षित आंकड़े नहीं रखे गए हैं। उक्त संगठन को एसा करने के निदेश दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन में पिछले वर्षों में पर्याप्त सुधार और वृद्धि हुई है। प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन में कुछ कमी रही है। हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टिप्पण और आलेखन का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए हिन्दी कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की जा रही हैं। राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की आवश्यकताओं के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की बैठकों में नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति का विभिन्न संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और नियमों से मन्त्रालय में प्राप्त तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों के जरिए भी प्रबोधन किया जाता है, इन रिपोर्टों की जांच की जाती है और उनमें रही हुई कमियों को सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए सम्बन्धित कार्यालय के ध्यान में लाया जाता है। मन्त्रालय और सभी सम्बद्ध अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और नियमों के मुख्यालयों में राजभाषा निरीक्षण दल बनाए गए हैं। ये दल राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए अपने कार्यालयों का आवधिक रूप से निरीक्षण करते हैं।

Giving Full Excise Duty Exemption to Cross Reeled Hank Yarn

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken up with the Finance Ministry the question of giving full excise duty exemption to cross reeled hank yarn used by the State Handloom Co-operative Agency Societies or State Handloom Development Corporations; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the demand and policy decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand for cross reeled hank yarn comes mostly from Maharashtra, U.P. and some part of West Bengal. With effect from 1-3-1984 the basic excise duty on such yarn has been reduced.

Business Secured by Ashok Travels and Tours

939. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of business secured by Ashok Travels & Tours in the marketing of ITDC properties and services during the period from 1 April, to 31 December, 1983;

(b) the volume of bookings secured by it for private hotels and total amount of commission earned thereon during the aforesaid period; and

(c) whether it has started Indian Airlines ticketing and international airlines bookings; and if not, when these are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) During the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1983, Ashok Travels & Tours (ATT) of ITDC secured business amounting Rs. 46.90 lakhs and bookings for private hotels to the tune of Rs. 3.87 lakhs earning thereon a commission of Rs. 39,250/-.

(c) Staff has been imparted training in ticketing and the work will start as soon as ticketing stock is received from the Indian Airlines. International Airlines bookings will be undertaken after International Air-Transport Association's recognition has been received for which ATT will apply shortly.

Opening of Sainik Schools in States/ Union Territories

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

(a) whether any State/Union Territory has approached Government for sanction of any Sainik School during the year 1983-84 or for 1984-85;

(b) if so, the names of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations and the sites selected for this purpose by them;

(c) the decision taken by Government on the demand; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Two requestes were received from the Government of Rajasthan, one during 1983-84 and another in 1984-85. A reply was sent that if the State Government is prepared to meet the requirements for opening of a second Sainik School in accordance with existing scheme, necessary confirmation may be furnished to the Ministry of Defence. No further reply has been received from the State Government.

तितलियों, बन्दरों, मेंढ़कों आदि का नियंत्रित

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

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में तितलियों के नियंत्रित से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको तितलियों का नियंत्रित किया गया; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान बन्दरों, मेंढ़कों और मानवीय अस्थिपिंजरों के नियंत्रित से कितनी आय हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) और (ख) : बन्दरों के नियंत्रित पर 1977 से रोक है इसलिये बन्दरों का कोई नियंत्रित नहीं किया गया। विशिष्ट, वैज्ञानिक अथवा प्राणि विज्ञान सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिये पर्यावरण विभाग की शिफारिश को छोड़कर तितलियों

के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं है। 1980-81 से 1982-83 तक पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तितलियों का कोई निर्यात नहीं किया गया। खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत जीवित मेंढकों के निर्यात की अनुमति है जब कि मानव कंकाल तथा उनके हिस्से पुलिस प्रमाणपत्र तथा विदेशी खरीदारों से भी एक प्रमाणपत्र, कि मानव कंकालों की केवल जीव-विज्ञान तथा चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिये आवश्यकता है, प्रस्तुत किये जाने पर अनुमति दी जाती है। जीवित मेंढकों तथा मानव कंकालों के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि इन मदों को मांथली स्टेस्टिक्स आफ दी फारेन ट्रैड आफ इन्डिया में अलग से वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाता है।

Proposal to Increase the Production of Polyester Cotton Blended Shirting Cloth by Mills Under N.T.C.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the production of polyester cotton blended shirting cloth by mills under the National Textile Corporation for weaker sections of the society; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from National Textile Corporation Ltd., for increasing the present production level of polyester cotton blended controlled cloth shirting from 8 million sq.metres during 1983-84 to 25 million sq.metres during 1984-85. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Cases Against M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries, Ghaziabad

943. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of cases of M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries Limited, Ghaziabad, in departmental proceedings in which Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur, imposed penalty of Rs. one crore besides duty and redemption fine in 1978;

(b) whether prosecution u/s 9 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 against the above company and its Directors was launched; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if launched, the present stage in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the case against M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad for producing and removing carbon dioxide gas without payment of Central Excise duty and following excise formalities. M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd. filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court against the adjudication order passed by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur in 1978. As per the directions of the court, the Company filed an appeal against the adjudication order to the Central Board of Excise and Customs which was disposed of. After order-in-appeal, the Company again moved the court. The writ petition at present is pending hearing in the Delhi High Court.

(b) and (c) No prosecution u/s 9 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 has been launched against the company and its Directors in view of the writ petition filed by the company in the Delhi High Court.

Reward to Informers of Tax Evaders

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has increased the final reward

for informers upto Rs. 2 lakhs and introduce new incentives in its efforts to trap tax evaders ;

(b) if so, whether the new scheme came into force on October 1 last year;

(c) if so, whether under the old scheme, only Rs. 10,000/- were to be rewarded to informers as final payment without the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(d) if so, to what extent the scheme which was introduced in October, has been helpful, the main reasons for increasing the final reward for informers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In the old scheme, reward up to Rs. 50,000/- could be sanctioned by the appropriate authority without the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(d) The guidelines have been modified to encourage flow of information from informers and to expedite payment of a more substantial amount on an interim basis in really deserving cases. It is too early to state to what extent the new scheme has been successful.

Inquiry Proceedings into the Death of Army Jawan of Sikh Regiment

945. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the court of inquiry proceedings into the death of an army jawan of Sikh Regiment indicting six army officers including the commanding officer of the unit has been examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the punishment given to the indicted officers;

(d) whether the bereaved family has been compensated adequately and arrangements made that the widow or the parents of the deceased jawan do not suffer in their lifetime ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes and as prescribed under the Army Rules, a Summary of Evidence is now in progress. It will therefore not be desirable to divulge the details of the enquiry report at this stage as it has to be proved legally as required under the provision of military law.

(c) In view of (a) and (b), the question does not arise.

(d) A sum of Rs. 55,000/- has already been paid to the widow of Sep. Sital Singh as the insurance amount, under the Army Group Insurance Scheme. Further, action is in hand for the finalisation of pensionary benefits admissible to the family.

Violation of Statutory Limit of Production in Hank Yarn

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

(a) whether it is a fact that weavers and growers co-operative spinning mills are producing below 25 per cent of yarn production into hanks thus violating the statutory limit of 50 per cent production in hanks; and

(b) if so, names of the mills which have violated the statutory limit in production of hank yarn for handloom sector and action taken against them by Government, millwise and yearwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASRAR) : (a) No, Sir. The weavers and growers co-operative spinning mills are not violating

the statutory limit of 50% production in hanks. However, 5 spinning mills which are co-operatives of powerloom weavers have been exempted from the statutory hank yaru obligation.

(b) Does not arise.

Professional Approach in Financial Matters

947. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he desires professional approach in financial matters as per his recent address at the Conference of Chief Controllers and Controllers of Accounts at New Delhi; (Times of India of 4 February, 1984);

(b) whether as a first step in this direction, he will put professionals in all key positions in his Ministry rather than IAS generalists; and

(c) whether for this purpose, Government will induct Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants and MBAs, etc. in his Ministry and spare IAS for their law and order and revenue jobs in the Districts and the States, etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) In his inaugural address at the Conference of the Chief Controllers and Controllers of Accounts on 3-2-1984 Finance Minister had stated that 'in order that the accounting organisation is able to meet the increasing challenges of the complexities of Government accounting as an aid to management, it is necessary that the entire organisation is manned by skilled and professional people.'

There are already a number of professionals like Economists and Cost Accountants in the various positions in the Ministry of Finance. Incumbent of every post in the Ministry is selected on the basis of his qualification and

experience and not on the basis of his service affiliation.

सार्वजनिक उपक्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी मार्ग निर्देशों के बारे में मजदूर संगठनों के नेताओं के प्रस्ताव

948. SHRI RAMPRASAD AGRHIBAWAR : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) सार्वजनिक उपक्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी मार्गनिर्देशों के बारे में मजदूर संगठनों के नेताओं द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव और मांगे क्या हैं, और

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा जारी किये गये मार्ग-निर्देशों के बारे में मजदूर संघों के नेताओं से हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव एवं मांगे प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता।

Loans Advanced for Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth in M.P.

949. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nationalised banks advancing loans for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth in the country;

(b) the names of the banks providing such loans under the above scheme in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the target set by Government in advancing loans in Madhya Pradesh for

the financial year ending 1983-84 to the uneducated unemployed youths under the above scheme;

(d) the actual loans advanced during that period in M.P. under that scheme; and

(e) the details of the number of unemployed youths provided with such loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) All the Scheduled Commercial banks, other than Regional Rural Banks and foreign banks, have been advised to give loans to eligible beneficiaries under the Scheme. All such banks operating in Madhya Pradesh are expected to provide credit to the educated unemployed youth under the Scheme.

(c) State-wise targets are in terms of number of beneficiaries and not amount of loan. In Madhya Pradesh 17,500 such persons have to be provided bank assistance during the year 1983-84 under this Scheme.

(d) and (e) As per the provisional information available as at the end of 31-1-1984 1309 persons in Madhya Pradesh had been sanctioned loan assistance amounting to Rs. 2.24 crores.

**नीचीमन कम्पनी पर छापे में
काला धन पकड़ा जाना**

950. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने नीचीमन कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 503, सूर्य किरण बिल्डिंग, कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली पर छापा मार कर काला धन पकड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना काला धन पकड़ा गया;

(ग) क्या इस काले धन की जानकारी देने वाले व्यक्ति को 10% पुरस्कार दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो पुरस्कार की राशि कितनी है; और

(ड.) यदि कोई पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) : आयकर विभाग द्वारा कोई छापा नहीं मारा गया था। फिर भी प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने इस कम्पनी पर 8-5-1979 को छापा मारा था।

(ग) से (ड०) : प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा छापा मारने के बाद मुखबिर ने कुछ उपयोगी सूचनाएँ दी थीं जिनसे अतिरिक्त आयकर की वसूली हुई थी। मामले की वस्तु-स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मुखबिर को 5,000 हजार रु० का तदर्थ पुरस्कार दिया गया था।

Suspension of Employees in Ministry of Defence

951. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the implementation of assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 3489 on 12-8-1983 regarding suspension of employees and state :

(a) whether the suspension of the employees was warranted under the rules and the purpose could not be served by sending them on leave or by transferring them;

(b) whether the cases of suspension were reviewed periodically to ensure that public servants were not kept under suspension for unduly long periods and where continued suspension was really necessary, decisions communicated to the employees concerned;

(c) whether the final decision on the inquiry report were held up in some cases as long as between three to six months and copies of inquiry reports not given; and

(d) the number of disciplinary cases still pending finalisation together with reasons for delay in their finalisation and details of steps taken to expedite their finalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Suspension of employees is resorted to only in accordance with the rules.

(b) Cases of individuals under suspension are reviewed in accordance with the proviso to Fundamental Rule 53(1).

(c) Decision on disciplinary cases is taken by competent authorities as expeditiously as possible and copies of inquiry reports are given to the Government servants concerned where required under the rules.

(d) Out of 38 cases mentioned in the implementation of assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 3489 on 12.8.1983, 28 cases have been finalised. Out of the remaining ten cases, seven are under trial in various courts, two are under examination at present and in the third case a de-novo inquiry has been ordered.

Conversion of Army Primary Schools into Central Schools

952. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that his Ministry is going to convert army primary schools into Central Schools ?

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

No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Proposed Heavy Armoured Vehical Factory in Tamil Nadu

953. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a Heavy Armoured Vehicle Factory in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether any Defence Ministry team visited Tamil Nadu in this connection; and

(c) at what stage the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) A committee has been constituted by the Government to inspect sites for planning and selection of a suitable site for manufacture of Armoured vehicles. A decision would be taken on receipt of the Committee's recommendations in this regard in due course, keeping in view the various factors.

Default in Repayment of Loans Taken by Big Farmers from Financial Institutions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development lends support to the widely held belief that big farmers tended to default on repayment of loans taken from financial institutions more frequently than small and marginal farmers;

(b) the average percentage of wilful defaulters to the total number of defaulters;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the study lists several procedural deficiencies on the part of financial institutions; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome the procedural deficiencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) NABARD had entrusted quick sample studies in nine States, which included seven States with poor recovery and two States with better recovery performance, to selected research institutions. The

main purpose of the study was to enquire into the reasons for good and poor recovery, of both short term and long term institutional credit. Each study was based on a sample of about 100 defaulters and about 50 non-defaulters, the latter to serve as a control. The results of the studies in seven States with poor recovery have shown that the percentage of small and marginal farmer defaulters to total defaulters varies from 27% (Nadia, West Bengal) to 58% (Baroda, Gujarat) between the districts.

(b) The studies also examined the extent of wilful default among the sample defaulters. For the purpose of the study, wilful default was defined as a situation where the defaulter had a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to enable him to repay the loan instalment but for one reason or the other did not make the payment. On this basis the proportion of wilful defaulters to all the defaulters ranged between 31% in Baroda (Gujarat) and 100% in Shimoga (Karnataka).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Guidelines for taking corrective steps for regularising the position on a case by case analysis of each category of the defaulter borrowers and providing necessary relief to deserving ones have been issued to the State Governments and SLDBs. NABARD is in constant touch with the financing institutions for improving the quality of lending and to improve recovery performance. Efforts are regularly being made to rectify the deficiencies in policies and procedures.

Nationalised Banks in Jammu and Kashmir

955. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nationalised banks operating in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) their value of deposite created from within the State during first January, 1983 to 31st December, 1983, bank-wise; and

(c) their total investment in Jammu and Kashmir State bank-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of India and State Bank of Patiala in the S.B.I. Group and all the Nationalised Banks except Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank are operating in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Besides these, 3 Regional Rural Banks viz. Jammu Rural Bank, Ellaquai Dehati Bank and Kamraz Rural Bank are operating there.

(b) and (c) Readily available data on deposits and advances of banks in different States relating to March, 1983 and available for bank-groups i.e. S.B.I. Group, 14 Nationalised Banks, 6 Nationalised Banks, Regional Rural Banks, other scheduled commercial banks and all scheduled commercial banks, is set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Bank Group-wise deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks in Jammu & Kashmir as at the end of March 1983

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bank Groups	Deposits (Rs.)	Advance (Rs.)
I. S.B.I. Group	8561	3471
II. 14 Nationalised Banks-Group-I	13599	5595

1	2	3	4
III.	6 Nationalised Banks*-Group-II	1903	608
IV.	Regional Rural Banks	1094	591
V.	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	20566	12076
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	42723	22340

Notes : 1. *Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank do not have any branch in Jammu & Kashmir State

2. Data are provisional.

3. In addition to advances, banks also invest funds in the securities of the State Govt. and in the bonds and debentures of their associated bodies. Available data for March 1982 shows that all scheduled commercial banks had Rs. 55.9 crores of such investment in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Recommendations of the National Seminar on Rubber

957. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the National Seminar on Rubber held at Delhi on 10th September, 1983; and

(b) the reaction of Government on those recommendations and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No formal resolution was passed at the Seminar making recommendations to the Government;

(b) Does not arise.

Claims Pending Before Central Insurance Companies

958. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the company-wise and period-wise break-up of claims pending before General Insurance Companies for the several types of business they do together with amounts in claims pending for over 6 months and pending for over 12 months; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the general insurance business is developed to the best advantage of the community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) (i) Company-wise and period-wise details

of number of claims pending with General Insurance Companies as on 31st December, 1982 are given below :—

Name of Company	Pendency			Total
	Less than six months	Six months to one year	More than one year	
National	49331	19194	31215	99740
New India	42664	22593	38701	103958
Oriental	43368	21604	36352	101324
United India	62685	23626	34104	120415

(ii) The amounts of claims pending for over 6 months as on 31-12-1982 are as under :—

Name of Company	Amounts of claims pending for	
	6 to 12 months	Over 12 months
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
National	24,38	54,62
New India	54,88	57,77
Oriental	28,21	73,69
United India	29,24	53,50

(b) After the nationalisation of general insurance business, the organisational structure of the industry has been expended considerably and the total number of offices which existed at the end of 1983 was over 1750. Concerted efforts are being made to open new offices in the areas which did not have any offices so far and spread general insurance to rural areas. A number of schemes to develop non-traditional business are being implemented to suit the requirements of different sections of the community such as cattle insurance, agricultural pumpset insurance, fishermen personal accident cover, etc. In order to make these schemes more economical to the community, the insurance business under them is also being written on group basis, in association with the State Governments. The premium rate structure is also being

reviewed in the light of experience gained and wherever possible benefit of revised rates is passed on to the insureds.

एशियाई खेलों आदि पर हुये व्यय का विकास परियोजनाओं पर प्रभाव

959. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री डी० वी० कुलन्दईवेलु : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष के दौरान एशियाई खेल, निर्गुट देशों के सम्मेलन और राष्ट्रमंडल देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों की बैठक आयोजित की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए अलग-अलग कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ग) उन पर वास्तव में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई, और

(घ) क्या उन पर किए गए व्यय से देश की विकास परियोजनाओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) जबकि नवें एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1982 में किया गया था, सातवें गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन और राष्ट्रमंडल सरकारों के अध्यक्षों की बैठकों का आयोजन क्रमशः मार्च, 1983 और नवम्बर, 1983 में किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1982 में आयोजित किए गए नवें एशियाई खेलों के लेखाओं का सभी सम्बन्धित एजेंसियों द्वारा अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से संकलन नहीं किया गया है । 30.9.1983 तक एशियाई खेलों पर खेल विभाग में दर्ज किया गया कुल व्यय 62.43 करोड़ रुपये था । वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार नवें एशियाई खेलों पर किया गया कुल व्यय 67 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

सातवें गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन पर लगभग 26.44 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किया गया है । फिर भी कुल व्यय 30 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक होने की आशा नहीं है और इसमें स्थायी प्रकार के आधार भूत ढांचे का निर्माण करने में किया गया 17 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय भी शामिल है ।

राष्ट्रमंडल सरकारों के अध्यक्षों की बैठक के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनु-मोदित कुल व्यय 7.83 करोड़ रुपये है । चूंकि

इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मंत्रालयों/विभागों को व्यवस्था करनी थी इसलिए इस पर वास्तव में किए गए व्यय को अभी एकत्रित किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Applicability of Pension Scheme to Pensioners Irrespective of Their Retirement

960. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in spite of the Supreme Court having said categorically that those who retire earlier cannot be worse off than those who retire later and that whenever the pension scheme is liberalised, it should be made applicable to all pensioners irrespective of their date of retirement; and

(b) the reason why this Ministry has not acted accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court, in a judgement delivered on 17-12-1982, had held that employees governed by Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 who retired before 31-3-1979 are also eligible for pensionary benefits subsequently given by the Government to those retiring on or after 31-3-1979. The Government have already issued necessary orders to implement the judgement in respect of Civil pensioners on 22-10-1983 and in respect of Defence pensioners on 22-11-1983 and 3-12-1983.

Bad Debts of Nationalised Banks

962. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of bad debts of the nationalised banks till the year ending 1982-83; and

(b). whether any Ministerial enquiry has been conducted to find out the causes for so much bad debt and fix the responsibility for it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A certain amount of risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks. Commercial banks including all nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately unrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. According to the forms of balance-sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In view of this, information in this regard cannot be divulged.

The operation of public sector banks is continually kept under review both by Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. These banks have a system of continuous monitoring of individual advance at various levels of organisation. As soon as an advance show signs that it may prove difficult of recovery, the same is reviewed in detail with reference to the purpose for which the advance had been given, the nature of business and the status of borrower, availability of security, worth of borrowers/guarantors etc. On the basis of the review, steps are initiated to recover/regularies the advances. Steps taken may include attempts to nurse the unit, improve its business by diversifying its activity, enhancing the profitability etc. If such steps do not bear any fruit, advances are recalled and steps are initiated to recover the advance by having recourse to the enforcement of security or by initiating legal proceedings against the party. It is only after exhausting all these channels that the

extreme step of writing off of bad debts is taken. It has been enjoined on the Chief Executives of public sector banks that they should pay special attention to the aspect of bad and doubtful debts in their respective banks and take steps to introduce suitably early warning system so that corrective measure wherever necessary can be taken in time to ensure full recovery. In view of this, no need has been felt for any Ministerial enquiry.

**Collapse of S.T.C. Building on Janpath
New Delhi**

963. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 1st February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that 8 labourers were killed and dozen injured when the north side scaffolding of a section of the S.T.C. building under-construction on Janpath, New Delhi collapsed on the night of 31st January, 1984;

(b) if so, the details of the inquiry ;

(c) whether inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The north side scaffolding of a section of the STC building under construction fell at about 7.20 PM on 31st January 1984 during erection. The mishap caused death of 5 labourers and injury to 11 other labourers. Ten of the injured have since been discharged one is still under treatment and recovering at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

(b) to (d) In order to know the circumstances leading to the incident,

Lt. Governor, Delhi has ordered an enquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The details of the inquiry will be known only after submission of the report by the Commission.

**Action Against Contractor of S.T.C.
Building on Janpath Which Collapsed
On 31 January, 1984**

964. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what led to the collapse of the S.T.C. building under construction at the junction of Tolstoy Marg and Janpath, New Delhi on January 31, 1984;

(b) who were the contractors entrusted with the job of construction;

(c) did the contractor sub-contract the deal to any other firm, and if so, its name;

(d) what are the standard procedures to erect such scaffoldings in erection of buildings;

(e) did the concerned contractor/sub-contractor adhere to the standard procedures; and

(f) if not, what steps Government propose to take against the contractor as well as the sub-contractor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKER) : (a) There was no collapse of STC building under construction. However, the pipe scaffolding which was under erection on north side of the building collapsed on January 31, 1984.

(b) M/s Universal Consortium of Engineers (P) Limited are the Civil contractors entrusted with the job of construction of STC office building complex.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Normally, bamboo or sal-ball scaffoldings are used in the construction of buildings whereas in high rise buildings pipe scaffoldings inter-connected with couplers are used. The design of the scaffolding to be used in a particular building depends upon the type of the building and the loads which are to come on it.

(e) and (f) Lt. Governor of Delhi has ordered an inquiry into the causes of this accident and only after this inquiry is completed, will it be known whether or not the contractor adhered to the standard procedures for erection of such type of scaffolding.

Tea Declared as Essential Commodity

965. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tea has been made virtually an essential commodity under the new orders promulgated in the last week of December, 1983;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that huge quantity of stock was also lying with some hoarders;

(c) if so, whether there has been any raid or check in this regard;

(d) whether Government are aware that some adulteration (using dry-used leaves) has also been noticed; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose or have been taken in this regard to ensure that good quality tea is available to the common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir. Tea was declared as an essential commodity under orders issued on 10th February, 1978.

(b) and (c) Government have no information to this effect. However, a noti-

fication requiring registration of dealers holding stocks in excess of 1000 kgs. of tea and declaration of stocks by them has been issued. The State Governments are to implement this order and to check hoarding if any.

(d) and (e) Certain cases of adulteration of tea have come to light in raids conducted by Tea Board. The State Governments have been advised to take all necessary steps to check adulteration of tea under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Meeting Of Tripartite Committee On Dearness Allowance For Public Sector Employees

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

(a) whether several meetings of Tripartite Committee on Dearness allowance for public sector employees were held;

(b) if so, details, thereof;

(c) the points raised and suggestions made at the meetings;

(d) Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) further steps being taken to decide the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Seven meetings of the Tripartite Committee to review the formula for payment of DA to the employees of Central public sector enterprises have been held so far.

(b) to (e) : The discussion in the Tripartite Committee are continuing and it would not be in public interest to disclose the details of the same at this stage.

Counterfeit Indian Currency Activities

967. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Interpol found out the activities of certain persons in Bangkok indulging in

counterfeit currency and smuggling such counterfeit Indian currency activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of India requested the Government of Thailand for the extradition of such individuals; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Certain persons in Bangkok are said to be involved in printing and smuggling of counterfeit hundred-rupee notes. References have been made in this connection, *inter-alia*, to Interpol Headquarters. Final outcome is still awaited. No request for extradition of individuals found indulging in counterfeiting Indian currency notes has been made to the Government of Thailand so far. The Thai authorities are, however, being pressed to arrest the culprits reported to be in their country.

लीड बैंकों द्वारा बेरोजगार युवकों
को दिया गया ऋण

968. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लीड बैंकों के राजमवार नाम क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन बैंकों द्वारा लोगों को दी गई धनराशि अभी लोगों की ओर बकाया है; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में बेरोजगार युवकों को 25,000 रुपए तक ऋण दिया गया और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा पेश की गई मांग और योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और किस मानदण्ड के अन्तर्गत उनको ऋण दिए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (धीर जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) संलग्न विवरण में राज्यवार लोड जिलों का विवरण दिया गया है।

(ख) सम्भवतः प्रश्न का आशय बैंकों की अतिदेय रकमों से है। अतिदेय रकमों के बारे में सूचना केवल कृषि अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जून, 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को भारतीय अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के प्रत्यक्ष कृषि क्रृणों की मांग की तुलना में वसूली का प्रतिशत 52.1 था।

(ग) : शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के स्वरोजगार की याजना जिसके अधीन 25,000 रुपए तक की क्रृषि राशि बैंकों द्वारा दी जाती है। 10 लाख और उससे अधिक की आवादी वाले शहरों को छोड़कर

सारे देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन सभी धनधों के लिए लाभ उपलब्ध हैं जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्तम हैं। अनन्तिम उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 31 जनवरी, 1984 को विभिन्न जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों द्वारा विभिन्न बैंकों को 1,63,647 व्यक्तियों की सिफारिश की गई थी। इनमें से 21,434 व्यक्तियों को 36.57 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता संवितरित की जा चुकी थी। इस योजना के अधीन 18 वर्ष से 35 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग के कम से कम दसवीं पास सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति 25,000 रुपए तक का संयुक्त बैंक क्रृष्ण प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। लेकिन बैंक आवेदन पत्रों पर तभी विचार करते हैं जब सम्बद्ध जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के अधीन प्रत्येक जिले में गठित कृतिक बलों द्वारा उनकी सिफारिश कर दी जाती है।।

विवरण

लोड जिलों का राज्यवार निर्धारण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम

लोड बैंक का नाम

आवंटित जिलों की संख्या

1

2

3

1. ग्रांट्र प्रदेश

1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

5

2. स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद

7

3. इन्डियन बैंक

2

4. सिडीकेट बैंक

5

5. आधि बैंक

4

2. असम

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2

2. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक

3

3. यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया

5

1

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2. स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	1
3. स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर	2
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6. कारपोरेशन बैंक	2
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2. कैनरा बैंक	5
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4. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	2
5. इंडियन बैंक	1
6. इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	1

1

2

3

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राजस्थान जारी

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5. लक्षद्वीप	1. सिडीकेट बैंक	1
6. पांडिचेरी	1. इंडियन बैंक	1
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Profit and Loss of Cotton Corporation of India

970. SHRI CHHITTUBHA1 GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India has suffered a massive loss for the second time in succession for the year ended August 31, 1983;

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss and profit achieved during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the atmosphere in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The position is as indicated below :—

Year (Sept./Aug.)	Rs. in crores
	Loss/Profit
1980-81	(+) 1.06 (profit)
1981-82	(—) 28.65 (loss)
1982-83	(—) 25.14 (loss)

The main reasons for losses suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India are as follows :—

- (i) In the years of comfortable cotton situation, the Corporation was required to effect large scale purchases to protect the interests of cotton growers even in the absence of adequate demand with the result that the Corporation had to carry large stocks of cotton;
- (ii) Realising its social obligation and the need for import substitution, the Corporation continued to lend support to growers of long staple cotton in the absence of adequate demand from Mills and thus had to suffer financial losses; and

(iii) The Corporation had to pay heavy bank interests and carrying charges on large stocks of cotton held by it which could not be recovered in sales.

The following steps have been taken by the Government/Cotton Corporation of India to bring down the losses :—

- (i) The Corporation has introduced a Management information system through which Head Office can come to know as to whether the expenses under various heads have been incurred with reference to budget provision.
- (ii) Government have advised the Corporation not to lose sight of economic viability of its operations, while carrying out the role assigned to it. In furtherance of the same, Corporation has adopted a strategy of selling its stocks simultaneous to purchase with a view to reducing carrying cost.
- (iii) The recent reduction in the rate of interest by the Reserve Bank of India would assist the financial performance of Cotton Corporation of India.
- (iv) Government have been allowing the Corporation to export cotton from time to time, for which there is no adequate demand in the local market.
- (v) The Corporation has evolved a marketing strategy taking into consideration the overall national and international market trends and its commercial viability.
- (vi) In order to boost up its sales the Corporation is selling cotton not only to NTC mills but also to other institutional buyers like State Textile Corporations, Co-operative Spinning Mills, KVIC and private mills.
- (vii) Finally, its performance is regularly being reviewed at Government level from time to time and nece-

ssary suggestions made for improvements in its working and financial results.

Decrease in Excise Duty on Aerated Water

971. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the reasons for decreasing the excise duty on aerated water; and
- (b) the extent of the decrease in excise duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the reference is to the reduction of excise duty on aerated waters from the 22nd November, 1983. After the change over of the excise duty on aerated waters from ad valorem to specific rates with effect from the 1st March, 1983, aerated water manufacturers had been representing to the Government for general relief in excise duty on aerated waters and also on the raw materials which go into their manufacture. Having regard to these representations seeking fiscal relief, the basic excise duty on aerated waters other than soda water, was reduced from 30 paise to 25 paise per glass bottle of 200 ml. Proportionate reduction of duty was also granted in respect of aerated waters sold in glass bottles of higher capacity.

Shares of Public Financial Institutions in Large Companies

972. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of shares taken by the public financial institutions in the large companies and large industrial houses in the country; and
- (b) the further steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As on 31-12-1982, share holdings of the all-India public financial institutions viz. IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, GIC and UTI in MRTP companies constituted 22.63% of the paid up capital of those companies.

(b) No action lies with the Government, at present, in regard to the share holding of the financial institutions in the MRTP companies.

Fazal Committee Recommendations on Public Sector Undertakings

973. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Fazal Committee which was constituted to give its recommendations on public sector undertakings, has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations relate to such measures which are essential for improving the efficiency and production, maximisation of capacity utilisation, control over operational cost, organisational restructuring wherever necessary, delegation of powers down the line and industrial relations, etc. etc. These recommendations, thus, cover various areas of public enterprises' activities, which relate to production management, financial, personnel, marketing and materials management; including managerial succession and industrial relations as well as provision for captive power plants etc. wherever necessary.

(c) In all Fazal Committee submitted 10 reports. 7 of these have already

been considered by the Government. Out of 31 recommendations 24 recommendations in respect of coal sector, 47 out of 56 under fertilizer sector, 27 out of 29 under shipping sector, 28 out of 31 under Indian Telephone Industries and all the recommendations on Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited have either been accepted in full or with modifications by the Government.

Export of Agricultural Products

974. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of agriculture products exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the value of those products expected to be exported by the end of the current financial year;

(c) details of the agricultural products being exported;

(d) whether any incentives are being given to agriculturists to increase exports of their products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As per provisional figures, the value of export of agricultural products (excluding plantation crops like Tea, Coffee and Cardamom) were as under :

Year	Value Rs. crores
1980-81	1053.66
1981-82	1411.81
1982-83	1349.64

(b) The target for export of these items during the current financial year is Rs. 1660 crores.

(c) The extent of agricultural products (excluding plantation crops like

Tea, Coffee and Cardamom) include principal items like Tobacco, Cashew, Processed Foods, Spices, Deoiled Extractions, Castor Oil, Sugar, Rice, Shellac, Barley etc.

(d) and (e). To increase export of agricultural products, export promotion measures like participation in trade fairs, sponsoring of trade delegations, market survey etc. are undertaken. Import replenishment and other incentives are also given.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास अखबारी कागज का रक्षित भण्डार

975. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को 1983-84 के लिए पूर्ण कोटा दे देने के बाद भी राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास रक्षित भण्डार में अखबारी कागज की बहुत भारी मात्रा शेष है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी सही मात्रा क्या है;

(ग) इन दिनों बाजार में अखबारी कागज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस वर्ष श्रेणी-वार कुल कितने अखबारी कागज का आयात किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में तथा पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) जी नहीं। .

(ख) 31 जनवरी, 1984 को बफर स्टाक का स्तर 12393 मे० टन था।

(ग) आयातित अखबारी कागज की बिक्री कीमतें सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अखबारी कागज कीमत निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। 1983 में इस समिति द्वारा निर्धारित कीमतों में गिरावट आई है, जो 1-1-83 से 100 रु० प्रति मे० टन, 1-7-83 से 210 रु० प्रति मे० टन तथा 1-1-83 से और अधिक 340 रु० मे० टन, इस प्रकार आयातित अखबारी कागज की कीमत में 1-1-83 से 1-10-83 के बीच 650 रु० प्रति मे० टन की कुल गिरावट आई। कच्चा माल, कोयला, विजली तथा रसायनों जैसे विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संधनों की लागत में वृद्धि से स्वदेशी अखबारी कागज की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

(घ) इस वर्ष आयात की जाने वाली अखबारी कागज की कुल मात्रा श्रेणी-वार इस प्रकार है:—

स्टैंडर्ड	1,75,369 मे० टन
ग्लेजड	20,919 मे० टन
	1,96,288 मे० टन

(ङ) उपरोक्त आयात पर होने वाला कुल खर्च 101.09 करोड़ रु० (अनुमानित) है।

Working of Export Processing Zones

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

(a) the number of exports processing zones in the country with full details of their names, year of establishment and number of units in each zone;

(b) the year-wise total export, import and net foreign exchange earnings from these zones for the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the performance of these zones were not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to better the performances of the existing and new zones proposed to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) At present there are two free trade zones in operation. These are Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ) located at Gandhidham (Gujarat) and Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) located at Bombay. The KAFTZ was set up in 1965. Presently, 93 units are functioning in KAFTZ. The SEEPZ was set up in 1974. Presently, 49 units are in production.

In addition to the above two zones, the Government has recently declared the setting up of four more export processing zones at Madras, Cochin, NOIDA (UP) and FALTA (West Bengal).

(b) A statement showing the required information is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Starting with modest figures of exports, the zones have shown very encouraging trends of export during the last 5-6 years. The total exports made from Kandla zone during 1981-82 and each year onwards has been more than the cumulative exports of all the years since inception. Similarly exports from SEEPZ have shown a growth rate of 84% in 1982-83 over the previous year. Both the zones have exceeded the targets of exports laid down for the year 1982-83. The Government is taking all steps necessary to increase the level of exports further. In this regard, the policies and procedures have been simplified and liberalised to boost exports. The Government is also taking all steps to diversify our export markets to avoid over dependence on a single market. The incentives, procedures and practices are constantly reviewed to improve the performance of the existing as well as the new zones.

Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ)

SantaCruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ)

Year	Imports (Raw- Materials)	Exports	Net foreign Exchange earnings	Year	Imports	Exports	(Rs. in crores)	
							Net foreign Exchange earnings	Net foreign Exchange earnings
1980-81	12.63	25.51	12.88	1980-81	13.05	18.85		5.80
1981-82	39.14	70.04	30.90	1981-82	22.36	29.62		7.26
1982-83	119.47	142.44	22.97	1982-83	48.66	54.37		5.71

Reopening of Textile Mills Shut-Down in Bombay

977. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about six textile mills in Bombay have been shut-down recently;

(b) whether many other textile mills have resorted to five-day working week; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reopen the shut-down mills and ensure full work for all the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Committee of Directors of Public Sector Banks

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a committee of Directors of Public Sector Banks to insulate non-official directors from interfering with the non-management functions of the bank ; and

(b) : if so, the circumstances leading to this decision and composition and functions of this committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Promotion Committees recently constituted by the public sector banks. In terms of Regulation 17 of the Officers' Service Regulations promotions to all grades of officers in the nationalised banks have to be made in accordance with the policy laid down by the

Board from time to time having regard to the guidelines of the Government, if any. With a view to ensuring that promotions to senior and top executive grades of the nationalised banks are made on uniform objective criteria, the Government had issued, on 28th September, 1983, guidelines to the banks advising them to constitute Promotion Committees comprising of the Chairman & Managing Director, the Government Director and the Reserve Bank of India Nominee, for making promotions to the level of Assistant General Managers and above. These guidelines had also been forwarded to the State Bank of India and its Seven Associate Banks for their consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने

वाले आदिवासियों के लिए ऋण

979. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद के कुछ सदस्यों ने 1 जुलाई, 1983 को इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र लिखा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले आदिवासी (भोटिया बंध), लोगों को अपने उद्योग और व्यापार चलाने के लिए बैंकों से ऋण नहीं मिल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने ऐसे कोई प्रबन्ध किए हैं जिससे निर्धन, आदिवासी और अन्य लोगों को ऋण उपलब्ध हो सके;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं 1 जुलाई 1983 को उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जनजातियों (भोटिया बंधु) के लोगों को बैंक ऋण न मिलने के बारे में एक पत्र लिखा था जिसका

उन्हें 19 सितम्बर, 1983 को विस्तार से उत्तर दे दिया गया था।

(ख) से (घ) : सरकार ने समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के हिताधिकारियों का पता लगाने के लिए बैंकों की सहायता करने तथा साथ ही कार्यक्रम के उचित कार्यान्वयन में उनकी मदद करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही खण्ड स्तर पर सलाहकार समितियाँ गठित करने के लिए कहा है। खण्ड पंचायत समिति का अध्यक्ष, खण्ड विकास अधिकारी, जिले के अग्रणी बैंक का शाखा प्रबन्धक, राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामजद किए जाने वाले तीन गैर-सरकारी सदस्य और स्थानीय त्रिधायक इन समितियों के सदस्य होंगे। ये समितियाँ इस बात पर विचार करेंगी कि गरीबों को दिए जाने वाले क्रृगों के सहज प्रवाह में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जिला स्तर पर एक उप-समूह (सब ग्रुप) का गठन किया जाएगा जिसमें अग्रणी जिला अधिकारी, जिला आयोजना अधिकारी, अग्रणी बैंक अधिकारी और कृषक सहकारी समितियों, कृषकों की डेरी समितियों, लघु उद्योग संघों, शिल्पियों और कारीगरों की सहकारी समितियों और राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामजद एक या दो गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति होंगे जो क्रृणकताओं की शिकायतों पर नजर रख सकते हैं और उन्हें यथासम्भव दूर करवा सकते हैं। इस उप-समूह का काम परामर्श देने के रूप में होगा लेकिन इसकी सिफारिशों के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अग्रणी जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा सम्बद्ध बैंकों के साथ अनुबर्ती कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

Number of Aeroplanes and cities to be covered by Vayudoot during 1984

980. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of planes operating in the third level airlines "Vayudoot" at present and of which make;
- (b) the number of cities covered by this service and in which States;
- (c) whether there is any plan to increase the strength of planes in Vayudoot service;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether any agreement has been made in this respect; and
- (e) the details of the cities likely to be covered during the year 1984 by this service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The number of aircraft deployed by Vayudoot for its operations is as under :

Type of Aircraft	Number of the aircraft
1. F-27	2
2. HS-748	3
3. Dornier 228-200	1

(b) A statement showing the number of stations covered by Vayudoot in various States is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been decided to acquire ten Dornier 228/200 aircraft in the next three years, of which three would be in a 'flyaway' condition which are expected to be delivered in the second half of 1984. An agreement for the acquisition of these aircraft comprising the requirement of Vayudoot and other users has been executed by the Ministry of Defence with the manufacturers of the aircraft.

(e) Vayudoot is conducting a market survey of various stations. Operations to new stations in the country would be considered in due course subject to the

availability of requisite infrastructural facilities, acquisition of aircraft and above all, the economic viability of operations.

Statement

Statement showing the number of cities covered by Vayudoot in various States/Union Territories

STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

STATIONS

1. ASSAM 1. Gauhati

2. Silchar

3. Chabua (Dibrugarh)

2. BIHAR 4. Jamshedpur

5. Ranchi

3. Gujarat 6. Kandla

4. Himachal Pradesh 7. Kulu

5. Meghalaya 8. Shillong

6. Maharashtra 9. Bombay

7. Orissa 10. Rourkela

8. Punjab 11. Ludhiana

9. Uttar Pradesh 12. Dehradun

13. Pantnagar

10. West Bengal 14. Calcutta

11. Arunachal Pradesh 15. Tezu

12. Mizoram 16. Aizwal

13. Delhi 17. Delhi

14. Chandigarh 18. Chandigarh

Finalisation of Report of Fourth Pay Commission

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

(a) the progress so far made by the Fourth Pay Commission in finalising their report;

(b) whether Central Government employees have been demonstrating and pressing for finalisation of the report within a month; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Fourth Pay Commission has taken several decisions with regard to its procedure of work, categories of staff to be covered and other related matters. In response to the Public Notice issued by the Commission, it has received memoranda from various Unions/Associations of employees, institutions, private individuals etc. upto 10th February, 1984. These are being examined by the Commission. On the basis of issues raised in the various memoranda, the Commission is in the process of finalising a Questionnaire which is expected to be issued shortly.

(b) No such demand has been received by this Ministry from any Union/Association of Central Government employees affiliated to J.C.M.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans Disbursed by Nationalised Banks Under Mass Loaning Scheme

982. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans disbursed by the nationalised banks up to 31st January, 1984 under the "mass loaning" scheme for the poor;

(b) the number of families granted such loans and the criteria for their selection;

(c) the selecting authorities, and who appointed them;

(d) whether all loanees in Delhi are required to have their applications endorsed by local M.Ps.; and

(e) whether any inquiry will be held into allegations of bungling, corruption and political motivation in implementing the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) To create greater awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities that they can avail from banks, to motivate them to undertake productive ventures with credit assistance and also to demonstrate to the people that facilities meant for these groups are in effect reaching them, banks do hold functions where the beneficiaries receive bank assistance in public. This cannot, however, be construed as a 'Scheme of Mass Loaning'.

Public Sector Banks have been advised to endeavour to enlarge the flow of credit to the viable ventures of the weaker sections of the community. A concept of weaker sections, comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, share croppers, tenant farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, D.R.I. Scheme beneficiaries, I.R.D.P. beneficiaries, artisans and cottage and village industries has been evolved within the priority sectors and the public sector banks have been asked to ensure that this group accounts for not less than 25 per cent of their total priority sector credit by March, 1985. As per quick estimates, weaker sections had received Rs. 2475 crores involving 99.3 lakh

borrowal accounts or 19.3 per cent of the priority sector advances of the public sector banks by September 1983. Viability of proposed ventures is the main criterion applied by the banks in assessing small loan applications.

(c) For identification of beneficiaries the banks mainly utilise their own developmental field staff. Under specific programmes such as I. R. D. P., self-employment for educated unemployed Youth or for development of SC/ST, banks also accept identification of beneficiaries by specific agencies such as D.R.D A., D.I.C., SC/ST Development Corporations etc, which are assigned this task as a part of the Programme.

(d) No, Sir. However, among others, banks also considered the applications of beneficiaries identified by local social workers such as M. Ps., Members of Metropolitan Council/Municipal Corporations etc.

(e) Specific complaints are received, they would in the ordinary course be investigated for appropriate corrective action.

Firing by Pakistan on Indo-Pak Border

983. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether growing aggression postures have been taken by Pakistan on the Indo-Pak borders as compared to the military build-up by Pakistan on its border with Afghanistan;

(b) whether in the last one year, Pakistani agents, intruders, infiltrators and agent provocateurs have increased and found activity stirring up pro-Pak elements in J & K areas;

(c) the number of intrusions, firings etc. beyond the line of actual control on

the Indo-Pak Border by Pakistan during 1983 and during 1984, air space violations and the number of persons held or arrested by India as activist Pak agents; and

(d) the number of Indian Army/Air Personnel & BSF men killed/injured during 1983 and 1984 up-to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Pakistan is known to be strengthening its armed forces. There have been some cases of civilian intrusions in the last one year. Such intruders have also been apprehended by our security forces. Firing incidents across the line of control in J & K have always been unprovoked. There have been no casualties on our side in the firing incidents. There have also been a few incidents of violation of Indian air space by Pakistani civilian aircraft. These have been taken up with the Government of Pakistan for prevention of recurrence of such incidents.

500 रुपये के नोट जारी करना

984. श्री फूल चन्द्र दर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 500 रुपए के नोट चलाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके कब से चलाए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या 1000 रुपए का नोट भी शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या 100 रुपए के नोटों का चलन बन्द करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(च) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) और (च) : ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया को नई दिल्ली शाखा में डकैती

985. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कनाट प्लेम, नई दिल्ली स्थित सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा से 6 फरवरी, 1984 की रात्रि को हुई डकैती में कुल कितने रुपए नकद एवं विदेशी मुद्रा लूटी गई;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने अवक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और कितने अवक्तियों के विरुद्ध अन्य कार्यवाही की गई;

(ग) क्या बैंक से लूटे गए रुपए और विदेशी मुद्रा बरामद कर ली गई है। बरामद होने की आशा है; और

(घ) इस डकैती के बाद सरकार द्वारा बैंकों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए किये गये उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) : सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि 6 फरवरी 1984 की रात को बैंक की कनाट सरकस (नयी दिल्ली) शाखा से सम्बद्ध उसके कनाट

सरकस मुद्राविनिमय काउन्टर पर पड़ी डकैती में 1, 24,913 रुपये की राशि तथा कुछ विदेशी करेंसी लूट ली गई थी।

बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि न तो कोई रकम वसूल हुई है और न ही अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी की गई है। लेकिन, बैंक ने पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) दर्ज करा दी है और पुलिस जांच कर रही है।

राज्य सरकारों से, जो कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिये मूलतः जिम्मेदार है, अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बैंक डकैती/लूटपाट की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये उचित नियोगक उपाय करें। सरकार ने भी सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के नाम उनके परिसरों में सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं।

नैनीताल-अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखाएं खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस

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

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर नैनीताल-अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक को अपनी शाखाएं खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त बैंक द्वारा इन स्थानों पर किस अवधि तक अपनी शाखाएं खोल दी जायेंगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि नैनीताल-अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के पास शाखाएं खोलने के लिए इस समय 10 लाइसेंस

लंबित पड़े हैं। जिलावार और केन्द्रवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है।

जिला	केन्द्र का नाम
अल्मोड़ा	1. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र कपकोट 2. मेंगाड़ी स्टेट 3. बमराड़ी 4. खारीगांव 5. चोबटिया 6. भनोली 7. अल्मोड़ा 8. खुरपताल 9. सुवालबाड़ी 10. प्रतापपुर
ननीताल	

बैंक से लंबित लाइसेंस का शीघ्र उपयोग करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Two categories of Income-Tax Officers

987. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 'A' and 'B' class of Income-Tax Officers;

(b) the pay scales for these two categories;

(c) how the seniority is decided between these two classes;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a great discontentment because of discrimination amongst the Income-Tax Officers by retaining 'A' and 'B' grades and giving different pay scales and seniority; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) There are three categories of Income-Tax Officers :

ITOs, Group 'B'

ITOs, Group 'A' (Junior Scale)

ITOs, Group 'A' (Senior Scale)

(b) The pay scales are :
Income-tax Officers, Group 'B'
Rs. 650-30-740-35-810-EB-880-40-1200

Income-tax Officers, Group 'A'
(Junior scale) : Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300.

Income-tax Officers, Group 'A'
(Senior scale) : Rs. 1100-50-1600.

(c) The seniority of officers in Group 'A' and Group 'B' is maintained separately and there is no question of inter seniority between these two Groups.

(d) and (e) Having different grades and pay scales is a common pattern in most of the Central Services. There is no discrimination because ITOs are in two categories in Group 'A' and Group 'B' with different pay scales and seniority. There is, therefore, no cause for any discontentment on this account.

Profits Made by Hotels Run by ITDC And HCI

988. DR. KARUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profits made by I.T.D.C. and Hotel Corporation of India run hotels during the last financial year; and

(b) the profits made during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) During the financial year 1982-83, ITDC hotels earned profits of Rs. 92.04 lakhs and Hotel Corporation of India suffered a loss of Rs. 10.80 lakhs.

Final results for the current financial year (1983-84) will be available after the close of the year i.e. on 31.3.1984.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Resettlement Colonies in Delhi

989. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened in resettlement colonies in Delhi during 1984-85 and the names of colonies where these branches will be opened; and

(b) the details of the action being taken by Government to extend nationalised banks services to the resettlement

colonies with a view to provide benefit of banks to the poor people of the resettlement colonies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India had constituted in 1983 a Working Group consisting of representatives of banks concerned for identifying the localities in Delhi/New Delhi which are unbanked or underbanked. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Reserve Bank of India has decided to allow banks to open 56 offices in Delhi/New Delhi under its Branch Expansion Programme for Metropolitan centres for 1983-85. Locality-wise details are set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing locality-wise details of bank branches planned to be opened in Delhi/New Delhi under the Reserve Bank of India Branch Expansion Programme for Metropolitan centres for 1983-85

1. Delhi — Anand Parbhat Industrial Area
2. Delhi — New Seelampur
3. Delhi — Inderpuri — J. J Colony
4. Delhi — Pritampura
5. Delhi — Shakurpur — Laxminagar
6. Delhi — Vikaspur — Najaf Garh Road
7. Delhi — Prashant Vihar
8. Delhi — Rajasthan Udyog Nagar
9. Delhi — Kailash Nagar
10. Delhi — Maurya Enclave — Pritampura (E)
11. Delhi — Vishaka Enclave
12. Delhi — Vishnu Garden
13. Delhi — Overseas Branch
14. Delhi — Tagore Park
15. Delhi — Upgradation of extension counter at Delhi High Court
16. Delhi — Sanjay Transport Nagar
17. Delhi — Shankar Nagar
18. Delhi — Shalimar Bagh

19. New Delhi — Moti Bagh I
20. New Delhi — R . K . Puram
21. New Delhi — Q Block
22. Delhi—Pandara Road
23. New Delhi — Yusuf Sarai Commercial Complex
24. Delhi — Fateh Nagar
25. Delhi — Laxmi Nagar
26. Delhi — Hauz Khas
27. New Delhi—Kalkaji-Yamuna Apartments
28. Delhi—Vishwas Nagar
29. New Delhi—Vigyan Vihar
30. Delhi—Kirtinagar
31. Delhi—Geeta Colony
32. Delhi—Radhepuri
33. Delhi—Bahadur Garh Road
34. Delhi—Rajgarh
35. Delhi—Tagore Garden
36. Delhi—Nangal Rai
37. New Delhi—Kailash Colony
38. New Delhi—Sarojini Nagar
39. Delhi—Shiv Nagar
40. Delhi—Naraina Industrial Area—Phase II
41. New Delhi—Naoroji Nagar
42. New Delhi—Green Park
43. New Delhi—South Extension
44. Delhi—Sadar Bazar
45. Delhi—Shalimar Bagh
46. New Delhi—Nizam-ud-Din (East)
47. New Delhi—Greater Kailash
48. Delhi—Locality to be specified
49. New Delhi—Lajpatnagar
50. Delhi—Saket—Malviya Nagar
51. Delhi—Greater Kailash—Part II
52. Delhi—Srinagar Colony
53. Delhi—Zakir Nagar
54. Delhi—Gulabi Bagh
55. Delhi—INA Colony
56. Delhi—Majlis Park

Restoration of Confidence Among Overseas Investors

990. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that London-based Indian Merchants Association representing non resident Indian investors urged Government to convene conference to restore confidence among the overseas investors which has been eroded by the recent controversy over takeover bids; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. While the Indian Merchants Association, London, has made a few suggestions regarding NRI facilities it has not given any suggestion to convene a conference.

(b) Does not arise.

Policy Regarding Loan From IMF

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

(a) whether Government have changed its policy regarding the quantum of loan from the International Monetary Fund;

(b) if so, the salient features of the change of policy;

(c) the factors that prompted this change; and

(d) reaction of the I.M.F. towards this change ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) India has informed the Fund of its decision not to draw the balance of SDR 1.1 billion available under the EFF

Arrangement with the Fund after the completion of 1983-84 programme as the balance of payments position has been stronger than envisaged in the EFF Arrangement.

(d) The decision of the Government of India was widely welcomed in the Fund. The Fund authorities noted that the decision was a measure of the success of the Indian programme and it would strengthen Fund's liquidity position for assistance to other developing countries.

सोवियत संघ द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र को उदार शर्तों पर क्रृति देने की पेशकश

992. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

धीरजी किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत संघ ने हमारे देश में निजी क्षेत्र को उदार शर्तों पर क्रृति देने की पेशकश की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या सोवियत संघ ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को भी ऐसी पेशकश की है; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से

(घ) : समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार था कि सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ सोवियत उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को क्रृति/वित्तीय सहायता की पेशकश कर सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि भारत सरकार और सोवियत समाजवादी

जनतंत्र संघ की सरकार के बीच दिनांक 30-4-81 के विलंबित अदायगी नयाचार के अनुआर सोवियत संभरक, भारतीय आयातकों को, चाहे वे सरकारी क्षेत्र के हों या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ से कतिपय विशिष्ट मशीनों और उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए संभरक ऋण के रूप में विलंबित अदायगी की सुविधाओं की पेशकश कर सकते हैं जिन शर्तों पर संभरक ऋण दिए जाते हैं वे ये हैं : 7½ प्रतिशत प्रत्येक की दो नकद अदायगियां और शेष 85 प्रतिशत की अदायगी 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर पर ब्याज सहित 10 वर्षों की अवधि में ।

बाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों, अदिवासियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों को दिये गये ऋणों की वसूली

993. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1980-84 के दौरान बिहार के हजारीबाग तथा गिरिढीह जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों, आदिवासियों, पिछड़े वर्गों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को दिये गये ऋणों को जबरदस्ती वसूल किया जा रहा है तथा सरकार द्वारा दी गई राज सहायता की धनराशि को बाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं में जमा न किए जाने के कारण ब्याज रहित राशि पर भी ब्याज वसूल किया जा रहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम तथा अन्य विकास कार्यक्रम सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जनता से बैंक प्रबंधकों, लेखाकारों, पशु पालन प्रभारी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों

द्वारा ऋणों के वितरण में कदाचारों तथा भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उपर्युक्त दोनों जिलों में अब तक वितरित ऋणों की धन राशि को दर्शाते हुए इस प्रकार के बैंकों की क्या संख्या है तथा ऐसे बैंकों में सरकारी राज सहायता की राशि को जमा कराने की क्या दर है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनादेन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) सरकार को बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों, आदिवासियों, पिछड़े वर्गों और किसानों से ऋणों की जबरदस्ती वसूली अथवा ब्याज मुक्त ऋणों पर ब्याज लेने की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम ने वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान बिहार के हजारीबाग और गिरिढीह जिलों में काफी प्रगति की है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1982-83 के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हजारीबाग और गिरिढीह जिलों में क्रमशः 130 लाख रुपये और 77.23 लाख रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता का उपयोग किया गया। इसके आधार पर हजारीबाग जिले में 312.27 लाख रुपये और गिरिढीह जिले में 177.89 लाख रुपये के सावधि क्रण दिये गये। वर्ष के दौरान हजारीबाग जिले में कुल 14329 हिताधिकारियों को सहायता प्रदान की गयी जिसमें से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हिताधिकारियों का हिस्सा 50% से अधिक था। इस प्रकार गिरिढीह जिले में 7237 हिताधिकारियों की सहायता की गयी जिसमें से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनु-

सूचित जनजातियों के हिताधिकारियों का हिस्सा 46% से अधिक था । कभी-कभी कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में बैंक कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं । जब कभी खास शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो बैंक प्रबंधकों को उन पर विचार करने तथा उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा जाता है । हाल में भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के उचित कायन्वियन में राज्यों की एजेंसियों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए खण्ड स्तर पर सलाहकार समिति का गठन करने का परामर्श दिया है । राज्य सरकारों को ऋणकर्त्ताओं की शिकायतों पर नजर रखने और इन शिकायतों को यथासंभव दूर करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर उप समूह गठित करने के लिए भी कहा गया है ।

Payment of D.A. to Central Government Employees

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

(a) the number of instalments of Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government employees during the year 1983;

(b) the number of instalments paid during the year 1983;

(c) the reasons for delay in the payment; and

(d) when Government propose to provide adequate finances to pay D.A. dues in time when they fall due ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) During the year 1983, six instalments of Dearness Allowance

became due for consideration to the Central Government employees.

(b) Out of these, three instalments have been sanctioned for payment during 1983.

(c) and (d) Payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to pensioners costs the exchequer approximately Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 8 crores per annum respectively. Therefore, the question of payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance has to be considered carefully with regard to their impact on the economic situation and the budget. The question of sanction for payment of the remaining instalments is receiving the attention of the Government.

बड़े उद्योगपतियों द्वारा करों की चोरी

995. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादकता सलाहकार परिषद की 26वीं बैठक को सम्बोधित करते समय उन्होंने यह बताया था कि अब तक करों की चोरी के पकड़े गये मामले, बड़े उद्योगपतियों से ही सम्बन्धित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बड़े उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा की गयी करों की चोरी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन उद्योगपतियों में से कितनों के विरुद्ध अब तक कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रत्येक मामले में किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) नई दिल्ली में 31 जनवरी, 1984 को सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय

उत्पादन शुल्क सलाहकार परिषद की 26वीं बैठक को सम्बोधित करते समय वित्त मंत्री ने यह मत व्यक्त किया था कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की हाल ही में पकड़ी गई चोरियों से पता चलता है कि संगठित क्षेत्र के बड़े एकक भी प्रलोभनों से मुक्त नहीं हैं। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है कि बड़े उद्योगपति कर की चोरी के मामलों में ग्रस्त थे।

(ख) और (ग) : भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Shortage of Small Coins and One/Two Rupee Notes

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of small coins and one/two rupee notes in the country;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Bombay Electric Supply and Transport (BEST) due to shortage of coins, has come out with "Coupon" books of various denominations; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove this shortage of coins in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports of shortage of small coins and one rupee notes are being received from time to time.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that, purely as a temporary measure, the BEST have been issuing coupons in the denominations of 5p, 20p and 40p; these have been issued for limited purpose and for limited period for exchanging them with tickets by the passengers.

(c) With a view to step up production of coins, an incentive scheme has

been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28-12-1981. A similar scheme has been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8-4-1983 and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4-7-1983. The number of working hours per week per shift has been increased from 48 to 54. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 1050 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83 and 525 million pieces in 1981-82. Actual production during the first 10 months of 1983-84 has been 851.58 million pieces as against 539.49 million pieces during the corresponding period 1982-83.

As a long term measure it has been decided to introduce a second shift in the Calcutta Mint which is expected to yield an additional 360 million pieces per annum.

Public Undertakings Making Continuous Loss

998. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public undertakings which have been suffering continuous losses for the last three years;

(b) amount of loss suffered during each year;

(c) whether any review of these undertakings has been made to find out if any of them can be wound up; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) A list of companies which have suffered losses continuously for the past 3 years, viz. 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, alongwith amounts of loss suffered each year is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) No such review has been made to find out if any of these undertakings can be wound up. However, in pursuance of the observations made by the Prime Minister in her address to the Conference of Chief Executives of Public Enterprises in April, 1983, concerned

administrative ministries were advised by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in June, 1983, to constitute study teams to study, in depth, the problems of enterprises which suffer from under utilisation of capacity and poor profitability.

Statement

Net Loss Suffered by Enterprises Continuously for the

Past Three Years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	(—)6576	(—)3711	(—)2874
2.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	(—)5283	(—)3963	(—)2338
3.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	(—) 553	(—) 345	(—) 100
4.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	(—)2963	(—)4255	(—)1085
5.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	(—) 364	(—)2376	(—)4394
6.	Coal India Ltd.	(—) 196	(—) 49	(—) 175
7.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	(—)5533	(—)9215	(—)8221
8.	Hydro Carbons India Ltd.	(—) 13	(—) 38	(—) 169
9.	The Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	(—)6572	(—)13008	(—)9969
10.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(—)2401	(—)2744	(—)1682
11.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(—) 25	(—) 24	(—) 41
12.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	(—)5535	(—)4813	(—)5406
13.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	(—) 506	(—) 983	(—) 854
14.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	(—)4748	(—)2282	(—)5113
15.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	(—) 446	(—) 744	(—)1165
16.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	(—)1570	(—)1288	(—)1594

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	(—) 483	(—) 296	(—) 353
18.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	(—) 70	(—) 113	(—) 79
19.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	(—) 336	(—) 139	(—) 110
20.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	(—) 161	(—) 150	(—) 155
21.	Central Electronics Ltd.	(—) 43	(—) 60	(—) 76
22.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	(—) 82	(—) 38	(—) 15
23.	National Instruments Ltd.	(—) 147	(—) 331	(—) 303
24.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	(—) 362	(—) 90	(—) 42
25.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	(—) 1178	(—) 1229	(—) 1119
26.	Gardrn Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	(—) 1850	(—) 1262	(—) 798
27.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	(—) 638	(—) 598	(—) 840
28.	Scooters India Ltd.	(—) 710	(—) 768	(—) 490
29.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	(—) 133	(—) 115	(—) 114
30.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	(—) 245	(—) 200	(—) 187
31.	The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	(—) 360	(—) 47	(—) 106
32.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	(—) 139	(—) 168	(—) 886
33.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	(—) 451	(—) 440	(—) 361
34.	The Mim Tea Company Ltd.	(—) 15	(—) 12	(—) 10
35.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd.	(—) 428	(—) 1066	(—) 70
36.	NTC (DP&R) Ltd.	(—) 145	(—) 708	(—) 159
37.	NTC (UP)	(—) 89	(—) 1038	(—) 583
38.	The British India Corpn. Ltd.	(—) 753	(—) 703	(—) 523
39.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.	(—) 42	(—) 45	(—) 30
40.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Hand- looms Dev. Corpn.	(—) 9	(—) 10	(—) 10
41.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	(—) 288	(—) 306	(—) 42
42.	Delhi Transport Corporation	(—) 7349	(—) 4893	(—) 4466
43.	Hindustan Steelworks Constn. Ltd.	(—) 1130	(—) 1190	(—) 3341
44.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	(—) 398	(—) 268	(—) 234
45.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	(—) 1883	(—) 2295	(—) 1144

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों
की वसूली**

999. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कुल कितना ऋण दिया;

(ख) उक्त बैंक में से उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने बिना गारंटी लिए दस हजार रुपए से अधिक के ऋण दिए तथा प्रत्येक बैंक ने इस प्रकार की ऋण राशियां स्वीकृत की;

(ग) इन ऋणों में अब तक कितने ऋण की वसूली हो चुकी है तथा कितनी ऋण राशि की वसूली होने की संभावना नहीं है; और

(घ) इस ऋण राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनादेव पुजारी) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1981, 1982 और 1983 के अंत तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के बकाया अग्रिमों के उपलब्ध आँकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : आँकड़ों की सूचना देने वाली प्रणाली से वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के अग्रिमों या ऋण सीमाओं तथा प्राप्ति की गई जमानत के आकार के आधार पर वसूली के अनुसार सूचना नहीं मिलती।

(घ) अपनी बकाया रकमों की वसूली के लिए बैंक सभी प्रकार के प्रयास करते रहे जिनमें सामान्य किस्तों का माँगा जाना, व्यक्तिगत मम्पर्क और समझाना-बुझाना तथा वसूली लगातार प्रमाण-पत्र दायर करना और चूक किए जाने के मामलों में कानूनी कार्रवाई का रास्ता अपनाना शामिल है।

विवरण

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के बैंक-वार अग्रिम (बैंकों के देशों को छोड़कर)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

क्रम सं० बैंक/बैंक समूह का नाम

अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक
दिस० 1981 दिस० 1982 दिस० 1983**

1	2	3	4	5
A.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	7601	8903	9988
B.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अनुबंधी	1833	2195	2480
C.	20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक			
1.	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1885	2164	2440
2.	बैंक आफ इंडिया	1532	1696	2010
3.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1763	2117	2307
4.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	1560	1890	2039
5.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	1139	1290	1284

1	2	3	4	5
6.	केनरा बैंक	1384	1728	2096
7.	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	814	962	1015
8.	देना बैंक	548	618	688
9.	सिडीकेट बैंक	1168	1399	1522
10.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	958	1115	1315
11.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	541	670	723
12.	इंडियन बैंक	678	728	836
13.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	533	617	731
14.	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	805	949	1131
15.	आंध्र बैंक	433	529	675
16.	पंजाब एंड सिएट बैंक	472	518	561
17.	न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया	330	375	409
18.	विजया बैंक	261	340	380
19.	कारपोरेशन बैंक	180	208	298
20.	ओरियन्टल बैंक आफ कार्मस	224	271	337
(भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह + 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक)		26642	31282	35265
				**अन्तिम

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बरेली में सैनिकों द्वारा
अभ्यास के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि का
अधिग्रहण

1000. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली जिले में
सैनिकों द्वारा अभ्यास हेतु चांदमारी क्षेत्र
बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण किए
जाने वाले गांवों की संख्या, नाम और पूर्ण
व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस अधिग्रहण से कृषि योग्य भूमि
का कुल कितना क्षेत्र प्रभावित होगा और

इसका कुल कितनी जनसंख्या पर प्रभाव
पड़ेगा ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के
पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध
किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार रक्षा
अभ्यास के उपर्युक्त स्थान को किसी अकेले,
निर्जन, बंजर और वन भूमि पर स्थानांतरित
करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) बरेली में

चांदमारी क्षेत्र के लिए गांवों के अधिग्रहण के बारे में स्थानीय थलसेना और सिविल प्राधिकारियों के बीच बातचीत चल रही है और इसलिए इन गांवों का अभी अंतिम रूप से ब्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया गया है। बरेली जिने में मौजूदा चांदमारी क्षेत्र जिसे रामगंगा फील्ड फार्मिंग रेंज कहते हैं, फील्ड फार्मिंग आटिलरी प्रेक्टिसेज एण्ड मेनोवर्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है और थल सेना द्वारा इसका पिछले 40 वर्षों से उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(घ) इसके समीप कोई वैकल्पिक जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है।

कीमतों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये समिति गठित करना

1001. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कीमतों में वृद्धि को रोकने के उपाय सुझाने हेतु कोई समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस समिति ने अब तक कोई बैठक की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस समिति ने अब तक कोई सिफारिश की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो यह समिति सम्भवतः कब तक अपनी सिफारिशें दे देंगी?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य सरकार द्वारा मंत्रिमंडल सचिव की अध्यक्षता में गठित सचिवों की विशेष समिति का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो और बातों के साथ-साथ कीमतों की स्थिति की इस दृष्टि से परिवेक्षा करने

के लिए स्थापित की गई है कि समय-समय पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा सके। यह सरकार के अन्तर्गत स्थाई समिति है और जब-जब आवश्यकता होती है तब इसकी बैठक की जाती है। समिति द्वारा कोई औपचारिक रिपोर्ट दिए जाने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती।

Officers Getting Salaries Without Any Work in Monghyr Gramin Bank

1002. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that three officers at Monghyr Gramin Bank are getting their salaries without any work; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the correct position is being ascertained from the concerned authorities.

Increase in Consumer Price Index and Essential Commodities

1003. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities have risen in recent months against the corresponding months of last year;

(b) the consumer price index as on 1 January, 1984 against the corresponding price index on 1st January, 1983; and

(c) if the consumer price index showed an increase, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to contain rise in price index?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Compared with wholesale and retail prices of one year ago, prices of essential commodities, in general, are higher in January, 1984. The All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100) for December, 1983 (latest available) was 559 as against 497 for December, 1982 and 495 for January, 1983. The index for December 1983 shows a fall of 0.4 per cent over the previous month.

(c) The Government has been keenly aware of the need to take counter inflationary action and accordingly a number of steps were taken acting on both the demand and supply side. The more important measures include *inter-alia* strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, edible oils and sugar, imports of essential items like rice, wheat and edible oils to augment domestic availability and mopping up of excess liquidity from the banking system. In January, 1984, the Government introduced a package of measures aimed at securing fiscal discipline.

Bank Robbery Cases in Punjab

1004. SHRI DAULATRAM SARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bank robbery cases in Punjab since the beginning of the year 1984 and the amount involved; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As per available information only one case of bank robbery in Punjab has been reported by banks in 1984 so far. A sum of Rs. 1,27,670/- was involved in this robbery.

State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of Law

and order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidents of bank dacoities/robberies. Government have also issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises.

Growth of Foreign Tourism

1005. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of foreign tourism in the country during 1983 is negligible as against the estimated target;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have considered that the existing tax policies such as central tax on hotels, luxury tax on hotels by the State Governments, withdrawal of landing permits, facilities to tourists, have affected the tourism; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remove the shortcomings to promote tourism in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The foreign tourist arrivals to India increased by about 1.3 per cent during 1983 reaching the level of over 13 lakhs against the target of 17 lakhs by 1985.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Promotion of tourism is a continuous process. The central tax on hotels has been withdrawn w.e.f. 1.3.82 and the State Governments levying luxury tax on hotels have been requested to consider the abolition of it. The question of revising the landing permit facilities has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Expected Tourist Traffic in 1984

1006. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has scaled down its tourist traffic target by one million for 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the trend of tourist traffic in 1983; and

(d) the expected tourist traffic in 1984?

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

(b) The revision of the target has been necessitated in view of the recessionary conditions in the main tourist generating markets in recent years and the consequent decline in the growth of tourist traffic to India.

(c) The total tourist traffic to India including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh increased from 1288,162 in 1982 to 1304,976 in 1983 showing an upward trend of about 1.3 per cent. The growth rate was about 2.9 per cent after excluding the tourist inflow from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(d) It is expected that the tourist traffic to India will increase further during 1984 in view of emerging better economic conditions abroad.

Opening of Branches of Bank of Maharashtra

1007. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Bank of Maharashtra opened in different States and Union Territories during the Sixth Plan period (year-wise);

(b) whether the above nationalised bank proposes to open more branches in the country during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan;

(c) whether any new branch of the Bank of Maharashtra is proposed to be opened in 1984-85 in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Available data relating to the number of branches opened by the Bank of Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan Period upto 31.12.1983 are set out below.

During	No. of branches opened
1.4.1980 to 31.12.1980	47
1981	78
1982	99
1983	33

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Up to the end of September 1983, Bank of Maharashtra had no authorisation/allotment for opening office in Orissa.

इंटरनेशनल एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन की साधारण सभा की 39वीं वार्षिक बैठक में पारित संकल्प

1008. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन की साधारण सभा की 39वीं वार्षिक बैठक में क्या संकल्प पारित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) किराया ढांचे के बारे में बैठक के निष्कर्ष क्या थे अथवा क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री लुश्मीद आलमखां) : (क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमान परिवहन संघ की 39वीं वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर संकल्प पारित किए गए।

- (i) स्वच्छ व्यापारिक परिस्थितियाँ
- (ii) कर-निष्ठा
- (iii) विमान सुरक्षा
- (iv) उद्योग स्वचलन
- (v) एयरलाइन की रुकी हुई आमदनियाँ
- (vi) वित्तीय मामले
- (vii) स्थायी समितियों में नियुक्तियों की पुष्टि ।

इन संकल्पों की एक प्रति सभापतल पर रखी गई। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 7787/84)

- (x) जैसी कि परिपाटी है किराए के बारे में वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक में कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई।

Export of Plastic Goods

1009. SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total value of plastic goods exported in 1983-84;
- (b) whether the export trade in plastic goods is facing a serious crisis;
- (c) if so, the main factors responsible therefor; and
- (d) the efforts proposed to be made to mitigate the crisis in plastic goods trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
 (a) The total value of plastic goods exported during April to December, 1983 is provisionally estimated to be Rs. 36.19 crores.

(b) and (c) Export target set for the current year may not be achieved. The main reasons for shortfall in export of plastic goods are due to payment problems in Nigeria and other African countries, cut back of export orders from the USSR, stiff competition from South Korea, Taiwan and other countries and piracy of pre-recorded cassettes.

(d) Government is making all efforts to increase exports of plastic goods. Sponsoring sales-cum-study tours abroad, participation in international fairs, exhibition and buyers-sellers meetings abroad, conducting market surveys are some of the main steps proposed to be undertaken for maximisation of exports.

Kerala Government Request for Upgradation of Kalamasserry Foodcraft Institute

1010. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any request from Government of Kerala regarding upgradation of the Kalamasserry Foodcraft Institute as Diploma Awarding Institute; and

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

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

(b) Keeping in view the financial and technical constraints, it has not been possible to accept the proposal at present.

Proposal for Nationalisation of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.

1011. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise the Lakshmi

Commercial Bank Ltd. in which there have been many irregularities regarding advances made by the bank to various companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of Inflation and Escalation of Essential Commodities in Asiad '82' NAM & CHOGM

1012. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conduct of ASIAD 82, NAM & CHOGM in our country in a short spell of time, has created a rapid inflation and escalation of essential commodities in our country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Stagnation in Cadre of Stenographer Grade 'C' Armed Forces Headquarters

1013. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the last para of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4156 on 5 November, 1982 regarding stagnation in cadre of Stenographer grade 'C' in armed forces headquarters and state.

(a) whether by now the question of improvement of career prospects of stenographers has been examined by the Department of Personnel and Adminis-

trative Reforms in which his Ministry was also participating;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the number of posts of Stenographer Grade 'C' upgraded to Stenographer Grade 'B' in 1983 consequent on the upgradation of the service officers posts; and

(d) the details of the deficiencies grade-wise and from which dates deficient and details of steps taken to fill up the deficiencies ? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) To mitigate stagnation in Stenographers Grade 'C' Department of Personnel & AR have recently issued instructions to provide Stenographers Grade 'B' to officers of the level of Director (Pay-scale Rs. 2,000—2,250) of the Central Secretariat and offices participating in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme.

The case for extending benefits on similar lines to Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers is being examined.

(c) Nil.

(d) Steno Grade 'A'	—	Nil
Steno Grade 'B'	—	Nil
Steno Grade 'C'	—	55
Steno Grade 'D'	—	158

Action has already been initiated to fill up the vacancies through UPSC/SSC.

Raw Cotton Needed for Textile Mills in Kanpur

1014. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) optimum stock of raw cotton needed for each of the textile mills in public sector in Kanpur, facts in details;

(b) actual stock of raw cotton in each of the mills as on 1 January, 1984; and

(c) whether there is any difference between the actual and the optimum, if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Optimum stock of cotton required for each of the textile units under NTC in Kanpur, along with the actual stock as on 1-1-1984, is given below :—

Name of Mill	Optimum stock equivalent on to 2½ months consumption (Bales)	Stock as on 1-1-84 (Bales)
1. New Victoria Mills	3968	1099
2. Muir Mills	4165	1153
3. Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	2818	780
4. Atherton Mills	1948	539
5. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	3608	999
	16507	4570

The main reasons for difference between the actual and optimum stocks are :

- (i) Slow movement of cotton from Punjab;
- (ii) High prices of cotton in current season;
- (iii) Late arrival of cotton crop in the States;
- (iv) Constraints of Open market purchases on large scale.

Taxes Due From Big Business Houses

1015. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of income tax and wealth-tax dues against the big business houses as on 31st December, 1983, each name separately;

(b) the period of accumulation of dues against each house separately;

(c) steps Government have taken to realise the dues; and

(d) names of the industrialists who have received bank loans/advances from the nationalised banks even after having income tax dues against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The big business houses are presumed to be the large industrial houses registered under Monopolies & Restrictive Trade practices Act, 1969. The information about each such house against whom income tax arrears exceed Rs. 10 lakhs is collected periodically. The amount of income tax demand outstanding against such house is available as on 30-9-83 and the same is given in the statement laid on the table of the house. (Placed in library See No. LT 7788/84).

It may be mentioned that large industrial houses are companies not liable to Wealth-tax upto their valuation date ending on 31-3-83. No Wealth-tax is, therefore due from these houses.

(c) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the concerned income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of outstanding demand. These steps include *inter-alia* requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals. There also include resorting to proceedings under section 226 (3) and

179 of the Income-tax Act, and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing recovery certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer under Section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

(d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged. Hence the names of the industrialists who have received loans/advances from the nationalised banks even after having Income-tax dues against them cannot be disclosed.

Manufacture of Mirage-2000 Under Licence of France

1016. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the background of Government's reluctance to opt to manufacture of Mirage-2000 under licence, France has offered a more attractive credit package to pay for the transaction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A decision on the option secured from the French manufactures for the manufacture of Mirage-2000 aircraft under licence will be taken in due course, after examining all relevant factors. There is no question of any reluctance on the part of Government in this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Advancing of Loans to Weaker Sections of the Community

1017. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued instructions to the heads of the nationalised banks to advance loans to the weaker sections of the community within a specified period and complete the quota of loans assigned to them;

(b) whether a function to this effect was organised by the nationalised banks in New Delhi recently;

(c) whether loans to a certain section of the local community were advanced;

(d) if so, the total amount advanced as loans at this function by each participating bank in New Delhi; and

(e) the number of persons to whom these loans were advanced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Public sector banks have been advised to step up their priority sector advances to the level of 40 per cent of their total advances by March 1985 and to ensure that 25 per cent of such advances go to weaker sections of the society comprising small and marginal farmers, landless laboures, tenant farmers and share croppers, I.R.D.P. beneficiaries, artisans and village and cottage industries, SC/ST beneficiaries and beneficiaries of D.R.I. Scheme.

To achieve these objectives it had been suggested to them that in specific areas they could consider launching special campaigns for accelerating the tempo of identification of such beneficiaries and disbursal of credit under their normal schemes of priority sector lending. Sometimes, to create greater awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities that they can avail from banks, to motivate them to undertake productive ventures with credit assistance and also to demonstrate to the people that facilities meant for these groups are in effect reaching them, banks do hold functions where a few beneficiaries receive bank assistance in public.

The function organised by the banks at Delhi on 4-1-1984 marked the culmination of a campaign launched by the banks since beginning of September 1983 to achieve accelerated flow of credit to the weaker sections of the community. Over the four months of the campaign banks advanced Rs. 16 crores to 40,770 beneficiaries. At the function itself only 31 beneficiaries received assistance in public by way of token.

Financial Support to India Equipment Leasing Limited and Leasing Corporation of India Limited

1018. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.F.C., Washington has given* financial support to India Equipment Leasing Limited and Leasing Corporation of India Ltd., if so, the extent of financial aid given ;

(b) whether these leasing companies are importing second-hand machinery under the liberalised import Policy ;

(c) what is the foreign exchange spent by leasing companies ; and

(d) whether the companies registered under M.R.T.P. Act have set up leasing companies as their inter-connected undertakings ; if so, the full details of their capital structure and investment pattern ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Board of Directors of I.F.C., Washington, have approved an equity investment upto Rs. 4.5 million and a loan of US \$ 5 million to (i) India Equipment Leasing Ltd., and (ii) The Leasing Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) and (c) These companies have not yet started their operations.

(d) The information is being collected.

Rackets Involved in Circulation of Counterfeit Indian Currency

1019. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI CHHOTHEY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rackets involved

in the circulation of counterfeit Indian currency in the country unearthed during the last three years ;

(b) whether any investigation was made by Government to know the origin of the fake Indian currency notes either within the country or outside the country ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the Central Bureau of Investigation, the following number of cases regarding counterfeit currency, bank notes have been reported during the last three calendar years :—

1981	...	757
1982	...	943
1983	...	1182

(b) and (c) Investigations are made in all such cases. In one case, there was an indication that the counterfeit notes had originated from Thailand. The Government of that country as well as Interpol have already been approached in the matter. Results are awaited.

1000 रुपये/-, 500/- रुपये और
200/- रुपये के नोट छापना

1020. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1,000/- रुपए, 500/- रुपए और 200/- रुपये के मूल्य के नोट छापने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन नोटों के

चलन का मुद्रास्फीति पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) 1000/- रुपए, 500/- रुपए और 200/- रुपए मूल्य के पृथक-पृथक कितने नोट छापने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) ऐसे नोटों को छापने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

Withdrawal of Central Excise on Molasses

1021. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Alcohol-based Industries Development Association, has urged the Government to immediately withdraw the Central excise for Rs. 30 a tonne on molasses with a surcharge of 10 per cent ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not consider it necessary to withdraw the central excise duty on molasses.

Companies Registered for Carrying Trade with Italy

1022. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various Indian companies which received approval from Government during 1983-84 to carry trade in Italy ;

(b) the names of the Italian Companies with which the Indian Companies are collaborating ; and

(c) the details of the various items of trade going to be started between India and Italy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Indian companies carrying trade with Italy do not require registration with the Government or its approval.

(b) Details in regard to foreign companies approved by Government for collaboration with the Indian companies in industrial production are published quarterly by the Indian Investment Centre as supplement to their monthly News-letter. The list containing names of the Italian companies who were approved for collaboration with Indian companies during 1983-84 (April-December) is given in the statement attached.

(c) Both the countries carry on trade in a number of commodities on a continuing basis.

Statement

The names of the Italian companies which were approved for collaboration with Indian companies during 1983-84 (Apr-Dec.)

Italian firm	Indian firm
1. SELESMAR Via ROMOTA, 20 P. O. Box 9 500 20 MONTAGNNA VP (Florence).	Marine and Communication Electronics (India) Ltd., APIE, Autonagar Visakhapatnam-530012.
2. Farben Industrial Development S.P.A., 85 Corse Colletta 10153 Torine Italy.	Southern Asbestos Cement Ltd., C. Front Portion 6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
3. Industrie Pirelli S.P.A. Italy.	Universal Conveyon Belting Ltd., 10 & 11, Gurukul Indraprastha Estate, Faridabad.
4. Officine France in SPA 31 100 Treviso.	Aurangabad Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7 & 8B, West View Bldg. No. 1, Swami Vivekanand Road, Bombay.
5. San Rocco S.P.A., Italy.	Beco Engineering Company Ltd., 23/7, Delhi Mathura Road, Ballabgarh, Haryana.
6. Sonorex Tape S.P.A. Via Benafadina 14,25046 Cazzage S.M. Barescia Italy.	Bengal and Assam Investors Ltd., 7, Council House Street Calcutta.
7. Nuovo Pignone S.P.A. Firenze via Felice Matteucci-2 Firenze, Italy.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad.
8. Technimont S.P.A. Milano.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda.
9. Industries Face Standard 20158, Milano.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.
10. S.E.R.I., s.r.l.c. so Re Umberto, Torino.	Mr. S.P. Gupta, 302 Akash Deep Building, New Delhi.

Italian Firm

Indian Firm

11. **Merisinter S.P.A.**
80022 Arzano (No.)
Strads Provincial Arzano
Casendrine N-65.

12. **SNIA Viscosa s.p.a.**
Milano.

13. **Indesit Engineering.**

14. **Savio S.P.A.**
Italy.

15. **Dr. G. Sessa, Via**
Vigoni 5, Milano.

16. **Piaggio and CSPA,**
Genova.

17. **Italmachine, Umbertide (PG).**

18. **Snia Viscesa s.p.a.**
Milano.

19. **Secifarma S.P.A.**
Milano.

20. **Welko Industriale,**
S.P.A. Italy.

21. **Dobfer S.P.A.**
Via Marzsabotto, 7
Vimercate 200 59.

22. **Techniplant, Italy.**

23. **SIMEC s.p.a.**
Via E. Fermi, 4 (TV)

24. **I.A.O. Stabilimento Way-**
Assauto Via. A. Cittadella
2,14100, Asti.

Andhra Sintered Products Ltd.,
5C Subodaya Apartments
Boggulaknuths,
Hyderabad.

The Delhi Cloth & General Mills
Co. Ltd., Bara Hindu Rao,
Delhi-6.

Shri D.P. Agarwal, E-17
Dayanand Nagar, Ghaziabad.

Himson Textile Engg.
Industries Pvt. Ltd., Surat.

Kinetic Engg. Ltd Chinchwad,
Poona, Maharashtra.

Lohia Machines Ltd.,
Kanpur.

Mahalingashetty & Co. (P) Ltd.,
Hubli.

Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.,
101, Akash Deep Building,
New Delhi.

Pefco Foundry & Chemical Ltd.,
Bhosari Industrial Area, Pune.

Regency Ceramics Ltd.,
Chirag Ali Lane,
Hyderabad.

Mr. Sadanand A. Shetty
Forress Engg. (I) Pvt. Ltd.,
Mahalaxmi Chamber,
Bombay.

SBM Engg. Products Pvt. Ltd.,
Naginda Master Road,
Bombay.

Mr. V.K. Gupta, Ushamil
Associates Ltd., East of Kailash,
New Delhi.

Shri Venibhai V. Patel
Suprashila Chembur,
Bombay.

Italian Firm

Indian Firm

25. Fratelli Megri Macchine,
Diesel Sud s.r.l.
S.A. 87 Km, 81020
Capodrise (Caserta).

Valchandnagar Industries Ltd.,
Construction House.
Balchand Hirachand Marg,
Billar Estate, Bombay.

Covering of remote areas by Vayudoot

1023. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of routes specially in remote areas covered and served by the Vayudoot ; and

b) the programmes for covering more areas under this service ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A

statement showing the details of the routes presently operated by Vayudoot is attached.

(b) There would be an expansion in the services of Vadudoot only after it acquires its own fleet of aircraft in the second half of 1984. Introduction of services to any particular station or area would, however, depend on the availability of the requisite infrastructural facilities and viability of operations. There is no firm programme at present of expanding Vayudoot services to any specific area. Traffic Surveys of a number of stations are, however, in progress.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the routes presently operated by Vayudoot

Service No.	Routes	Frequency per week	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. 701/702	Calcutta/Shillong/Gaubati/Silchar and back	7	(Upto Gauhati on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and upto Silchar on the remaining 4 days of the week)
2. 705/706	Calcutta/Aizwal/Silchar and back	3	
3. 709/710	Chabua/Tezu/Chabua	3	
4. 715/716	Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Rourkela/Ranchi and back	3	
5. 717/718	Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Calcutta	3	

1	2	3	4
6.	101/102 Delhi/Ludhiana/Delhi	6	
7.	103/104 Delhi/Dehradun/Delhi	6	
8.	105/106 Delhi/Chandigarh/Kulu and back	2	
9.	107/108 Delhi/Pantnagar/Delhi	2	
10.	301/302 Bombay/Kandla/Bombay	4	

**Streamlining of Payment System in
Armed Forces Headquarters**

1024. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment system of monthly salaries to the employees working in Armed Forces Headquarters is not very smooth and a member of the staff, who for some reason or the other, fail to collect the pay packet on the pay day, has to pass through many formalities and the currency notes are generally sub-soiled and dirty ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to streamline the payment system whereby minimum hardship is caused to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The payment system of monthly salary to the employees working in Armed Forces Headquarters is working smoothly. Those employees who fail to collect their salaries on the date of payment are required to produce a certificate from their administrative section about their absence while claiming salary. The currency notes as received from the Bank are alone used for disbursement of salaries and wages.

(b) Does not arise.

**CBI Probe on Theft of Valuables
from Custom Godown at
Delhi Airport**

1025. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has been entrusted with the probing of the theft of valuables and other articles from the strongroom of the customs godown at Delhi Airport ;

(b) if so, whether any headway in the theft has been made ; if so, details thereof ;

(c) how many more such thefts took place in other strongrooms of the customs at different airports, etc. in the country during the last 12 months and what are their details ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the recurrence of such thefts in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No. Sir. The case of theft of valuables and other goods from the godown of Palam Airport is being investigated by the Delhi Police. Two persons have been arrested by the Police in this regard.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Departmental sepoys/guards have been posted to guard the strong rooms, and other storage places in safer conditions are being used increasingly.

News-Item Captioned "Silver Smuggling on the Rise"

1026. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news-item captioned "Silver Smuggling on the rise" which appeared in Weekly "Sunday" of 22-28 January, 1984, has come to the notice of Government ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereafter ; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to check silver smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is aware that silver is an item sensitive to be smuggled out of the country. To contain smuggling of silver, Government declared in 1969 a 50 Kms. belt along the West Coast covering States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and 50 Kms. belt within the territories of the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry to be a specified area under the provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act. Subsequently in 1980, the provisions on Chapter IVB of the Act were extended to the 50 Kms. along the Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border. Under the above provisions for prevention and detention of illegal exports of silver, restrictions have been imposed on the storage, sale and transporation of specified goods, i.e., silver buillion and silver coins.

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in close co-operation with the

field formations of the Customs Department and other concerned enforcement agencies is constantly engaged in identifying the persons/gangs behind silver smuggling racket and to apprehend them. Intelligence gathered by the enforcement agencies of the Government indicates that the incidence of smuggling out of silver has shown a declining trend during the last four months.

However, the pattern of smuggling is kept under constant review by the Government and appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been reinforced in the vulnerable areas in terms of manpower and equipment. However, it will not be in the public interest to disclose as to what further specific steps are contemplated by the Government to tighten the machinery to check smuggling of silver out of India.

Plans for Development of Places of Tourist Interest in Orissa

1027. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been prepared for the development of places of tourist interest in Orissa like Konark, Puri, etc. ;

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

(c) the progress made in this behalf during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAN KHAN) : (a) to (c) In the Five Year Plan the Department has undertaken propose to take up the following schemes in Orissa :

(1) A master plan for the develop-

ment of Konark, Ratnagiri, Udaigiri and Lalitgiri through the Town and country Planning Organisation.

- (2) Development of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.
- (3) Department opened a Government of India Tourist Office at Bhubaneswar.
- (4) Flood lighting of Khandagiri and Udaigiri and Lingraj temple at Bhubaneswar.
- (5) Construction of dharamshala at Puri through Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.
- (6) Construction of a Forest Lodge at Simlipal.
- (7) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga (Ashok) at Bhubaneswar
- (8) A joint venture hotel project by India Tourism Development Corporation with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation of a 3-star hotel at Puri and Beach cottages at Konark.

Inter-Corporate Short-term Money Market and its Impact on Industrial Activity

1028. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inter-corporate short term money market has recently hardened;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on the industrial activity;

(c) whether the market is likely to harden further with the term financial institutions facing resources crunch; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to meet this situation and ensure industrial activity at full gear?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Requisite information is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Most-Favoured Nation Treatment to Indian goods Imported by China to step up two-way Trade between two countries

1029. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought most favoured-nation (MNF) treatment to goods imported by China to step up two-way trade, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) At the 4th round of India-China Trade Talks at the official level held in New Delhi in October, 1983, the Indian side referred to the two tier tariff structure obtaining in China and pointed out that Indian imports into China are being subjected to a higher tariff rate. As far as tariff rates on imports from China into India were concerned, India has been extending MFN treatment to China. The Indian side, therefore, stressed that China should extend MFN treatment to the Indian imports, thereby removing the handicap of the higher tariff rates. The Chinese side agreed to give further thought to this matter and let the Indian Government know about their reaction.

Action against Chairman, Rai Bareli Kshetriya Gramin Bank

1030. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the action taken against the Chairman, Rai Bareli Kshetriya Gramin Bank on the basis of the enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer appointed by sponsoring bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Bank of Baroda have reported that the disciplinary authority in the Bank has been directed to institute disciplinary proceedings against the Chairman, Rai Bareli, Kshetriya Gramin Bank regarding some irregularities in the use of vehicles and charges for stationery itcms.

Suspension of Employees of Gramin Banks

1031. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a good number of employees of Gramin Banks are suspended without any show causes notices or chargesheet for years together; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) and (b) Staff Service Regulations framed by Regional Rural Banks in terms of section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 provide inter-alia for matters pertaining to Conduct, Discipline and Appeal. Gramin Banks are expected to take action on suspension cases in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Government are not aware that a good number of employees of Gramin Banks are under suspension without receiving show cause notices or chargesheet. However specific cases when brought to the notice of the Government are promptly looked into for expeditious action.

Development of Tourism in Sunderbans Area of West Bengal

1032. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term plan has

been formulated in consultation with the Government of West Bengal for development of tourism in the Sunderbans Area of that State in view of many tourist attractions in that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) In 1982 the Department provided assistance to the State Government amounting to Rs. 16.50 lakhs for the purchase of a motor launch for use in Sunderbans area.

Purchase of Shoes from Bata India Limited

1034. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total purchase of shoes made by his Ministry from Bata India Limited and other shoe manufacturers in the organised sector during the current year, as per information available with him;

(b) the manner in which purchases are made from this organised sector;

(c) whether he is aware that manufacturers like Batas get the shoes manufactured from Agra and other such centres at relatively lower prices and then stamp them with their own trade name and pocket the high profit; and

(d) if so, the action which he proposes to take to prevent such mal-practices commonly resorted to by this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Purchases made from

Bata during the current financial year :

Shoes Canvas ; 19,300 Pairs
Value

Rs. 4,18,410

Boots Rubber : NIL

Purchases made from other shoe manufacturers during the current financial year;

Shoes Canvas : 13,35,058 Pairs
Value

Rs. 2,18,70,219/-
(from SSI)

Boots Rubber : 4270 Pairs
Value

Rs. 3,19,920/-

(b) Purchases of Shoes/Boots for various Government Departments is made through open tenders against which both Small Scale Units and Organised Large Scale Sector compete. Civil requirements of leather Boots are purchased exclusively from Small Scale Units.

(e) The Department is not aware of this. DGS&D does not purchase any leather shoes or leather footwear from M/s. Bata. The Jungle Boots and Canvas Shoes purchased from them are of their own make and are inspected at factory premises in terms of the Contract. However, the manufacturers located in and around Agra can quote directly as the mode of purchase is through Open Tender.

(d) Question does not arise as Department is not aware of any such practices.

वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा अपने विभागों और सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए मूलपत्रों की संख्या

1035. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपकरणों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपकरणों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूलपत्रों की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूलपत्रों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) मन्त्रालय को राज्यों की उपयुक्त तीन श्रेणियों में स्थित अपने विभागों से संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपकरणों से इन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल कितने मूलपत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(घ) उनमें से राज्य-वार अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखे गए मूलपत्रों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) 1.7.1982 से 30.6.1983 तक की अवधि से सम्बन्धित सूचना जोकि वित्त मन्त्रालय में तत्काल उपलब्ध है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

1.7.1982 से 30.6.1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा दी गई प्रगति

जारी किए गए संकलनों, सामान्य आदेशों, नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं, प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों, संविदाओं, करारों, लाइसेंसों आदि की संख्या

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में व्यक्तियों तथा उनमें स्थित कार्यालयों को भेजे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या

हिन्दी में अंगेजी में प्राप्त पत्रों उत्तर दिए गए पत्रों की संख्या

हिन्दी में अंगेजी में प्राप्त पत्रों उत्तर दिए गए पत्रों की संख्या

हिन्दी में अंगेजी में जोड़ केवल अंगेजी हिन्दी में में

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,19,380	61,458	14,496	3,95,334	8,85,103	17,85,576	26,70,759	5,31,944	3,33,214	2,824	9 तथा 10 कालम

का जोड़ 8 के बराबर नहीं है क्योंकि कालम 8 में दिए गए सभी पत्रों का उत्तर दिया जाना कापेक्षित नहीं था ।

**Execution of Social Welfare Works
on Voluntary Basis in J & K
Border Areas**

1036. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any social welfare works including health schemes have been executed by the armed forces on voluntary basis in Jammu and Kashmir especially on border areas; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure on such programmes during the period 1980-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The health scheme executed by the Armed Forces on voluntary basis in J & K, specially in remote and border areas, is that of providing medical treatment to civilians in those areas by the Army Mobile Medical Teams. These teams also provide health education to the civilians on subject viz. environmental sanitation-nutrition, personal hygiene and family planning. The number of civilians treated by these teams during 1980-83 is as under :

(i) 1980	—	1,99,826
(ii) 1981	—	1,63,692
(iii) 1982	—	1,42,415
(iv) 1983	—	2,12,031

(b) The expenditure on the drugs prescribed to the civilians by the mobile medical teams is met partly out of the funds allotted by the J & K State Government, the details of which are as follows :

(i) 1980-81	—	Rs. 3.8 lakhs
(ii) 1981-82	—	Rs. 6.0 lakhs
(iii) 1982-83	—	Rs. 6.9 lakhs
(iv) 1983-84	—	Not yet received

In addition to the above, drugs are

also supplemented from the service sources for rendering treatment to the civilians.

Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tourism in Kerala

1037. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years, any scheme has been taken up for promotion of tourism in Kerala which has vast tourist potentialities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including extent of financial assistance provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.30 lakhs for the development of Kovalam Beach Resort in the last three years.

Sanction of Hill Allowance to Employees of Hill States/Union Territories

1038. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of the employees of the Hill States/Union Territories for the sanction of hill allowance for places in the interior of these States/Union Territories but with height of less than 1,000 metres has been referred by the Government to the Pay Commission currently examining the salaries and allowances, etc. of the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the date on which the demand was referred by the Government to the Commission in view of the repeated requests of the employees their unions and the representatives of

the people in the legislatures, to accept this demand;

(c) whether any interim decision has been taken by the Commission in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) Government have not made any specific reference to the Fourth Pay Commission regarding the demand of the employees for sanction of Hill Allowance for places in the interior Hill States/Union Territories having a height of less than 1,000 metres. However, as the Fourth Pay Commission is already going into the entire gamut of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of Central Government employees, such issues can be examined by then. According to the terms of reference of the Commission, they may consider sending reports of any of the matters as and when their recommendations are finalised. The Commission have started functioning only recently and are in the process of finalising their Questionnaire.

Central Schools for Defence Quota

1039. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the places for which the Central Schools have been demanded by his Ministry out of the defence quota, during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) the names of such schools as have been (i) sanctioned (ii) opened as on date;

(c) the likely date of opening in respect of remaining cases;

(d) whether any demand has also been made for 1984-85 in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) Statements I to IV showing Defence Sector Central Schools opened during 1981-82, 1982-83; 1983-84 and those to be opened during 1984-85 respectively are enclosed.

Statement-I

Defence Sector Central Schools Opened During 1981-82

S. No.	Names of Places for which Central Schools have been demanded	Name of Schools sanctioned	Opened/ Not opened	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi Cantt	Delhi Cantt	Opened	
2.	Dhana	Dhana	Opened	
3.	Basoli	Basoli	Opened	
4.	Madras (Island Grounds)	Island Grounds, Madras	Opened	
5.	Fort William, Calcutta	Fort William, Calcutta	Opened	
6.	Subathu	Subathu	Opened	
7.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Opened	
8.	Sevoke Road	Sevoke Road	Opened	
9.	Faizabad	Faizabad	Opened	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
10.	Dharamsala	Dharamsala	Opened	
11.	Varanasi Cantt	Varanasi Cantt	Opened	
12.	Wellington	Wellington	Opened	
13.	Suratgarh	Suratgarh	Opened	
14.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Opened	
15.	Thane	Thane	Opened	
16.	Kanpur	Kanpur	Opened	
17.	Chabua	Chabua	Opened	
18.	Bagdogra	Bagdogra	Opened	
19.	Sulur	Sulur	Opened	
20.	Yelahanka	Yelahanka	Opened	
21.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda	Opened	
22.	Chilka (Orissa)	INS, Chilka	Opened	
23.	Muradnagar	Ord. Fy. Muradnagar	Opened	
24.	Dehradun	Ord. Fy. Raipur (Dehradun)	Opened	
25.	Katni	Ord. Fy. Katni	Opened	

Statement-II

Defence Sector Central Schools Opened During 1982-83

S. No.	Names of Places for which Central Schools have been demanded	Names of Schools sanctioned		Opened/ Not-opened	Remarks
		1.	2.		
3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Jalipa Cantt	Jalipa Cantt		Opened	
2.	Kankinara	Kankinara		Opened	
3.	Bikaner	Bikaner		Opened	
4.	Kanpur	Kanpur		Opened	
5.	Bakloh	Bakloh		Opened	
6.	Pune	CME, Pune		Opened	
7.	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar		Opened	
8.	Jabalpur	AOC School, Jabalpur		Opened	
9.	Banbasa	Banbasa		Opened	
10.	Miran Sahib (J & K)	Miran Sahib		Opened	
11.	Udaipur	Udaipur		Opened	
12.	Raiwala	Raiwala		Opened	

5

4

3

2

1

13.	Baroda	Baroda	Opened
14.	Hindon	Hindon	Opened
15.	Sirsa	Sirsa	Opened
16.	Wadhar	Wadhar	Opened
17.	Uttarlai	Uttarlai	Opened
18.	Bamrauli	Bamrauli	Opened
19.	Kumbhigram	Kumbhigram	Opened
20.	Deolali	Deolali	Opened
21.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Opened
22.	Begumpet	Begumpet	Opened
23.	Goa	INS Mandovi, Goa	Opened
24.	Bombay (2nd shift)	1, Colaba, Bombay	Second shift started
25.	Varangaon	Ord. Fy., Varangaon	Opened
26.	Shahjahanpur	Ord. Clothing Fy., Shahjahanpur	Opened

Statement-III*Defence Sector Central Schools Opened During 1983-84*

S. No.	Names of Places for which Central Schools have been demanded	Names of Schools sanctioned			Opened/ Not opened	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	
1.	Belgaum	Belgaum			Opened	
2.	New Amritsar Cantt				Not opened	
3.	Rupa	Rupa			Opened	
4.	Jamnagar				Opened	
5.	Bhopal	Bhopal			Not Opened	
6.	Bharatpur				Opened	
7.	Golcunda	Golcunda			Not opened	
8.	Chheoki				Not opened	
9.	Cannanore	Cannanore			Opened	
10.	Hissar Cantt				Not Opened	
11.	Dalhousie	Dalhousie			Opened	

5

4

3

2

1

12.	Adampur	Adampur	Opened
13.	Halwara	Halwara	Opened
14.	Arjangarh	Arjangarh	Opened
15.	Pune (IIInd KV)	Pune	Opened
16.	Jalahalli	Jalahalli	Opened
17.	Tambaram	Tambaram	Opened
18.	Hakimpet	Hakimpet	Opened
19.	Chandigarh (IVth KV)	Chandigarh (IVth KV)	Not opened
20.	Shri Vijay Nagar Vishakhapatnam	Shri Vijay Nagar Vishakhapatnam	Opened
21.	Cochin	INS, Dronacharya	Opened
22.	Kirkee	Ammunition Fy. Kirkee	Opened
24.	Calcutta	Gun & Shell Fy. Cossipore	Opened
23.	Jabalpur	Vehicle Fy. Jabalpur	Opened
25.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Opened

Statement-IV

Defence Sector Central Schools to be Opened During 1984-85

S. No.	Names of Places for which Central Schools have been demanded	Names of School sanctioned
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1	2	3
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1.	Gandhinagar	—
2.	Kirkee	—
3.	Bhuj	—
4.	Nagal Bhur	—
5.	Fazilka	—
6.	Abohar	—
7.	Almora	—
8.	Dimapur	—
9.	Jabalpur	—
10.	Baddowal	—
11.	Dehra Dun in place of Chheoki	—
12.	Patiala in place of Bhopal	—
13.	Bambolim	—
14.	Dehu Road	—
15.	Nal (Bikaner)	—
16.	Kalaikunda	—
17.	Baroda	—
18.	Awantipur	—
19.	Ambala	—
20.	Suryalanka	—
21.	Pune (III K.V.)	—
22.	Kanpur	—
23.	Bhusawal	—
24.	Chandigarh	—
25.	Okha	—

Fashion Institute for Delhi

1040. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a fashion institute for Delhi soon;

(b) if so, the name of the place in Delhi where such Institute of fashion technology is expected to be established; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A decision to set up a Fashion Institute has been taken in principle but the location and other details have not yet been finalised.

Trade Relations with Pakistan

1041. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-

Exports to India

1. Fertilizer (Urea)
2. Low grade coal
3. Pig iron
4. Soda Ash
5. Fresh & dried fruits
6. Petroleum products
7. Fish
8. Rock Salt
9. Onyx
10. Industrial alcohol

Both sides have also agreed inter alia to find ways and means of gradually inducting the private sector in the trade between the two countries and to make all possible efforts to meet each other's requirements of essential commodities caused due to unforeseen shortages.

NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by his Ministry to establish better trade relations with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the steps taken therefor in last few months; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A delegation headed by Commerce Secretary, attended the meetings of Sub-Commission on Trade, held in Islamabad on the 15th, 16th & 17th Jan., 1984, In the meetings, the delegations reiterated their desire to substantially increase trade between the two countries. In order to further increase trade levels of trade, the following items were identified for bulk trading between the two countries :

Exports to Pakistan

Iron Ore
Steel Mill Rolls
Stainless steel sheets
Mica & Mica Products
Selected Chemicals
Jute & Jute products
Tea
Coffee
Bidi leaves

Exports by the Handicrafts and Hand-looms Export Corporation of India Limited

1042. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of goods exported

by Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India, Ltd. during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 and likely to be exported during the year 1983-84; and the amount involved in each item; and

(b) the steps being taken to encourage the export of handloom by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India during the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation undertakes exports of Handicrafts and Handloom products as well as Gold Jewellery and specified canalised Wollen Knitwear.

A statement showing exports under

these products is enclosed.

(b) A separate devision for Design Development has been created and services of designers have been obtained for development of floor coverings, furnishings etc. In addition to this HHEC is continuing its efforts to develop new designs, textures etc. for cotton and silk fabrics. HHEC also proposes to participate in various exhibitions and fairs/shows abroad to display quality products to give boost to export of Handloom products. HHEC is also working on proposals for collaborative promotions with a number of Departmental Stores abroad for promotions of Handlooms. In addition HHEC also proposes to invite leading designers to work on Indian fabrics to help increase exports.

Statement

Exports During 1981-82 and 1982-83 as well as Estimates for 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

	1981-82 Actuals	1982-83 Actuals	1983-84 Estimates
1. Handicrafts including hand-knotted woolen carpets	12.09	9.72	5.80
2. Handlooms	6.87	7.07	5.97
3. Ready-made Garments	1.38	1.21	4.60
4. Gold Jewellery	42.74	57.65	67.00
5. Wollen Knitwear	—	9.29	20.00
Total :	63.08	84.94	103.37

Export of Readymade Garments

1043. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the ready-

made garments exported during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export of readymade garments;

(c) if so, the main reasons; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of ready-made garments during the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAS-KAR) : (a) According to available information the value of garments exported during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 was as follows :

Years	Value (Rs. crores)
1981	650.02
1982	633.58
1983	640.13

(b) and (c) The value of exports in 1982 was slightly less than that in 1981. However, exports in 1983 have again shown an upward trend. The decline in export of readymade garments during the year 1982 was mainly due to recession, change in demand pattern and consumer preferences in importing countries.

(d) The Apparels Export Promotion Council (AEPC), participated in various Overseas International Trade Fairs and sponsored Sales-cum-Study Teams and individual Sales Tours. To keep in touch with developments in fashion, the AEPC has been subscribing to various fashion magazines/journals. It has also undertaken Market Studies in respect of developing suitable packaging system for Indian classical shirts for E. E. C. markets. Appraisal of cooperation possibilities with garment industries in South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Shri Lanka have also been undertaken.

The rate of Cash Compensatory support (CCS) for garments has been raised from 5% to 6% in order to boost export of garments.

A large number of machines necessary for increasing our exports of garments have been placed on Open General Licence (OGL). Many of these machines can be imported on concessional rate of import duty. The inspection procedure in regard to exports of garments has been simplified.

Drop in Value of Rupee

1044. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the real value of the Indian rupee in terms of the consumer rupee of 1960;

(b) whether value of the rupee has been dropping continuance all along; and

(c) the steps taken to check the erosion in the value of rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The purchasing power of the rupee, measured as the reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index (base 1960=100), works out to 17.89 paise for December, 1983 (the latest available). The purchasing power of the rupee varies with the rise and fall of the consumer price index. Since prices have increased in varying percentages in most of the years since 1960 the value of the rupee as measured above, has also shown corresponding decline.

(c) The Government accords high priority to the control of inflation and has been taken measures from time to time to contain price rise acting both on the supply side and the demand side. These measures include, *inter-alia*, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains

and edible oils and sugar, imports of essential items like rice, wheat and edible oils to augment domestic availability and mopping up of excess liquidity from the banking system. In January, 1984 the Government introduced a package of measures aimed at securing greater fiscal discipline.

Air Strip for Rajgir

1045. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to construct air strip at Rajgir in Nalanda District of Bihar State in view of large number of national and foreign pilgrims and tourists coming every year in Nalanda; Rajgir and Pawapuri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The air traffic needs of tourists to Rajgir are catered to by the airport at Patna, which is at a short distance from Rajgir and connected by road and rail.

(b) Does not arise.

Deposit in and Advancement by Nationalised Banks

1046. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of deposit in and advancement by the nationalised banks in the country, State-wise since the year 1980, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States like Bihar are not getting proportional financial help from the Banks in comparison to deposits; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to remove this anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State-wise data on deposits and advances and Credit : deposit ratio of public sector banks for the last three years are set out in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) A certain degree of regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit persists. However, the regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit is basically a reflection of the regional imbalance in the economic development; particularly in the organised sectors of industry and trade wherein development is influenced by factors such as availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, power etc., availability of raw materials in close proximity, general industrial climate, accessibility to markets and so on. Besides, the location of major organisations like Food Corporation of India; State Trading Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India etc. at metropolitan centres also tends to create an apparent imbalance in the spatial distribution of bank credit even though all the areas benefit from the operations of such organisations.

Reduction of regional imbalance in the availability of bank credit is an integral part of the Government's accepted policy. Towards this objective the banks have been asked to endeavour to increase credit deployment in the State where the credit deployment levels are low by identifying and extending assistance to small ventures. Banks have also been asked to step up the share of priority sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by March 1985. Banks have begun to evolve district credit plans for facilitating co-ordinated action by all the agencies concerned at the district level in the implementation of development programmes involving credit assistance to the beneficiaries. State Governments have also been asked to strengthened their institutional infrastructure to facilitate routing of bank credit to identified beneficiaries under specific schemes for the weaker sections. Banks are also actively participating in the implementation of developmental programmes like I. R. D. P. and self-employment scheme etc. These measures are expected to contribute to a reduction in the regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit.

Statement

Statewise Deposits, Advances and Credit : Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks
 ((As on the last Friday of December)

(Rs. crores)

Region/State/U.T.	Deposits						Advances			C : D Ratio (%)		
	1980		1981		1982		1981		1982		1981	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Northern Region :</i>												
1. Haryana	633	778	894	443	583	668	70.0	74.9	71.9	73.5	72.2	
2. Himachal Pradesh	208	247	299	66	107	133	32.0	43.2	32.1	40.6	40.3	
3. Jammu & Kashmir	199	205	248	64	83	100						
4. Punjab	1899	2328	2696	805	1090	1216	42.4	46.8	42.4	46.8	45.1	
5. Rajasthan	739	899	1097	501	616	744	67.8	68.4	67.8	68.4	67.9	
6. Chandigarh	273	346	390	578	641	663	211.5	185.6	211.5	185.6	169.8	
7. Delhi	3353	3896	4538	2793	3272	3809	83.3	84.0	83.3	84.0	83.9	
<i>North-Eastern Region :</i>												
1. Assam	329	412	552	175	177	223	53.1	42.9	53.1	42.9	40.5	
2. Meghalaya	52	54	63	8	11	15	15.0	20.2	15.0	20.2	24.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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3.	Manipur	15	20	19	5	7	9	36.9	35.7	47.9
4.	Nagaland	19	23	30	5	8	14	25.4	35.5	47.0
5.	Tripura	32	39	46	14	21	26	44.8	53.1	56.9
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	13	17	1	2	3	10.4	15.0	20.1
7.	Mizoram	9	11	13	1	2	3	9.7	18.9	19.9
8.	Sikkim	5	7	11	Neg.	1	2	4.3	10.7	16.5

Eastern Region :

1.	Bihar	1519	1871	2241	618	714	891	40.7	38.2	39.8
2.	Orissa	409	517	605	220	318	428	54.0	61.6	70.7
3.	West Bengal	3540	4389	5086	2142	2552	3067	60.5	58.1	60.3
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	9	12	2	3	3	26.0	34.9	28.8

Central Region :

1.	Madhya Pradesh	1153	1380	1636	628	835	944	54.4	60.5	57.7
2.	Uttar Pradesh	3364	4059	4815	1439	1872	2236	42.8	46.1	46.4

Western Region :

1.	Gujarat	2563	3025	3565	1471	1740	1899	57.4	57.5	53.3
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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2. Maharashtra	6244	7291	8401	4883	5796	7154	77.6	79.5	85.2	
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	316	370	432	123	161	169	39.1	43.4	39.1	
4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	2	2	2	2	2	107.0	103.7	105.4	
<i>Southern Region :</i>										
1. Andhra Pradesh	1760	2156	2656	1293	1603	1894	73.5	74.3	73	
2. Karnataka	1740	2071	2429	1330	1601	1915	76.5	77.3	78.9	
3. Kerala	1065	1234	1479	729	875	963	68.4	71.0	65.1	
4. Tamil Nadu	2097	2511	3002	2066	2437	2730	98.5	97.0	90.9	
5. Pondicherry	55	65	74	32	39	45	57.4	60.7	60.6	
6. Lakshadweep	1	1	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	7.4	9.1	10.5	
Grand Total										
	33611	40229	47350	22397	27168	31970	66.6	67.5	67.5	

Note : 1. Totals may not add up due to rounding difference.

2. Credit : Deposit Ratio have been worked out on the basis of absolute figures.

These may vary because of rounding difference.

**Restriction of Cost of Wages
Settlement**

1047. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent wage agreements during 1983 onwards, the Bureau of Public Enterprises guidelines for restricting cost of wage-settlement within 10 per cent has been ignored and also the condition to restrict pay-revision benefits below Rs. 75 but above Rs. 35/- has been ignored;

(b) if so, the names of public sector undertakings which have entered into new wage-settlement since 1 January, 1983;

(c) the cost of settlement allowed in each case alongwith minimum and

maximum pay-benefit given to them; and

(d) the minimum wage now in Category IV and Category III ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) In the agreements concluded during 1983, the cost of wage settlement has been generally above 10%. In the Public Enterprises that is no categorisation of employees into categories I, II, III & IV. Statement containing a Public Enterprises in whose cases, wage revision has been cleared by Bureau of Public Enterprises during 1983 is attached giving details of the cost of settlement, fitment benefit as well as the minimum wage (Basic Pay plus Variable DA plus Fixed DA, if any).

Statement

List of Workers' Wage Agreement Approved by BPE During 1983

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	Approximate cost of settlement p. a.	Fitment Benefit			Minimum Wage (Rs.)
			Min. (Rs.)	Max. (Rs.)	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Central Electronics Ltd.	9.26 lakhs	70.00	70.00		559.70 (AICPI-441)
2.	Indo Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Delhi Region)	1.13 lakhs	28.00	150.00		483.40 (AICPI-408)
3.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	90.84 lakhs	84.80	111.25		523.00 (AICPI-402)
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. (Calcutta)	19.44 lakhs	59.85	85.00		475.80 (AICPI-360)
5.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd. (Mulund Unit)	10.05 lakhs	5.00	25.00		573.00 (AICPI-458)
6.	Heavy Engineering Corp., Ltd.	2.13 crores	65.00	65.00		724.50 (AICPI-461)
7.	Praga Tools Ltd.	21.84 lakhs	86.40	148.90		577.00 (AICPI-428)
8.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	0.56 crores	60.00	75.00		530.00 (AICPI-408)
9.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	8.46 lakhs	40.00	75.00		594.40 (AICPI-458)

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. Bombay Refinery	0.59 crores	50.00	85.00	486.00 (AICPI-360)
11.	B. P. C. L. (Madras)	12.04 lakhs	59.85	85.00	475.80 (AICPI-360)
12.	GRSE, Road Roller Unit, Nagpur	0.87 lakhs	10.00	25.00	510.30 (AICPI-473)
13.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	49.43 crores	113.00	201.00	781.90 (AICPI-470)
14.	International Airports Authority of India	63.48 lakhs	54.00	115.00	556.00 (AICPI-416)
15.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (Bombay Container Divn.)	2.52 lakhs	60.00	60.00	558.50 (AICPI-395)
16.	Indian Oil Corpn.	4.41 crores	71.00	110.00	754.00 (AICPI-470)
17.	Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	0.20 crores	30.00	30.00	624.40 (AICPI-458)
18.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	11.58 crores	113.00	201.00	781.90 (AICPI-470)
19.	National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.	1.65 crores	142.00	220.00	758.90 (AICPI-485)

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20.	Marine Diesel Engg. Plant	7.44 lakhs	65.00	65.00	724.50 (AICP-I461)
21.	Metal Scrap Trade Corpn. Ltd.	11.17 lakhs	113.00	201.00	781.90 (AICPI-470)
22.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (Freight Container Divn., Cochin)	3.12 lakhs	40.00	120.00	574.10 (AICPI-485)
23.	Bengal Chemicals & Phar. Ltd.	27.00 lakhs	64.00	69.00	688.50 (AICPI-485)
24.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	61.00 lakhs	113.00	181.00	755.00 (AICPI-470)
25.	Nepa Mills	39.72 lakhs	57.80	132.00	650.20 (AICPI-464)
26.	E. T. T. D. C.	2.28 lakhs	60.00	120.00	641.00 (AICPI-461)
27.	Hindustan Zinc Limited	2.37 crores	116.00	175.00	788.90 (AICPI-485)
28.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	19.00 lakhs	117.40	168.40	673.80 (AICPI-459)
29.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	3.62 crores	113.00	181.00	761.20 (AICPI-470)

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	0 37 crores	113.00	181.00	699.50 (AICPI-470)
31.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (Delhi & Udyogmandal Units)	35.00 lakhs	65.00	115.00	628.50 (Delhi)
					618.50 (Udyogmandal) (AICPI-495)
32.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	6.24 crores	110.00	220.00	783.50 (AICPI-495)
33.	*Coal India Limited	200.68 crores	113.00	201.00	801.40 (AICPI-485)
34.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	8.78 crores	113.00	191.00	801.40 (AICPI-485)
35.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	3.55 crores	113.00	191.00	801.40 (AICPI-485)
36.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	2.71 crores	113.00	171.00	801.40 (AICPI-485)
37.	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited	5.79 crores	113.00	171.00	801.40 (AICPI-485)
38.	Indian Telephones Industries	5.56 crores	113.00	171.00	801.40 (AICPI-485)

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Maruti Udyog Limited	0.011 crores	113.00	201.00	781.90 (AICPI-470)
40.	Andrew Yule & Co. (Clerical & Subordinate staff)	6.84 crores	12.5% of B.P.+DA	570.00 (AICPI-485)	
41.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	2.67 crores	130.00	204.90	757.80 (AICPI-485)
42.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	0.73 crores	130.00	204.90	757.80 (AICPI-485)
43.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	1.20 crores	130.00	204.90	757.80 (AICPI-485)
44.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corp. Ltd.	1.71 crores	130.00	204.90	757.80 (AICPI-485)
45.	Project & Dev. India. Ltd.	0.46 crores	130.00	204.90	757.80 (AICPI-485)

*Was approved by Cabinet.

Central D.A. Formula Followed in Public Undertakings

1048. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of undertakings following industrial D.A. formula for Category IV and III staff are following Central Government DA formula for Category II and I staff; and

(b) if so, the names of such public sector undertakings and pay-scales allowed for Category II and I in such undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) There is no categorisation of employees in the Public Enterprises as class I, II, III & IV. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to employees other than executives/supervisors who are on industrial D.A. The names of these enterprises whose executives are still on Central DA are given in the statement attached.

Information about the scales of pay executives/supervisors is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Manganese Ore (I) Ltd.
2. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation
3. Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.
4. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
5. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.
6. Hindustan Latex Ltd.
7. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
8. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

9. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

10. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

11. National Mineral Development Corporation

12. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.

13. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

14. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

15. Mazagon Dock Ltd.

16. Engineers India Ltd

17. Indian Tourism Development Corporation

18. National Textile Corporation Ltd.'s 9 subsidiaries.

Inquiry against a former I.T.O., Banswara

1049. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banswara Tax Payer's Association, Banswara sent a written memorandum containing twenty one points against former I.T.O., Banswara ; and

(b) if so, the result of enquiry on each point ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was enquired into and since a number of allegations levelled in the representation appeared *prima facie* correct, the officer was placed under suspension. A charge-sheet has since been issued to the officer. The extent to which the officer is held guilty on the several allegations made in the representation will be known only after the enquiry has been completed.

भेड़ की खाल की तस्करी

1050. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ओरियंटल चैम्बर आफ कामर्स ने यह बताया है कि देश से प्रतिवर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य की भेड़ की खाल की तस्करी की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कितने लोग दोषी पाए गए हैं और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Revision of Curriculum of Hotel Management

1051. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are examining to review and revise the three-year diploma course of the Institution of Hotel Management ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the revised curriculum of the Hotel Management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Curriculum for the three-year

Diploma Course has recently been reviewed and revised to meet the changing requirements of the Hotel & Catering Industry.

(b) The revised curriculum has been so designed as to give greater emphasis on the areas of personnel management, financial management, production management, marketing and communication skills. Provision has also been made for greater exposure to Industry with arrangements for on-the-job training.

हीरोइन, अफीम और शराब की तस्करी के आरोप में गिरफ्तारी

1052. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हीरोइन, अफीम और शराब की तस्करी के आरोप में वर्ष 1982, 1983 और इस वर्ष में आज तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और इन वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ख) तस्करी के ऐसे मामलों को कम करने के लिए संरक्षण क्या कदम उठा रही है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) भारतीय नारकोटिक आयुक्त को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, देश से हीरोइन और अफीम के तस्करी-नियर्ति के आरोप में वर्ष 1982-83 और 1984 (24-2-84 तक प्राप्त सूचनानुसार) में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या और पकड़े गए माल की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :

गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	पकड़े गए माल की मात्रा
1	2
(किलो ग्राम)	
हीरोइन	
1982	4
1983	10
1984	2
अफोम	
1982	6
1983	3
1984	1

[वर्ष 1983 तथा 1984 (24-2-1984 तक) के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं]

जहां तक इन औषध-द्रव्यों के मूल्यों का सम्बन्ध है, इनके अवैध-बाजार मूल्यों में बहुत अन्तर होता है जो इनके अभिग्रहण समय, स्थान, इनकी शुद्धता आदि पर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए पकड़े गए इन औषध-द्रव्यों का ठीक-ठीक मूल्य नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

शराब (लिकर) की तस्करी के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय इस मामले में सतर्क रहते हैं। केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ ताल-मेल बना कर तस्करी निवारण हेतु किए जाने वाले समुचित उपायों के अलावा स्वापक द्रव्यों की तस्करी के साथ-साथ अन्य प्रकार की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सम्बन्धित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के साथ

भी घनिष्ठ ताल-मेल स्थापित किया जाता है। इस मामले की निरन्तर समीक्षा भी की जाती रहती है ताकि समुचित कार्यवाही की जा सके।

सोवियत संघ द्वारा निजी कम्पनियों को ऋण सुविधाएं

1053. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार कि सोवियत मशीनों तथा उपकरणों को खरीदने पर सोवियत संघ भारत की निजी कम्पनियों को ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का इच्छुक है, सही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सोवियत संघ से

वित्तीय सहायता लेने का अनुरोध किया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव मुख्यमंत्री) : (क) और (ख) समाचार देख लिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

तथापि, यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि भारत सरकार और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ की सरकार के बीच दिनांक 30.4.1981 के विलम्बित अदायगी नयाचार के अनुसार, सोवियत संघरक, भारतीय आदातकों को, चाहे वे सरकारी क्षेत्र में हों या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ से कतिपय विशिष्ट मशीमों और उपस्करों की छारीद के लिए संघरक ऋण के रूप में विलम्बित अदायगी की सुविधाओं की पेशकश कर सकते हैं। जिन शर्तों पर संघरक ऋण दिए जाते हैं वे ये हैं :— 7½ प्रतिशत प्रत्येक की दो नकद अदायगियां और शेष 8.5 प्रतिशत की अदायगी 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर पर ब्याज सहित 10 वर्षों की अवधि में।

Tax Due from Companies and Individuals against HUFs

1054. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies (including those registered under MRTP Act) and individuals against whom Income Tax and Central Excise demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 2 January, 1984 ;

(b) the steps being taken to recover the same ;

(c) whether while inaugurating the 152nd Annual General Meeting of the

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on 4 December, 1983 he cautioned the trade and industry against blocking huge amount of money in the form of excise duty through litigation and said that this type of situation could not be allowed to continue ; and

(d) if so, the effective measures he has taken to curb this tendency of the trade and industry to block payments of Government dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Recovery of arrears of Central Excise Duty is an on-going function. Such measures (administrative, legal and others aimed at realising the arrears) as are considered necessary from time to time, continue to be taken.

These measures include steps to expedite finalisation of the cases in Courts or before quasi-judicial bodies, of disputed demands where recoveries had been stayed, and enforcing through persuasive or coercive action, the demands that are not in disputes.

As regards recovery and reduction of outstanding demands of income tax, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the concerned Income tax Authorities, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. These steps include, *inter alia*, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of pending appeals and also resorting to proceedings under Section 226(3) and 179 of the Income Tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officer under Section 222 of the Income Tax Act.

(e) While inaugurating the 152nd Annual General Meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce the Finance Minister advised industrialists to refrain

from blocking payments of Central Excise Duty by taking recourse to litigation, and invited their cooperation in this regard.

(d) Such measures, administrative and other, aimed at reducing the areas and scope for such disputes and expediting the finalisation of pending disputes, as are considered necessary from time to time continue to be taken.

Curb on Foreign Jaunts

1055. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether in view of the tight foreign exchange position, Government propose to put down some sort curbs on foreign jaunts in the garb of business promotion ventures by business executives and thus save country's hard-earned foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : With a view to conserving foreign exchange resources of the country, the RBI has already been advised to exercise stricter screening of all applications for travel abroad. The RBI has also accordingly modified the rules framed by them for travel abroad on business grounds and study tours. Careful scrutiny of each application is done under the direct supervision of the Joint/Deputy/Assistant Controllers incharge of the Exchange Control Department at the respective Branch Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

Violation of Central Excise and Salt Act 1944 and Customs Act 1962 by Lal Imli Woolen, Kanpur

1056. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of violation of the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944 and Customs Act 1962, were registered against the Lal Imli Woolen, Kanpur (B.I.G. group) during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 ;

(b) the stage of proceedings in each case ;

(c) in how many cases the aforesaid Mills were penalised and what is the details of each case ;

(d) whether prosecution u/s 9 of the Central Excise and Salt Act and Customs Act was launched against the aforesaid Company and its Directors and the details thereof, and if no prosecution was launched, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government will lay full facts and circumstances of the case on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) 5 cases were booked during 1975-76 and 8 cases during 1976-77 for violation of provisions of Central Excise Rules by the Company.

(b) The cases mentioned in (a) above have been departmentally decided except one case which is under appeal and one case is pending adjudication.

(c) The Company has been penalised in 7 cases involving violation of provisions of Central Excise Act and Rules. Penalty of Rs. 8000/-, Rs. 2000/-, Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- and Rs. 25/- each in five cases and Rs. 250 each in two cases has been imposed.

(d) No prosecution has been launched against the Company taking into consideration the nature of violation of Central Excise provisions.

(e) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Promotion of Chambermaids and Room Attendants in ITDC and Kanishka Hotels

1057. SHRI K. MALLANA :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees are being promoted to the higher grade considering the seniority of the employees in that Department ;

(b) if so, whether this practice is also being followed in the India Tourism Development Corporation ;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the lower staff particularly the Chambermaids are not considered for the next higher post of Supervisor (House-keeper) in the ITDC hotels ; particularly in the Hotel Kanishka and outsiders are appointed ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Junior House Keeper promoted as senior House Keepers and Houseman are promoted as Room Attendants, but the Room Attendants are not given chance to be promoted as Junior House Keeper ; and

(f) if so, whether Government would give chance to the lower staff considering their seniority and not appoint outsiders in the ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Apart from direct recruitment in certain grades, promotions to higher grades are made based on seniority of employees as per ITDC Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority Rules.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the functional requirements the posts of House-keeper are not filled by promotion of Chambermaids/Room Attendants in ITDC Hotels including Hotel Kanishka.

(e) and (f) There is 100% direct

recruitment to the grade of Junior House-keeper. Chambermaids / Room Attendants are considered along with other eligible candidates applying in response to open advertisement.

Cases Received from Punjab and Jat Regiment for Appointment of Dependents of Army Personnel on Compassionate Grounds

1058. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases received by the Army Headquarters, from 1-8-1983 to 1-2-1984 from Punjab and Jat Regiments for appointment of the dependents of army personnel, who are released to compassionate grounds ;

(b) the number of posts sanctioned by the Ministry of Defence with the condonation of usual break ; and

(c) how much time it will take to sanction the post with the condition/relaxation of usual break ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Dependents of only those Army personnel who die in harness or are medically boarded out, are considered for employment on compassionate grounds. No such case has been received from Punjab and Jat Regiments during the period from 1-8-83 to 1-2-84.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Handicapped Persons 'Dependant of Ex-servicemen Registered in Class IV Posts in Zila Sanik Board Sonepat, Haryana

1059. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of handicapped persons dependant on ex-servicemen registered in Class IV posts in Zila Sanik

Board, Sonepat (Haryana) from 1-8-1983 to 31-12-1983 ;

(b) the number of persons out of them, appointed ;

(c) the number of cases pending for appointment ;

(d) how much time it will be taken for appointment against the reserve quota of handicapped and dependents of disabled ex-servicemen ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for appointment of handicapped persons ?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) One.

(d) Can not be anticipated as no vacancies are forth-coming.

(e) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Important steps taken by the Government for appointment/rehabilitation of the Handicapped persons

Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have prescribed reservation in Group 'C' and 'D' services for physically handicapped persons, 1% each for Blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped.

2. A roster has been prescribed for effecting the reservation order, according to which 3rd, 37th and 70th vacancy occurring in a particular recruitment year would be earmarked for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped respectively in a cycle of 100 vacancies. In case of any of the vacancies happens to be reserved for SC/ST or Ex-servicemen, the next

clearly available vacancy would be reserved for the handicapped persons.

3. The Deptt. of Personnel and AR have issued instructions that as far as possible, the entire work of recaning of chairs in Govt. offices should be got done by the blind persons. Where the volume of work is such, as may justify a full time chair recaner, the question of creation of a post in suitable scale may be considered in consultation with the finance in accordance with the normal procedure.

4. The Deptt. of Personnel and AR have allowed relaxation in age upto 10 years for the purpose of entry into Group 'C' and 'D' posts.

5. In the categories of jobs which are identified by the Ministries/Departments, as being particularly suitable for the handicapped persons, equal performance is given to handicapped persons for such jobs even in excess of the quota reserved for them.

5. The Deptt. of Personnel and AR have prescribed that any Group 'C' or Group 'D' employee, if he is medically found unfit for the post he is holding, and from which he is proposed to be discharged or has been discharged, be considered for another identical/equivalent post for which he may be found suitable against direct recruitment quota, his service in Central Government should be deducted from his actual age, and if it does not exceed the age limit prescribed by more than three years, he should be deemed to satisfy the condition of upper age limit for appointment to the post in question under the Central Govt. Further in the case of Govt. servant retired on medical grounds his son/daughter/near relative can be considered for appointment on compassionate grounds if the family of the Government Servant is in great distress after his premature retirement.

7. Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Depit. of Labour (DGE&T) have granted exemption to the physi-

cially handicapped apprentices appearing in the typewriting test in the All India Trade Test for Apprentices conducted by NCT/VT in pursuance of Apprentice Act, 1961. However, such exemption should be granted only on production of certificate from Medical Board attached to special Employment Exchanges / Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for P.H. or the local civil surgeon.

8. Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation; Deptt. of Labour have requested the State Govt. and U.T. Administrations to issue instructions that wherever a physically handicapped person is declared by either the Medical Board attached to Spl. Employment Exchange for P.H. or the Civil Surgeon (where such a Medical Board is not constituted) to be physically fit for being admitted into ITI for training in certain trade, and otherwise suitable, the State Govts./U.T. Administrations may make every effort to admit him in the trade for which he has been recommended for training.

9. 22 Special Employment Exchanges for P.H. are functioning all over the country in order to render employment assistance to the handicapped persons. In addition, in order to assess vocational and psychological needs of the handicapped persons, and also to render assistance in the rehabilitation of such persons, 14 VRCs have been set up by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Deptt. of Labour (DGE&T). Those Centres also impart adjustment training in real work situations. Efforts are also made to rehabilitate the handicapped applicants after evaluating them in wage paid employment, self-employment etc. Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. have given co-sponsoring powers to these centres for nominating suitable handicapped persons against vacancies reserved for physically handicapped.

10. With a view to give momentum to the campaign to persuade employers to accept physically handicapped persons and to encourage disabled

workers to improve their standard of performance, Govt. of India in the Ministry of Social Welfare have instituted a scheme for grant of National Awards for outstanding employers of the physically handicapped and the most efficient physically handicapped workers in each of the three categories i.e. the blind, deaf and orthopoldically handicapped.

(A) Each award for handicapped workers consists of the following :

- (i) Cash Prize of Rs. 500/-.
- (ii) A citation.

(B) Each Award for employers of the handicapped consists of the following :

- (i) A shield or Bronze Medal.
- (ii) A citation.

11. Physically handicapped persons, who are certified as unable to type by the Medical Board attached to the Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped (or by the Civil Surgeon where there is no such Board), have been exempted from typing qualification for clarial posts.

12. It has been decided by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Department of Labour (DGE&T) to give necessary rehabilitation assistance to the negative Leprosy patients through the Special Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres.

13. In addition, disabled ex-service-men are entitled to priority I for employment against vacancies earmarked for priority categories. They are also entitled to the benefit of age relaxation by the length of service plus three years or upto the age of 45 years, whichever is more advantageous. Concessions in educational qualification and medical standards are also available to them.

14. Besides, a number of other concessions and facilities are available to the handicapped persons as con-

tained in the publications entitled "Concessions for the Physically Handicapped persons"—a brochure brought out by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Cadre Review of Service Officers

1060. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cadre review of service officers has been completed ;

(b) if so, how many posts of stenographers were created/upgraded consequent to the cadre revision of service officers ; and

(c) whether the posts have been filled ; if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The first cadre review is complete and the second one is under active consideration.

(b) 169 posts of AFHQ Stenographers were created/upgraded.

(c) The promotion quota has been filled up, while the action to fill up the remaining posts through the UPSC/SSC is in hand.

Border Clashes between Pakistanis and Indians in J & K Sector

1061. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether atleast five Pakistanis were killed in a series of border clashes with Indian security force in Mendhar area of Poonch district in January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether during January 1984, this sector has been witnessing intermittent exchange of fire involving the use of machine guns and small arms fire between Pakistanis and Indians

facing each other across the line of actual control ;

(c) whether Pakistani civilians on several occasions have sneaked into Indian territory for cutting wood, lifting cattle, grazing their herds and possibly to occupy Indian territory to lay claim to it subsequently ;

(d) if so, the total number of border clashes that took place in the J & K sector in January, 1984 ;

(e) the steps taken by Government to check them ; and

(f) whether Pakistan is actively considering to create a disturbance in J & K and preparing for another adventure ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There were no border clashes in Mendhar area in January this year.

(b) to (d) There have been exchange of fire between Pakistani and Indian forces across the Line of Control, in January 1984. There have been a few cases of Pakistani civilian intrusions in the Indian territory. They were all driven back by our security forces. The firings by the Pakistani troops across the Line of Control, were unprovoked.

(e) and (f) Issues relating to minor firing incidents across the Line of Control are resolved through Flag meetings of the local commanders. In case of incidents of more serious nature, the matter is taken up with the Government of Pakistan. Government carefully monitor all such developments and appropriate measures to ensure adequate defence preparedness.

Payment made to a Singapore Party by Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company

1062. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :

SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA :

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company paid to Singapore party Rs. 7.20 lakh despite non-existence of a contract of insurance ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether persons responsible for such a loss to the exchequer have been properly dealt with ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The news-item captioned "Money paid without insurance contract", which appeared in the Indian Express dated 2nd January, 1984, relates to the comments made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the Audit Report (Commercial), 1982, on the settlement of an insurance claim by Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited in Singapore. Accordingly to the CAG, the insurance Company had incurred a loss of Rs. 7.20 lakhs in this case due to inadequate control by the Singapore branch as well as non-cancellation of policy issued to the insured.

The facts of the case are as follows. A fire insurance policy for Singapore \$ 6,00,000 was issued to the insured for the period 13th July, 1978 to 13th July, 1979. The business was brought in by a local Insurance Agency. The premium was not collected at the outset as, in the Singapore market, advance payment of premiums is not always insisted upon. Subsequently, when the Insurance Agency called for the premium, the insured declined payment on the ground that he had not sought the cover. In order to sort out the matter, a discussion was arranged on 19th October, 1978, when the insured

repeated his stand and, therefore, it was decided to cancel the policy.

At the material time, the practice of the insurance company's office in Singapore in the matter of cancellation of covers was to recall the policy document from the insured and, thereafter, issue a cancellation letter/endorsement.

Before the policy could be recalled, the Insurance Agency received, on 7th November, 1978, a cheque from the insured towards payment of the premium under the policy. The cheque was dated 30th October, 1978, and was put in an envelope which was post-marked 6th November, 1978. Meanwhile, a fire had occurred in the insured premises on 2nd November, 1978. The cheque was, therefore, returned to the insured by the Insurance Agency with a letter that no contract of insurance existed in view of the discussion on 19th October, 1978.

The insured preferred a claim for Singapore \$ 3.25,000 which the insurance company repudiated. Thereupon, the insured initiated legal action for recovery of the claim.

At this stage, the insurance company reappraised all the facts and circumstances of the case in consultation with its solicitors in Singapore regarding the chances of successfully resisting the claim in Court. The solicitors advised that it would be in the interests of the company to arrive at a compromise settlement. The advice was considered by the Board of Directors of the insurance company and the proposal to arrive at a compromise settlement was approved by them. Finally, the solicitors arranged a compromise settlement at Singapore \$ 2,00,000.

The main question in this case was whether there was a subsisting insurance contract. The insurance company accepted the advice of its solicitors in Singapore that there was an enforceable contract when the loss occurred.

(c) The delay in the instant case in the cancellation of the policy was due to the defective practice adopted by the Singapore office of awaiting return of the policy documents before issuing cancellation letters/endorsements. The aforesaid practice was discontinued in November, 1978. Cancellation letters/endorsements are now issued immediately without waiting for return of original policy documents.

Creation of Dumps for Commodities

1063. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to create dumps for vital commodities, like coal, fertilizers, steel, cement, etc.

(b) If so, whether this decision has been taken to optimise capacity utilisation of the railways and reduce road movements in long-distance haulage;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an inter-Ministerial high-level committee has been set up to work out the cost of setting up of these dumps by the administrative Ministries;

(d) if so, whether the inter-Ministerial high level committee has already submitted its report to Government;

(e) if so, the schemes that have been recommended by the Committee; and

(f) to what extent this will help to curtail rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In order to promote better rail road coordination, optimise capacity utilisation of railways and ensure smooth supplies of vital commodities like coal, cement, steel, etc. it is the Government's policy to operate stockyards or storage points particularly in deficit and remotely connected areas. Cement factories have been permitted to operate

stock-yards at major terminal points. Coal India Ltd. also has opened stock-yards in major consuming centres in different parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Reaction of State Governments about Payment of Bonus to Central Government Employees

1064. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that payment of bonus by the Central Government to its workers and staff caused difficulties to the State Governments;

(b) whether any State Government have written to the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government consulted the State Governments prior to taking the decision to pay bonus ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The pattern of pay, allowances and conditions of service of the employees of the Central Government are different from that of the employees of the State Governments. Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes have been introduced since 1979 in the commercial and production-oriented sectors of the Central Government, e.g., Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Defence Production units etc. The other Central Government employees not covered earlier under the Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes have been given 15 days emoluments as ad hoc bonus for the year 1982-83 pending evolution of a formula governing payment of such bonus. State Governments were not consulted prior to this decision as it is not the practice of the Central Government to consult State Governments in the matter of pay, allowances and conditions of service of its employees. Though

State Governments have been saying so, no State Government has formally written to the Central Government in this regard.

Amendments in Income Tax Rules

1065. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3967 on 16 December, 1983 reg : amendments in Income-tax Rules and state :

(a) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes has amended its rules and the amendments have been notified;

(b) whether Government are aware that frequent amendments in the forms of returns of income tax are causing a great inconvenience to the assesses and a huge loss to the exchequer in the shape of wastage of already printed forms; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The modifications required to be made in the forms of return of income, in the context of the changes made in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance Act, 1983, were notified in the Official Gazette on 21st January, 1984.

(b) and (c) As the forms of return of income should correctly reflect the substantive law applicable for an assessment year, annual amendments to the forms become necessary because of the changes made in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the annual Finance Acts. As these amendments to the forms do not involve any structural changes, but are only intended to up-date them so as to help taxpayers in computing their taxable income correctly, these amendments are not expected to cause inconvenience to taxpayers. Care is taken to avoid wastage of the forms by ascertaining the specific requirement of each

form from the Commissioners of Income-tax before placing the annual indent for their printing.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन

1066. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री दीपत राम सारण : श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो पाकिस्तानी जेट विमानों ने 25 जनवरी, 1984 को भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तानी जेट विमानों द्वारा कितनी बार भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया गया तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) पाकिस्तानी सिविलियन विमान द्वारा 25 जनवरी, 1984 को हमारी वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किए जाने की एक घटना हुई थी ।

(ख) इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने मामलों को उस देश के साथ उठाया है ।

(ग) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तानी सिविलियन विमान द्वारा हमारी वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किए जाने

की कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं। इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए इन सभी मामलों को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है।

Stenographers Sanctioned to Officers

1067. SHRI RAMSINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3600 on 9 September, 1981 regarding stenographers sanctioned to officers and state on how much work load a stenographer required to handle and the yard-stick to measure that workload of different grades of officers entitled to stenographic help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : The workload of a Stenographer varies with the nature of job held by a Service personnel in the Services Headquarters/Inter-State Organisations. The stenographic assistance required by the various officers, however, is reviewed from time to time by the Standing Establishment Committees attached to the Headquarters/Organisations.

Introduction of 500-Rupee Currency Note

1068. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI ANANTHA
RAMULU MALLU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been making efforts to bring out black money;

(b) if so, whether there has been any impact on maintaining India's position sound in the economic field by issuing bearer bonds and by demonetising 1,000 rupee notes to unearth black money;

(c) whether Government are con-

templating to introduce 500 rupee currency notes to reduce pressure on 100 rupee notes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue of bearer bonds and Demonetisation of High Denomination notes helped to channelise black money away from socially undesirable lines and augmented the resources for development which had beneficial affect on the economy.

(c) and (d) As part of the periodical review of the denominational mix of the currency notes in circulation, various proposals are considered from time to time.

Spinning Mills of Northern India on the Verge of Closure

1069. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the "Patriot" of 23 January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a number of spinning mills in Northern India are on the verge of closure due to the unrealistic Government policy;

(b) if so, fact in this regard and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) action taken by Government for the smooth running of such spinning mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN

LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the reported statement of Northern Indian Cotton Textile Mills Association it has been stated that the economic viability of the spinning mills had been eroded due to installation of new spinning capacity and increase in cotton prices.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with Government 3 spinning mills and 4 composite mills in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi were closed as on 31st January, 1984. These mills were closed for a variety of reasons e.g., strike by workers, financial difficulties and continuous losses. The delicensing scheme for cotton spinning mills has already been restricted to 'No Industry District'. The question of availability of raw material is receiving the attention of the Government.

Public Limited Companies

1070. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Public Limited Companies in which the Public Sector Funds amounting to more than 50 per cent of the capital are invested;

(b) the total share capital of each such public limited company where Public Financial Institutions and banks including L.I.C. have invested as equity as well as loans; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over all such public limited companies, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to the information readily available, as at the end of December, 1982, the all India financial institutions viz., I.D.B.I., I.F.C.I., I.C.I.C.I., L.I.C.,

U.T.I. and G.I.C. together hold more than 50% of the equity share capital of 27 companies. A list indicating the names of these companies is at statement. The total share capital of these companies as at the end of December, 1982 amounted to Rs. 43.02 crores.

The share of all the public sector banks in the equity of companies is reported to be not substantial as the public sector banks do not normally subscribe to the equity capital of companies. However, some shares can devolve on the banks on account of their underwriting obligations.

There is no proposal under consideration of the companies in which the financial institutions together hold more than 50% of the share capital as the financial institutions exercise adequate control over these companies by virtue of the voting rights enjoyed by them in relation to the shares held by them and also through the nominee directors appointed on the Boards of the companies in terms of the covenants relating to sanction of assistance to such companies.

Statement

Names of companies in whose equity share capital the all-India financial institutions held 50% or more share as at the end of December, 1982.

S. Name of the Company
No.

1 2

1. Gay-Day-Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
2. Thana Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
3. Shri Bhawani Paper Mills Ltd.
4. Grau Brakes Ltd.
5. Bombay Suburban Elec.
6. Industrial Cables (I) Ltd.
7. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Ltd.
8. Indo Americal Electro Ltd.

1 2

9. T.K. Chemicals Ltd.
10. Webel Toolsind Ltd.
11. Kirloskar Pheumatic Ltd.
12. Shalimar Wirel & Inds. Ltd.
13. Bharat Bijlee Ltd.
14. Star Industrial & Textile Ente.
15. Bombay Malleable Iron Castings
16. India Meters Ltd.
17. Tractors India
18. Best & Crompton Engg. Ltd.
19. W.S. Industry Ltd.
20. Lamp Caps & Filaments Ltd.
21. Panchkula Malt Ltd.
22. Exomet Plastic Ltd.
23. Escorts Ltd.
24. Kamani Engineers Corn. Ltd.
25. S. & P. Engg. Products Ltd.
26. Hathwa Metals & Tubes Ltd.
27. Aryavara Plywoods Ltd.

Aims and Objective of Public Sector Companies

1071. **SHRI SUBHASHI YADAV :**
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation and repeated recommendations of other bodies (like Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings) the aims and objectives (macro and micro) of the public sector companies have not been finalised so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the time by which Government

hope to finalise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The social and economic objectives of the public enterprises at Macro level are set out in the Plan Documents and the National Industrial Policy Resolutions. Thus the Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977 gives in detail the economic and financial obligations of the public enterprises. As regards Micro Objectives, they are to be framed by the individual Public Enterprises, with the approval of their respective administrative ministries. A number of public undertakings have already worked out their Micro Objectives and the same in respect of others are in the process of finalization.

Export of Cashew

1072. **SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in export of cashew to the United States as reported in the "Financial Express" of 16 December, 1983;

(b) if so, details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the names of the countries to which cashew was exported during the last three years, country-wise and quantity-wise;

(d) the value of cashew so exported country-wise in foreign exchange and in rupees; and

(e) the steps taken to further boost the export of cashew ?

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

(b) Export of Cashew kernels to U.S.A. during the last three years has

been as follows :

(c) and (d) A statement is enclosed.

Year	Quantity (Metric T)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1980-81*	5204	19.2
1981-82*	3867	21.9
1982-83*	6594	27.3

*Figures are provisional.

(e) A number of steps have been taken by the Government as well as the Cashew Export Promotion Council for promoting exports of cashew kernels from India. These *inter-alia*, include participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad, sponsoring of trade delegations to target markets, undertaking of market surveys in foreign markets and publicity/advertisement of Indian Cashew kernels in overseas markets for making them acceptable and competitive.

Statement

Exports of Cashew Kernels from India

Quantity : in metric tonnes.

Value : in Rs. lakhs.

Countries	1980-81 (P)		1981-82 (P)		1982-83 (P)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	1026	429	918	550	1309	601
Bahrain	93	35	32	20	121	62
Belgium	5	1	—	—	12	3
Canada	253	115	28	16	300	119
Czechoslovakia	320	148	637	359	319	129
France	106	49	8	4	38	17
Fed Rep. of Germany	130	57	38	19	62	29
G.D.R.	79	35	105	62	562	240
Hong Kong	463	223	290	170	875	438
Iraq	27	14	19	12	18	11
Italy	23	5	—	—	—	—
Jordan	8	4	—	—	20	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kuwait	251	126	291	177	450	236
Lebanon	61	31	43	27	84	36
Malaysia	15	7	13	7	18	7
Netherlands	1383	597	316	176	935	375
New Zealand	261	106	234	117	291	127
Japan	1576	754	1057	616	1610	735
Norway	—	—	6	1	—	—
Qatar	4	2	8	5	42	21
Saudi Arabia	94	47	133	82	106	55
Rumania	68	33	169	99	132	62
Singapore	342	159	420	237	744	326
Switzerland	6	3	2	1	—	—
Syria	7	3	23	14	—	—
U.K.	349	160	316	185	556	233
U.S.A.	5204	1921	3867	2190	6594	2729
U.S.S.R.	20446	3956	22339	13418	14819	6530
U.A.E.	179	73	185	106	159	74
Yugoslavia	—	—	11	6	—	—
Others	26	15	26	18	19	10
Total Exports from India	32805	14109	31537	18695	30195	13228

P.—Figures are Provisional.

Export of Engineering Goods

1073. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 257 on 9 December, 1983 regarding export of engineering goods and state :

(a) the names of the countries with which a target for export of engineering goods was fixed for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the names of the countries which are covered by hard currency;

(c) the names of countries which are covered under soft currency;

(d) the names and status of the signatories from India and other countries to the agreements; and

(e) the details of the agreements entered into with each such country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) ; (a) The names of the countries for which a target for export of engineering goods was fixed by the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) Trade with the following countries is governed by rupee payment arrangements;

(1) Czechoslovakia

(2) German Democratic Republic

(3) Poland

(4) Romania

(5) U.S.S.R.

Trade with all other countries is in hard currency.

(d) and (e) No agreement has been entered into specifically for export of engineering goods.

Statement

List of countries for which specific export targets for Engineering goods have been fixed for 1982-83 to 1983-84

Asia

South East Asia

: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Phillipines, others.

West Asia

: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, YAR, UAE, others.

Africa

North Africa

: Egypt, Libya, Sudan, others.

East Africa

: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, others.

West & Central Africa

: Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Zaire, others.

Europe

East Europe

: U.S.S.R., others.

West Europe

: France, FRG, U.K., others.

America

North America

: Canada, U.S.

Central America

South America

West Indies

Australia

: Australia, others.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में डकेती

सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

1074. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री छांगुर राम :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने नी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जहां 1983 में डकेती हुई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन डकेतियों से देश को कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की डकेतियों की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (भी जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से, जो मूलतः कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बैंक डकेती/लूटपाट की घटनाओं को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए उचित निरोधक उपाय करें । सरकार ने भी सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के नाम उनके परिसरों में सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं ।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों में वर्ष 1983 के दौरान हुई बैंक धोखा-धड़ी/डकेतियों की राज्यवार सूचना

मामलों की संख्या	अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि
1	2

असम

यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	1	41,000
यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	1	31,572

आनंद्र प्रदेश

आनंद्र बैंक	1	—
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1	3,50,100 + 2928 ग्राम स्वर्ण

बिहार

बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	3	3,23,732
पंजाब नैशनल बैंक	2	2,24,096

1	2
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यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	1	1,26,967
यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	6,00,109
इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	1	44,454
बैंक आफ बड़ीदा	1	10,855
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	4	12,95,113

चण्डीगढ़

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1	3,15,800
स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	1	70,745

दिल्ली

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1	5,30,506
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	2	90,915 + 906.2 ग्राम स्वर्ण

हरियाणा

ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	1	1,60,000
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1	1,46,560
यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	2	51,609
न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	85,714
स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	1	23,893

कर्नाटक

विजया बैंक	1	69,475
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मध्य प्रदेश

यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	64,870
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महाराष्ट्र

सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	97,500
आन्ध्र बैंक	1	4,77,000

पंजाब

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	5	98,022
यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	1	1,07,301
इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	1	44,149
न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया	4	3,69,887

	1	2
पंजाब एण्ड सिन्ध बैंक	8	7,01,636
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	2	17,086
स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	1	34,922
बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	81,130
राजस्थान		
यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	12,130
न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	1,57,154
स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड		
जयपुर	2	74,112
उत्तर प्रदेश		
बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	60
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1	7,27,715
सिडीकेट बैंक	5	1,17,315
ओरियन्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स	3	5,35,000
पश्चिम बंगाल		
बैंक आफ इण्डिया	2	3,87,685
यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	1,87,504
न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया	2	2,76,035
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1	1,98,830
जोड़		94,21,134 + 3834.2 ग्राम
वजन के स्वर्ण आभूषण		

Irregularities in Grant of Bank Loan to the Poor

1075. SHRI KRISHNA
CHANDRA PANDEY :
SHRI NARAYAN
CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been some irregularities in the grant of bank loan to the poor under the 'Mass Loan Scheme';

(b) whether the amount involved in these runs into crores of rupees of public money;

(c) whether such cases have been detected and brought to book and the

scheme streamlined to benefit the poor for whom it is meant; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) To create greater awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities that they can avail from the banks, to motivate them to undertake productive ventures with credit assistance and also to demonstrate to the people that facilities meant for these groups are in effect reaching them, bank do hold functions where beneficiaries receive the bank assistance in public. This cannot, however, be called a 'Mass Loaning Scheme'.

Public Sector Banks undertake special campaigns to accelerate the flow of credit to smaller borrowers in the Priority Sectors, to which they are expected to lend 40 per cent of their total outstanding advances by March 1985, and particularly to weaker sections which are expected to account for 25 per cent of the total priority sector advances by that date. According to quick estimates of Reserve Bank, public sector banks had outstanding advances of Rs. 2475 crores to weaker sections as at the end of September 1983.

While banks are endeavouring to implement the schemes for the benefit of the poor with proper care, complaints of some occasional aberrations in the implementation at the ground level are received by the Government. Whenever complaints of shortcomings or specific failures in the implementation of the programme are received, they are investigated for corrective action.

Memoranda Submitted to Fourth Pay Commission

1076. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of recognised Central Government organisa-

tions who have submitted memoranda to the Fourth Pay Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Fourth Pay Commission have received 2043 memoranda from Unions and Associations of Government employees. Since the submission of memoranda to the Commission was not restricted to recognised Unions and Associations of Government employees, it is not feasible to indicate as to how many memoranda out of 2043 are from recognised organisations.

कम्पनियों को निर्यात लाइसेंस देना

1077. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (एक) ओन्डोज कम्पनी, बम्बई (दो) रेकनास लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता (तीन) फैशिनों कम्पनी, कलकत्ता (चार) राम कृष्ण स्टोर्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता (पांच) हिल्टन एण्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता और (छ:) सौरम कम्पनी, कलकत्ता को किन-किन वस्तुओं के तथा किस तारीख को निर्यात लाइसेंस जारी किये गये और उनकी प्रारम्भिक पूंजी, वर्तमान पूंजी और पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनके द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की जांच की है कि उक्त कम्पनियों द्वारा बड़े पैसाने पर विदेशों को मानव कंकालों का निर्यात किया जा रहा है?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) बिना किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी सीमा के कंकालों और उनके हिस्सों के नियर्ति की अनुमति पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त करने के स्रोत और वजन अथवा संख्या के रूप में मात्रा दर्शने वाले प्रमाण-पत्र और विदेशी क्रेता से इस आशय के प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर कि मानव कंकाल केवल जीव विज्ञान और औषधीय कार्यों के लिए अपेक्षित है। इसलिए तथाकथित वडे पैमाने पर मानव कंकालों के नियर्ति में जांच कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Consignment Tax

1078. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the possibility of raising revenues through sales tax, which is the only elastic source of revenue for the States, is severely limited in West Bengal;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has suggested a consignment tax on such goods when they are sent to other States;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to bring a legislation in this regard;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The Central Government are not aware of the difficulties faced by West Bengal in raising revenues through sales tax which is a State subject.

2. However, there were reports from various State Governments to whom the revenues from Central sales tax have been assigned as to large-scale

avoidance of Central sales tax leviable on inter-State sales of goods through the device of consignment of goods from one State to another. The Constitution was, therefore, amended through the Constitution (Forty Sixth Amendment) Act, 1982 inter-alia to enable the levy of tax on inter-State consignments of goods. The matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 2.11.1983. It was decided in the Conference that a group comprising of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan, under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister should go into the various issues involved in the levy of the proposed tax on inter-State consignments of goods. The matter is now to be considered by the Group of Chief Ministers.

(e) Does not arise.

Gramin Bank

1079. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum period for finalisation of any suspension case in a Gramin Bank provided in the service rules; and

(b) if no provision is there, what are the Government's instructions regarding the maximum period of such suspension ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Conclusion of disciplinary proceedings is dependent on several factors, not the least being the concerned employees' cooperation to the management and the Enquiry Officer. Since termination of suspension is related to the conclusion of the disciplinary process, it is not possible to lay down any time limit for its duration. Regional Rural Banks do however, endeavour to complete the disciplinary proceedings as early as possible and towards that end seek, if necessary, assistance and guidance from their sponsor banks.

Inconveniences to Travellers And Tourists at Sahar Airport, Bombay

1080. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article "Sahar, World's Worst Airport" appeared in the 'Blitz' of 29 October, 1983;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the comments made by the ex-IATA Chief regarding inconveniences at entry points affecting travellers and tourists;

(c) the reaction of Government on the above particularly regarding inadequate ground infrastructure;

(d) whether Government have decided to revive the facilities to the foreign tourists for entry without advance visa; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the conditions of the airports to remove bottlenecks and prevent smuggling ?

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

(e) The present peak-hour capacity of Sahar terminal is inadequate. However, this will be doubled when the second phase of this terminal now under construction is completed. This will considerably relieve the congestion in the ground infrastructure. The position is also sought to be improved by persuading IATA to re-schedule certain flights to avoid bunching of flights.

(d) Government have not revived this facility. However, landing permits for specified periods continue to be available to organised foreign tourist

groups sponsored and conducted by recognised Indian Travel Agencies.

(c) The terminal buildings at international airports have been extended by interim modifications and improvements effected to their operational area, equipment etc. As a long term measure, construction of new structures have been undertaken at Delhi, Bombay and Madras airports. Measures to prevent smuggling are being taken care of by the concerned authorities.

Dry Port In Madhya Pradesh

1081. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has drawn a scheme to establish a "Dry Port" in the state :

(b) whether the Central Government has agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if so, main features of the proposal, proposed location, capital base; utility and the time-frame of its operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सहायता

1082. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री बापू साहिब पर्सेकर : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सहायता दिए

जाने के परिणामस्वरूप इस महाद्वीप का सामरिक संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान सैनिक शक्ति के अनुमार पाकिस्तान की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) और (ब) सरकार को मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान अमेरिका सहित कई देशों से शस्त्र प्राप्त करके अपनी सैन्य क्षमता और शक्ति को बढ़ा रहा है। इससे भारत की सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। अपनी रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए अपनी योजनाओं को अद्यतन बनाते समय इन सभी बातों पर विचार किया जाता है।

Production Loss Due to Strike by Jute Workers

1083. PROF. AJIT KUMAR

MEHTA :

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers employed in the jute industry went on indefinite strike recently; and

(b) if so, estimated production loss suffered as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Workers in all jute mills situated in West Bengal numbering 52 (excluding three jute mills viz. Shri Gouri Shankar, Northbrook and Hasimara which are permanently closed) have gone on indefinite strike from 16-1-1984 to press their pending Charter of Demands. Workers of Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) have also joined the strike and with effect from 14-2-1984, workers of RBHM Jute Mill (Bihar), a Unit of NJMC, have also resorted to indefinite strike.

(b) The estimated daily production loss of 54 mills now on strike is about 4040 M. Tonnes valued at Rs. 3.20 crores approximately.

Modernisation of National Textile Corporation Mills

1084. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to modernise the N.T.C. mills;

(b) if so, the names of financial institutions which propose to finance the modernisation programme;

(c) the amount estimated or earmarked for implementing the modernisation programme;

(d) the names of the N.T.C. mills identified for financing for modernisation; and

(e) the details of the modernisation programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e) The National Textile Corporation has formulated a corporate plan for modernisation and expansion of its mills, wherever necessary, involving an outlay of about Rs. 320 crores, to be implemented in a phased manner. The funds for the implementation of the plan are being provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and through budgetary support. Mill-wise details of the modernisation/expansion programme sanctioned upto September, 1983 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Name of the Mill	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
NTC (DELHI, PUNJAB & RAJASTHAN) LTD.	
1. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	163.40
2. Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar	171.08
3. Suraj Textile Mills, Malout	348.47
4. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar	178.12
5. Edward Mills, Beawar	434.95
6. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar	274.78
7. Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	269.44
8. Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	447.36
NTC (UTTAR PRADESH) LTD.	
1. Muir Mills, Kanpur	570.99
2. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	550.00
3. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras	120.70
4. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	356.40
5. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow	339.95
6. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	159.67
7. Atherton West Cotton Mills, Kanpur	161.52
NTC (WEST BENGAL, ASSAM, BIHAR & CRISSA) LTD.	
1. Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar	328.25
2. Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar	76.20
3. Central Cotton Mills, Calcutta	77.06
4. Bengal Fine No. 1, Konnagar	206.29
5. Bengal Fine No. 2, Kataganj	261.75
6. Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Palta	113.55
7. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore	237.42
8. Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra	207.26
9. Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah	312.43
10. Bangastri Cotton Mills, Sodepore	344.68
11. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore	341.15

1

2

12.	Jyoti Weaving Factory, Calcutta	37.72
13.	Kanoria Industries, Kannagar	74.80
14.	Sodepur Cotton Mills, Sodepore	119.38
15.	Associated Industries, Chnadrapur (Assam)	175.24
16.	Gaya Cotton Mills, Gaya	217.90
17.	Bihar Co-op. Wvg. & Spg. Mills, Mokameh	126.68
18.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Cuttack	275.73

NTC (TAMIL NADU & PONDICHERRY) LTD.

1.	Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	397.64
2.	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore	322.92
3.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore	139.64
4.	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Coimbatore	348.49
5.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	393.73
6.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	314.36
7.	Kaleeswarar 'A' Unit, Coimbatore	298.50
8.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	214.73
9.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore	511.43
10.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills, Shencottah	152.08
11.	Sri Sarda Mills, Coimbatore	317.27
12.	Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	490.47
13.	Kaleeswarar 'B' Unit, Pondicherry	496.88
14.	Pioneer Spinners	366.10

NTC (ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, KERALA & MAHE) LTD.

1.	Azam Jahi Mills, Hyderabad	256.46
2.	Netha Co-op. Spg. Mills, Secunderabad	118.15
3.	Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Nirmal	122.80
4.	Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadapatri	364.63
5.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta	159.71
6.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills, Bangalore	415.19
7.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	325.92
8.	Shree Yallamma Cotton Woollen & Silk Mills, Yallammanagar	498.08
9.	Mahboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills, Gulbarga	284.64
10.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore	83.35
11.	Alagappa Textile Mills, Cochin	468.23

1

2

12.	Parvathi Mills, Quilon	195.52
13.	Kerala Luxmi Mills Trichur	309.38
14.	Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum	169.88
15.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Mahe	60.66
16.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	105.61

NTC (SOUTH MAHARASHTRA) LTD.

1.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad	197.94
2.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	398.60
3.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon	225.96
4.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay	444.19
5.	Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay	343.70
6.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	334.82
7.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay	469.85
8.	Barsi Textile Mills, Barsi	48.55
9.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	351.93
10.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded	495.73
11.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay	493.08

NTC (MAHARASHTRA NORTH) LTD.

1.	Model Mills, Nagpur	371.81
2.	R.S.R.G. Mills, Akola	124.98
3.	India United Mills No. 1	701.10
4.	India United Mills No. 2	382.70
5.	India United Mills No. 3	384.66
6.	India United Mills No. 4	218.93
7.	India United Mills No. 5	278.05
8.	India United Mills No. 6	372.60
9.	R.B.B.A. Mills, Hinganghat	390.44
10.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola	239.97
11.	Vidharba Mills, Achalpur	98.23

NTC (GUJARAT) LTD.

1.	New Maneckchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	391.28
2.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	505.85
3.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	546.99
4.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Bhavanagar	399.28

5. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavanagar	449.46
6. Petlad Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	442.61
7. Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	544.11
8. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	506.71
9. Rajnagar No. 1&2, Ahmedabad	810.72
10. Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam	427.22

NTC (MADHYA PRADESH) LTD.

1. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	295.38
2. New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal	352.22
3. Hira Mills, Ujjain	431.47
4. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	390.38
5. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	416.80
6. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	448.17
7. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	443.30

Losses Suffered by Ordnance Factories

1085. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following materials were purchased by the Defence from trade for ordnance factories from northern region after inspection done by the Directorate General of Inspection during the last three years; (i) wooden ammunition packages (ii) links for cartridge cases (iii) tail units (iv) steel ammunition packages (v) brass for cartridge cases (vi) hand grenade bodies (vii) plastic container stores and the like items;

(b) the quantity of material rejected by consignees due to fault in inspection during the period;

(c) the financial production losses suffered by the ordnance factories by acceptance of substandard stores on the part of DGI inspection; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to improve upon the inspection of material purchased from the trade ?

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

(b) Against very large quantities of the material supplied, the quantity of material rejected has been negligible.

(c) Since the stores finally rejected are replaced by suppliers, the question of any financial/production losses to the Ordnance Factories does not arise.

(d) The present inspection procedure and the testing methods have been found satisfactory. However, they are continuously reviewed and suitable changes made in the light of experiences gained during defect investigations.

Blacklisting of Contractors

1086. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contractors who have been blacklisted* during the last five years giving year-wise break-up; and

(a) Six. The year-wise break-up is given below :—

(b) the reasons for back listing* ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

1979	—	1
1980	—	NIL
1981	—	2
1982	—	NIL
1983	—	3

(b) As in the statement given below.

Year	Number of firms with whom business dealings have been banned	Reasons for banning in each case
1979	One	For submission of fraudulent Income Tax Clearance Certificate.
1980	Nil	—
1981	Two	One firm following conviction in court for offence involving moral turpitude.
		One firm for not despatching stores and for quoting false Railway Receipt number in Bill.
1982	Nil	—
1983	Three	One firm for supply of sub-standard stores.
		One firm for submission of tampered test certificate.
		One firm for supply of sub-standard stores.

* The term 'blacklisting' is not use now. The term used is 'banning of business dealings in the non-statutory sphere'.

Cut in Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

1087. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that its plan and non-plan expenditure is to be cut and no new Government jobs are to be created for nine months and public sector enterprises are to be denied further subsidy to make up their losses in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the circumstances that led to taking of such steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) As a part of policy measures to counter inflationary pressures, Government has imposed certain cuts in Plan and Non-Plan expenditure and a ban on creation and filling up of posts for nine months till 30th September, 1984. As no subsidy is being given by the Government to the public enterprises to make up their losses, there is no question of further denying the subsidy.

Central Bank's Loan to Industrial Units in Bihar

1088. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1756 on 2nd December, 1983 regarding bank credit to mini and small scale industries in Bihar and state :

(a) the number of industrial units of Pandaul under Madhuban district of Bihar financed by the Bihar Finance Corporation and machinery installed on the condition that Central Bank would finance working capital;

(b) if so, the number of such industries awaiting grant of credit by the Central Bank after installation of their units;

(c) whether large scale loans to ghost debtors had been granted by the Central Bank of Bhowara and other places, if so, details thereof and steps

taken for recovery and fixing responsibility; and

(d) whether Punjab National Bank officers had recently visited Madhubani, Benipatti, etc., if so, what improvement was decided upon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and to the extent available and feasible under the provisions of the statutes and the customs and usages prevalent amongst bankers, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Mirage-2000 from France

1089. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has contracted to buy from France a certain number of Mirage-2000;

(b) if so, the number of Mirage-2000 likely to be purchased and the amount involved;

(c) when the contract was finalised and whether the delivery has been made; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the latest position in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) Forty aircraft are being purchased. Deliveries of the aircraft are scheduled to commence in 1984-85.

Memorandum Submitted by Central Government Pensioners Association, on Problems of Past Pensioners

1090. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Posts, Telegraphs and other Central Government Pensioners Association (Main Centre) Pune, has submitted a memorandum on the problems of the past pensioners;

(b) if so, their main problems; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demand is for referring the problems of past pensioners to the 4th Central Pay Commission.

(c) Pay Commission has been appointed by the Government to examine the structure of emoluments, conditions of service and death-cum-retirement benefits of Central Government employees. Government independently considers the problems of pensioners and the appropriate relief to be provided to them.

Naval Academy in Ezhimala, Kerala

1091. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of progress of Naval Academy in Ezhimala in Kerala;

(b) whether any land has been taken in possession by the Naval authorities;

(c) whether there is any scheme to rehabilitate the would be dispossessed persons; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The process of handing over of land by the

State Government has started towards the end of January, 1984. Naval authorities have taken over 244.9565 hectares of land.

(c) and (d) It is the responsibility of the State Government to rehabilitate the affected persons.

मिट्टी के तेल पर उत्पादन शुल्क

1092. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिट्टी के तेल पर किस दर से उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया है;

(ख) 1980-81 से 1981-82 तक वर्ष-वार देश में मिट्टी के तेल की कितनी खपत हुई तथा इस अवधि के दौरान उससे उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(ग) उन वस्तुओं के पृथक-पृथक नाम क्या हैं जिनको वर्ष 1983-84 में उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई तथा उनको कितनी-कितनी छूट दी गई और किन-किन आधारों पर छूट दी गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) 15 सेटीग्रेड तापमान वाले मिट्टी-तेल पर उद्घारणीय उत्पादन शुल्क की प्रभावी दर तीन सौ अड़तीस रुपये उन्नीस पैसे प्रति किलो लिटर है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान देश में मिट्टी-तेल की बिक्री/खपत इस प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	बिक्री/खपत (हजार मीट्रिक टन)
1980-81	4228
1981-82	4693

बसूल हुए उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम

(लाख रुपये)

12377

14958

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 (28-2-1984 तक) के दौरान केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियम, 1944 के नियम 8(1) के अधीन जारी की गई उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट प्रदायी अधिसूचनाओं और उनके व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापनों को सदन/पटल पर रखा जा चुका है।

राजस्व-उपायों के जरिये विभिन्न उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने हेतु उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई है, जैसे :—

- (i) विशिष्ट उद्योगों की सहायता करना, जिन्हें राजस्व सम्बन्धी प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता हो;
- (ii) विभेदी शुल्क-दरों के जरिये लघु उद्योगों को संरक्षण देना;
- (iii) शुल्क-रियायतें देकर विनिर्दिष्ट माल के उत्पादन हेतु विनिर्दिष्ट अन्तर्गमी माल के इम्तेमाल को प्रोत्साहन देना;
- (iv) शुल्क में राहत देकर उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देना; और
- (v) देवी आपदाओं के सम्बन्ध में राहत निधियों में अंशदान करने हेतु उद्योग को, उसके द्वारा ऐसी निधियों में दिये गये माल को शुल्क से छूट देकर प्रोत्साहन देना।

बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा गबन

1093. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में राज्य-बार कुल कितने बैंक कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बैंक के कर्मचारियों द्वारा गबन किये जाने के कितने मामले राज्यबार हुये हैं;

(ग) बैंकों से गबन की गई कुल धनराशि कितनी है और गबन के मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त बैंक कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जिन न्योगालयों में मामले दर्ज किये गये उनके स्थान-बार नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पूजारी) : (क) 30 जून, 1983 की स्थिति-नुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों की कुल शाखाओं की संख्या की राज्यबार सूचना अनुबंध में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) : वर्ष 1981-82 और 1983 (30.9.83 तक) के दौरान धोखाधड़ी के मामलों और उनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजी गई सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या	अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि (करोड़ रुपए)
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1981	1891	20.34
1982	2065	19.44
1983	1751	20.81
(30.9.83 तक)		

इनमें सामान्यतः गलतव्यानी के मामलों, विश्वास भंग, लेखा पुस्तकों की हेराफेरी, चेकों, ड्राफ्टों तथा विनिमय बिलों जैसे पत्रों की धोखाधड़ी से भुनाना, बैंकों को भारित प्रतिभूतियों का अनधिकृत रूप से संचालन, अपकरण गबन, चोरी, रकमों की

हेराफेरी, संपत्ति का परिवर्तन, ठगी, रकम की कमी, अनियमितताएं आदि शामिल हैं।

बैंक धोखाधड़ियों के संबंध में राज्यवार सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उन न्यायालयों के नामों की जिनमें गबन के मामलों में अन्तर्गत बैंक कमंचारियों के खिलाफ मुकदमें दायर किए गए हैं सूचना एकत्र करने में काफी समय और मेहनत लगेगी तथा सम्भावित उद्देश्यों की तुलना में प्रयत्न कहीं अधिक होंगे।

सरकार द्वारा बैंकों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

1094. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आने वाले वर्ष के दौरान देश में कितने बैंक खोलने का विचार है और क्या जिन बैंकों ने 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अपनी भूमिका ठीक तरह नहीं निभाई है उनके विरुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) जबकि चालू शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति की अवधि अप्रैल, 1982 से मार्च, 1985 तक की है और इसमें विशेष रूप से कम बैंक शाखाओं वाले ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में 7540 तक शाखाएं खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है लेकिन इस अवधि के दौरान देश में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 10,000 शाखाएं अर्थात् औसतन हर साल लगभग 3300 शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी। अलबत्ता, शाखा विस्तार एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिय है जहां केवल बैंक/राज्य एजेंसियां शाखा खोलने के लिए लगा-

तार उपयुक्त केन्द्रों का पता लगाते रहते हैं और रिजर्व बैंक से अपेक्षित लाइसेंस प्राप्त करते हैं। जून, 1983 के अन्त तक, उपलब्ध अंकड़ों के अनुसार वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास विभिन्न स्थानों पर शाखाएं खोलने के लिए 5144 लाइसेंस/आवंटन हैं।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंक 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अमल में लाई जा रही योजनाओं में सक्रिय सहयोग दे रहे हैं। जब कभी पर्यवेक्षण के दौरान क्रियान्वयन में कमी का पता चलता है, उचित उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए उपाय किए जाते हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के लिए बजट में प्रावधान

1095. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पूरी तरह से वायु सेवा कब तक प्रारम्भ की जाएगी और शिमला में बनाया जा रहा हवाई अड्डा कब तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या बजट में इस उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया प्रावधान अपर्याप्त है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन का संबंधन करने के लिए 29.96 लाख रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : वायूद्रूत कुल्लु के लिए एक शेड्यूल्ड सर्विस का परिचालन कर रहा है। शिमला में एक हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के लागत अनुमानों को तैयार करने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। फिलहाल यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में छावनी क्षेत्रों का विकास

1096. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में छावनी क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ख) वहाँ रह रही असैनिक (सिविल) जनसंख्या को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्या सहायता दी जा रही है और इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० मिह देव) : (क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश स्थित सात छावनियों में विकास और सफाई की अनेक योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। 1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिये सामान्य और विशेष सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में इन सात छावनियों के लिए 1,38,86,910/- रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त छावनियों में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम सुव्यवस्थित रूप से कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। हरिजन कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था, पानी की सप्लाई में सुधार, नागरिक सुविधाओं जैसे शौचालयों और मूलालयों का निर्माण और गलियों में बिजली की व्यवस्था जैसी अनेक योजनायें

तेजी से कार्यान्वयन की गई हैं। सड़कों, नालियों को अधिक अच्छा बनाने और भूस्खलन रोकने के काम में भी प्रगति हुई है। उपर्युक्त योजनाएं बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की अभिन्न अंग हैं।

Letter of Shri J.R.D. Tata to the Chairman of Air India Regarding Functioning of Air India

1097. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in his recent letter to the Chairman, Air India, the former Chairman of Air India, Shri J.R.D. Tata made certain strong indictment regarding the working of the Air India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) In his letter of 16th November 1983, to the Chairman and Managing Director, Air India, Shri J.R.D. Tata drew attention to some deficiencies in flight scheduling, catering and inflight service. He suggested that a team of officers from Air India could visit TISCO in which a successful communication system had been evolved generating a spirit of co-operation and the elimination of industrial disputes.

The CMD, Air India has sent a detailed reply to Shri Tata thanking him for his suggestions and informing him that steps have been initiated for improving the services of Air India on the ground and on board and that all the observations made by him would be looked into. He accepted the suggestion of Shri Tata to arrange the visit of a team of Air India officials to TISCO.

Government is of the considered view that the Public sector undertaking and other organisations under its administrative control are open to suggestions for improvement in their functioning. The observations of Shri Tata have been carefully considered in Air India.

Trade Deficit

1098. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export earnings during 1983-84 (till date) and to what extent the liberalised import policy has affected the foreign exchange reserves stating the trade deficit during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as compared to the trade deficit during 1983-84;

(b) the impact of the trade deficit on the repayment obligations on loans; and

(c) whether in view of the experience gained, Government contemplate any revision in the liberal import policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Balance of Payments data relating to export earnings (including invisible receipts etc.) for 1983-84 are not yet available. However, based on the latest available customs data, the value of India's overall exports during the first eight months of 1983-84 i.e. April-Nov., 1983, on a provisional basis, amounted to Rs. 5745.60 crores. With the existing export-import policy, there has been an improvement in the foreign exchange reserves of the country, India's foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and SDRs) in January, 1984 (provisionally) amounted to Rs. 4696.2 crores as compared to foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 4291.7 crores in April, 1983, the beginning of the current financial year. It is significant that the trade deficit has declined from Rs. 5838.44 crores in 1980-81 to

Rs. 5801.66 crores in 1981-82 and further to Rs. 5525.78 crores in 1982-83 based on the latest available data. On a provisional basis the deficit in India's foreign trade during April-November, 1983-84 stood lower at Rs. 3080.12 crores as compared to a trade deficit of Rs. 3792.74 crores for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Since 1981-82 the growth rate of our exports has exceeded the growth rate of imports. A lowering of the trade deficit through an improved export performance will not only have a favourable impact on the current account deficit but also help to improve debt service ratio thus increasing our ability to absorb external financing.

(c) Import and Export policy for the next year i.e. 1984-85 is still under formulation.

Scaling Down of Production of Front-line Fighter Aircrafts by HAL

1099. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHÉED MAŠOOD : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of frontline fighter aircrafts, helicopters, etc. has been considerably scaled down by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for scaling down their production when self-reliance in defence preparedness is today vital in view of the heavy built up of sophisticated arms in the neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) It is not a fact that fighter aircraft and helicopter production has been considerably scaled down during the current financial year. The production targets are related to the

users requirements. Some likely slippages in the current year are attributable mainly to a delay in the completion of two development projects.

Orissa Government Plan to Include Historical Places of Tourist Interest in Seventh Five-Year Plan

1100. SHRI LAKSHMAN

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

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government with the plan projects to be included in the Seventh Five-year Plan to improve certain historical places of tourists interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Seventh Five-Year Plan of the States/ Centre are still under formulation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Measures Taken to Check Rise in Prices

1102. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to take a series of fiscal measures, besides imposing curbs on public expenditure and exercising stricter control on utilisation of plan allocations, to check the rise in prices;

(b) if so, to what extent, this step proposed by Government has checked the rise in prices of all essential commodities;

(c) whether during the period December, 1983 to January, 1984 the

prices have gone up again and there is no likelihood of checking them;

(d) the main reasons for the same; and

(e) the measures being taken to reduce the prices of all essential commodities or at least to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) Government introduced in January, 1984 a package of measures aimed at strengthening fiscal discipline including *inter-alia* curbs on Government expenditure. The main thrust of the Government's anti-inflationary policy is on effective demand and supply management including strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of essential commodities through fair prices hops etc., incentives on production and mopping up of excess liquidity in the banking system. While the price situation remains a cause of concern, it may be mentioned that there has been deceleration in the rate of inflation in recent months. While wholesale price index had increased by 8.5 per cent in the first six months of the current financial year upto end September, 1983, the index has gone up by less than 1 per cent in the subsequent four months upto the end of January, 1984. The monthly rate of increase in the consumer price index has also come down significantly from 2.6 per cent in May, 1983 to 0.5 per cent in November, 1983. The index for December, 1983 (latest available) has, in fact, declined by 0.4 per cent over the month.

Disbursement of loans to Unemployed Matriculates

1103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has earmarked any funds for the disbursement of loans to unemployed matriculates between the age of 18 and 35 years for self-employment schemes to

the tune of Rs. 25000/- for each such person (under NREP);

(b) if so, the exact amount allotted for each nationalised bank and its break-up for each State/Union Territory for the year 1983-84;

(c) whether the number of unemployed matriculates to whom the loans are to be sanctioned; has also been fixed and also the number for each State/Union Territory; and

(d) the exact procedure including any final date for submission of applications fixed for obtaining the loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Government has formulated a scheme for Self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth. The Scheme is not under the NREP. Since the Scheme is dependent upon credit being made available by the banks, the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to the banks for providing assistance to the beneficiaries.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has advised all scheduled Commercial banks other than RRBs and foreign banks to set apart at least 1% of their total advances for this Scheme. This works out to Rs. 325/- crores. However, since the Scheme envisages provision of assistance to 2.5 lac borrowers this year, the actual amount required may be more than the amount indicated above. In that event, the banks have been advised to adjust the amount in excess of 1% of their total credit against the priority sector allocations. State-wise break-up of the funds will depend upon the state-wise break-up of the targets of beneficiaries allotted to each state.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to the Scheme, the eligible beneficiaries have to apply to their respective District Industries Centres functioning in each district, with their proposals. The applications

in the District Industries Centres are to be screened by the Task Forces constituted there and names of such of the applicants who are considered suitable are to be recommended to the various banks functioning in the district. The banks have to take a final view on the economic viability of the proposals within 14 days from the date of receipt of the applications by them. Although the Scheme has not indicated any final date for submission of applications to the District Industries Centre, in view of the physical targets for each State having been fixed, the various States/DICs might have, for administrative convenience, stopped accepting fresh applications under it after a reasonable number of such applications had been received by them.

Construction of Serai at Sri Naina Devi in Bilaspur District (H.P.)

1104. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress in the construction of Serais, which have been taken up by the Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for providing cheap lodging to the tourists and pilgrims in various States/Union Territories of the country;

(b) whether the construction of the Serai at Sri Naina Devi in Bilaspur District (H.P.) would be completed before 31-3-1984;

(c) if so, the total amount spent on the project so far and the estimated cost for completion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has completed its Yatrika project at Amarkantak and

Chitrakoot. Construction work is in progress at Brindavan, Bidar and Kampil. Tenders have been invited for the Yatrika projects at Nainadevi, Karaikal and Puri.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The total amount spent on the Naina Devi Yatrika/Dharmashala project upto 31-12-1983 is about Rs. 14,000/- . The total estimated cost is Rs. 8 lakhs. Tenders were invited thrice but no satisfactory response was received; hence they have been invited again.

Dacoities in Branches of Nationalised Banks

1105. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dacoities and loot committed in various branches of the Nationalised Banks in various parts of the country during the months of December, 1983 and January and February, 1984;

(b) the total amount of money looted during the above dacoities;

(c) the number of bank employees killed or injured as a result of these bank dacoities;

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims of these bank dacoities, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to save the bank money from looting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) As per information available, the number of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred in the various States of the country during the months of December, 1983, January, 1984 and February, 1984 (upto 16-2-1984), the amount involved therein and the number of persons, including bank employees injured/killed, is given in the statement attached.

(d) The quantum of compensation to be paid to the bank employees killed/injured in bank robberies/dacoities is decided by the concerned banks having regard to the circumstances of each case.

(e) State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidents of bank dacoities/robberies. Government have also issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises.

Statement

1	2	3	Amount Involved		No. of Persons	
			Killed	Injured	4	5
I. Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Andhra Bank					
	Dronachalam Branch		—	—	1	6
2.	Indian Overseas Bank					
	Begam Bazar Branch					
		Rs. 21,72,000/-			—	—

1	2	3	4	5
II. Assam				
3. United Bank of India Bokahat Branch		Rs. 31,572/-	—	1
III. Bihar				
4. United Bank of India Hazaribagh Branch		Rs. 8,00,000/-	1	3
IV. Delhi				
5. Central Bank of India Connaught Circus Branch		Rs. 1,24,913/-	—	—
	US Dollars	625		
	Pound Sterling	98		
	Deutche Marks	220		
	Australian Dollars	50		
	Lira	7,50,000		
6. Vyasa Bank Connaught Place	(Inward clearing cheques for only)	Rs. 1,17,781/-	—	1
V. Haryana				
7. Union Bank of India Gumpthalaguru Branch		Rs. 13,461/-	—	1
VI. Madhya Pradesh				
8. Dena Bank Gundordehi Branch		Rs. 96,867/-	—	—
VII. Maharashtra				
9. Central Bank of India Ghatkoper Branch		Rs. 97,500/-	—	—
10. United Commercial Bank Thana Belapur Branch		Rs. 1,37,000/-	—	—
11. Bank of Maharashtra Nasik City Branch		Rs. 3,50,000/-	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
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VIII. Punjab

12.	Punjab and Sind Bank Gurunanak Dev University Branch	Rs. 1,44,302/-	—	—
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank Sheron Branch	Rs. 26,794/-	—	—
14.	New Bank of India Kotkhaisa Branch	Rs. 1,27,670/-	—	1

IX. Rajasthan

15.	Union Bank of India Mangliawas Branch	Rs. 12,130/-	—	1
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X. Uttar Pradesh

16.	United Bank of India Dehradun Branch	Rs. 83,981/-	—	—
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce Dabathawa Branch	Rs. 59,190/-	—	—
18.	Central Bank of India Kidwai Nagar Kanpur Branch	Rs. 59,247/-	—	1

XI. West Bengal

19.	Bank of India Mirhati Branch	Rs. 48,997/-	—	—
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पांच और दस पैसे के सिक्कों को प्रचलन से वापस लिया जाना

1106. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पांच और दस पैसे के सिक्कों को प्रचलन से वापस लेने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इससे जनसाधारण की कठिनाइयों में बृद्धि हो जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

विस मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) तक : ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय द्वारा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या

1107. श्रो रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों के अपने विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों को क्रमशः कितने मूल पत्र लिखे;

(ख) उन मूल-पत्रों में क्षेत्र-वार एवं वर्ष-वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए;

(ग) उक्त तीन श्रेणियों के राज्यों में स्थित उनके विभागों से संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ

कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों से उक्त अधिकारों दौरान उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) उन मूल पत्रों में से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में राज्य-वार कितने पत्र अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में थे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) और (ख) पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उद्यमों को जारी किए गए मूल पत्रों के आंकड़े पहले 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में राज्यों के संबंध में अलग-अलग नहीं रखे जाते थे। नागर विमानन विभाग और पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा अंग्रेजी में और हिन्दी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	कुल संख्या	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में
1. नागर विमानन विभाग :			
1981-82	6301	777	5524
1982-83	10885	1312	9573
1983-84	7944	1400	6544
(दिसम्बर, 1983 तक)			
2. पर्यटन विभाग :			
1981-82	12364	443	11921
1982-83	19737	506	19231
1983-84	14630	1333	13297
(दिसम्बर, 1983 तक)			

तथापि मंत्रालय अक्तूबर, 1982 से 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों को लिखे जाने वाले मूल पत्रों के अलग-अलग आंकड़े रख रहा है; ये आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

'क' क्षेत्र

'ख' क्षेत्र

'ग' क्षेत्र

हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में
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नागर					
विमानन					
विभाग	210	5308	72	2243	30
पर्यटन					
विभाग	425	2385	142	1014	61
					1068

(ग) और (घ) : 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से प्राप्त पत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों के आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं।

Review of Economic and Trade Relations Between India and E.E.C.

1108. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review has been made of economic and trade relations between India and European Economic Community ;

(b) if so, the measures suggested for the growth of trade relationship ;

(c) whether the EEC have abolished the quota for jute products from India and whether this would increase the possibilities of jute exports ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The trade relations between India and the European Economic Community are reviewed in the meeting of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission. The next meeting of the Joint Commission is scheduled to be held in Delhi when the trade relations will be reviewed.

(c) and (d) : The quantitative restrictions on export of jute products from India to Member States of the EEC have been abolished with effect from 1-1-1984. It is too early to quantify precisely the likely increase in exports .

Assessemnt of Bear Bond Scheme

1109. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the performance of its earlier introduction of Bearer Bonds to bring out the black money ; and

(b) if so, to what extent the objective is achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) : The scheme of Special Bearer Bonds was only one of the instruments for tackling the problem of black money. The total collection from the sale of these Bonds amounted to Rs. 964.47 crores. To the extent that the scheme reduced the liquidity of black money in the economy, its objective has been achieved.

Import of Costlier Stainless Steel Circles

1110. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government's objective in banning of

import of stainless steel sheets, has been frustrated as most of the utensil producer-exporters have now switched over to import of costlier stainless steel circles during the past year or more while the import price of stainless steel sheets is Rs. 17 per Kg. the import price of circles is Rs. 23 per kg. ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the clear objective of Government as well as the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government's policy is to permit import of requirements of actual users keeping in view the domestic availability. Stainless steel sheets are being supplied even to import licences holders from out of indigenous production of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. and only those sizes and specifications which are not indigenously produced are being allowed for import. Stainless steel circles are in the list of Limited Permissible Items (Appendix 6 of the Import Policy, 1983-84) and can be imported on a limited basis. Information regarding prices of imported stainless steel sheets and circles is not readily available.

Recommendations of Third Meeting of All India Handloom And Handicrafts Board

1111. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the third meeting of the All India Handloom and Handicrafts Board;

(b) how far Government have accepted its recommendations; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House the recommendations of the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P.A SANGMA) : (a) and (b) All India Handlooms & Handicrafts Board discussed various problems of Handloom & Handicrafts Industries in its third meeting held at New Delhi on 2.2.1984.

No recommendations as such have been made by the Board. Suggestions made by different members at the meeting are under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirements of Cotton Yarn in Hanks

1112. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of cotton yarn in hanks for the Handloom Sector in 1984-85, state-wise;

(b) whether the present arrangements will meet these requirements specially from 1 to 20 counts; and

(c) if not the specific steps Government propose to take to meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAS-KAR) (a) The total requirement of cotton yarn in hanks for the handloom sector in 1984-85 has been estimated to be about 315 million kgs. State-wise figures are, however, not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Declaration of the Year 1984-85 as Year of Handlooms

1113. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : **SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to declare the year 1984-85 as the "Year of Handlooms";

(b) the main features of this "year";

(c) whether Government will take the responsibility of providing hank yarn and other raw materials to this sector by opening a network of raw material banks for this sector and announcing a NABARD type bank exclusively to meet the financial requirements of this sector; and

(d) whether Government will consider making handloom and handicrafts as an independent and separate department?

THE DETUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) Yes, Ser.

(b) As per Statement attached.

(c) In order to ensure supply of hank yarn to the Handloom Sector, Government have imposed statutory obligation on all mills to pack at least 50% of their marketable yarn in the form of hanks. Further, the National Handloom Development Corporation, which has already been set up has, as one of its main objectives, the procurement and supply of yarn to handloom weavers through the State Governments. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up a bank exclusively to meet the financial requirements of handloom sector.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

Statement

Some of the main features include—

(i) Specical thrust to hill areas, for benefit to weavers belonging to scheduled tribes, located in backward regions of the country. These include setting up of new Weavers' Service Centres in hill areas, higher rate of rebate for woollen products belonging to hill areas, new courses in handloom technology, etc.

(ii) Setting up of processing houses in areas hitherto not covered by special facilities.

(iii) To make available yarn of good quality at reasonable prices through the mechanism of a national corporation.

(iv) Special awards for new inventions covering awards for masterweavers, including financial incentives and scroll of honour.

(v) Credit sales to be extended to various sections of Government employees to stimulate consumption and promote market development.

(vi) Weavers from one State/Region will be encouraged to visit weavers in other parts of the country to learn techniques of weaving and designs used elsewhere.

(vii) A special housing-cum-work shed scheme, with Central Government sponsorship to benefit weavers with assistance from HUDCO.

'Mass Loaning Scheme' in New Delhi

1116. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bank loans were recently disbursed by a nationalised bank in New Delhi under the 'mass loaning scheme' to 4000 families;

(b) if so, the amount disbursed;

(c) whether any irregularity in disbursement has come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the nature of the irregularities;

(e) whether Government proposes to institute a judicial probe into them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Public Sector Banks and 9 of the Indian scheduled commercial banks operating in the Union Territory of Delhi had launched a campaign in September 1983 to accelerate the flow of credit to smaller borrowers in the priority sector. During the period of campaign covering four months (September-December, 1983) the banks advanced Rs. 16 crores involving 40,770 small borrowers. Number of beneficiaries assisted by banks, however, varied from bank to bank depending on the size of their operation in Delhi/New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Response of Jute Industry to Soft Loan Schemes of IDBI, IFCI and ICICI

1117. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute industry has not responded favourably to the soft loans scheme of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India for its modernisation and rehabilitation;

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

(c) whether Government have come to the conclusion that the industry under the private sector management is incapable of modernising itself; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to salvage this industry in the national interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The response from jute industry to the soft loan schemes of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is not encouraging. Until now only nine jute mills have availed of soft loan schemes of the above financial institutions for modernisation and rehabilitation of plants and equipments. Besides persuading the jute industry from time to time in various forums, a Standing Committee for jute industry has been set up under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India to consider the financial assistance including the term loans for modernisation and renovation of plants and equipments, to sick jute mills. While continuing the dialogue with the industry for implementation of modernisation and renovation programme, the Government has taken several steps, from time to time, to improve the viability of the jute industry, which include :

(i) Grant of cash compensatory support against export of jute goods;

(ii) Formation of a Consortium between STC and exporting mills for export of CBC to USA on 50 : 50 loss sharing basis;

(iii) Purchase of jute goods by Government from jute industry on cost plus basis;

(iv) Introduction of compulsory use of 100% new jute bags by cement industry;

(v) Persuading other user departments to use more jute bags, instead of synthetic substitutes, for packing of fertilisers.

U.S. Foreign Aid

1118. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India will receive \$212 million as U.S. foreign aid in 1984-85 representing a decline of \$12 million from the previous year; and

(b) if so, the impact it will have on the Indian economy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The U.S. Budget for U.S. Fiscal Year 1985 (October, 84—September, 85) is yet to be approved by the U.S. Congress. According to preliminary indications, the U.S. Budget proposals for FY 1985 envisage aid to India at \$212 million inclusive of development assistance, PL 480 Title II assistance and World Food Programme assistance as compared to \$223.9 million in U.S. Fiscal Year 1984 (October '83—September '84). Of this, according to present indications the development assistance is expected to be \$87 million as compared to \$86 million in US FY 1984. There may thus be no reduction in development assistance.

Grant of Mass Loans by 37 Banks in New Delhi

1119. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

whether the mass loans granted by 37 banks at a function on January, 4 in New Delhi were in accordance with the procedures of the Banking system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The Public Sector Banks and 9 of the Indian commercial banks operating in the Union Territory of Delhi had launched a campaign covering four months (September—December 1983) to accelerate the flow of credit to smaller borrowers in the priority sectors. The applications were scrutinised and sanctioned by competent authorities in the banks in accordance with their procedures. A token distribution of duly sanctioned assistance to 31 beneficiaries was done

at the function on January 4, 1984 which was organised by the banks to mark the culmination of the campaign and also to create an awareness among the public about the work being done by the banks and also to motivate smaller borrowers to undertake small ventures with the help of bank credit.

Steps to Raise in Business Potential of Calcutta Airport

1120. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to raise the business potential of Calcutta airport which is at present under utilized; and

(b) whether Government contemplated approval of agreement between Scandinavian Airlines system and air India for introducing promotional fare between Copenhagen and Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Every airport is designed to cater to the existing and anticipated requirements of air traffic. Steps have been taken to increase air transport services to/from/through Calcutta. Air India is offering adequate capacity for the international traffic needs of Calcutta is also invariably offered as a point of call in India to foreign carriers whenever bilateral air talks are held. Vayudoot services airlinking Calcutta to Aizwal and another airlinking Shillong with Calcutta, have been recently introduced. It is also, proposed to operate Indian Airlines service on a twice weekly basis from Calcutta to Bangkok, for which action has been initiated.

(b) A proposal to establish an Individual Excursion Fare and a Group Inclusive Tour Fare between Scandinavia and India has been approved by Government.

Meetings of Indo-British Economic Committee Held in New Delhi

1121. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-British economic committee had its meetings in New Delhi in the second week of January this year;

(b) the new areas of economic co-operation identified in the meetings and the decisions taken to reinforce co-operation in the existing bilateral trade areas;

(c) the estimated balance of trade between India and the U.K. for the current year; how it compares with the exports and imports figures for the year 1982-83; and

(d) the volume of trade likely to be transacted during 1984-85 under the new agreements if any concluded as a result of these meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions held at the meeting pertain to trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Both sides agreed that their aim should be extension of trade and industrial collaboration on mutually/beneficial basis.

(c) and (d) Figures for bilateral trade between India and UK for the period April-June, 1982 and April-June, 1983 are given below :—

(in Rs. crores)

	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade
1982-83 (April-June)	88.41	233.25	— 144.74
1983-84 (April-June)	96.92	183.77	— 86.85

In the minutes of the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee, no figures have been indicated regarding the volume of trade likely to be transacted during 1984-85.

Under-Utilisation of Export Quota in 1983

1122. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India utilised about 60 per cent of the export quota available to it in 1983 under EEC's Generalised System of Preferences;

(b) if so, the reasons for under-utilisation of the quotas; and

(c) the comparative export figures for 1982 and 1983 under the scheme, item-wise indicating the export quotas available for each item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The GSP utilisation statistics for 1983 are not available from the EEC.

(c) The export figures for 1982 in respect of items subject to quotas/ceilings are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

India's Exports of various items unde the GSP Scheme of EEC for the Year 1982.

Value = '000 ECU

(1 ECU = £ 0.483 OE for 1982)
(ECU—European Currency Unit)

Brief Description of the item	GSP quota/ ceiling	Actual Exports	Exports under GSP
1	2	3	4
Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead	1758	4	3
Carbonates of Sodium	1377	4	3
Tetra-cyclines	3850	301	301
Rubber tyres, tyre cases etc.	1186	715	55
Other tyre cases tubes etc.	3084	429	301
Bovine cattle leather	4750	35171	13510
Sheep & lamb skin leather	1563	21446	3244
Goat & kid skin leather	1234	44745	6750
Other kinds of leather	2247	297	41
Chamois-dressed leather	229	1307	638
Travel goods	2233	57	64
Travel goods of other materials	2940	20877	8369
Articles of apparel	3990	11550	7270
Gloves etc.	2929	7201	6909
Fibre building board of wood or other vegetable material	4231	5	4
Wood	6600	19	19
Sawn wood and others	13684	1124	573
Builders' carpentry and joinery	6422	27	17
Wooden tools, total bodies, total handles	452	15	10
Basket work, wicker work and other articles	3944	492	415
Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial material	519	85	33

1

2

3*

4

Footwear with uppers of leather	3332	13696	3970
Other footwear with outer soles of leather	1700	4313	3474
Umbrellas and sunshades	1634	4	2
Artificial flowers etc	2820	11	6
Wigs, false beards etc	13682	11	5
Fabricated asbestos; articles thereof	935	82	79
Table ware and other articles	451	164	136
Earthen ware, fine pottery	590	72	40
Glass inners for vacuum flasks	217	1295	915
Glass ware for kitchen etc.	2071	130	91
Illuminating glass ware	980	28	9
Other Illuminating glass ware	425	37	28
Imitation jewellery	10916	6453	4267
Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor	6285	677	656
Bolts and nuts	916	437	360
Other articles of iron or steel	2075	1031	718
Knives with cutting blades	691	20	13
Spoons, forks, fish-eaters	2000	94	88
Locks & padlocks	1111	143	140
Lamps and lighting fittings	2932	1551	1494
Air pumps, vacuum pumps	7494	439	195
Sewing machine	639	4	4
Parts : furniture specially designed for sewing machines	584	6	4
Electrical goods	8323	187	36
Primary cells & batteries	1876	324	206
Radio telegraphic and radio telephonic transmission and reception apparatus	2730	796	68
Electrical capacitors	2102	698	673
Electric filament lamps	903	26	6
Photocells, including photo-transistors	6840	183	67
Diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices	1200	651	249

1	2	3	4
Insulated electric wire, cable etc.	3489	88	73
Refracting telescopes	1306	2	1
Other clocks	2893	73	55
Gramophones, dictating machines etc.	6773	35	3
Gramophone records and other recordings	2866	1599	690
Chairs and other seats	5250	424	377
Other furniture; parts thereof	3939	965	763
Paints distemper, varnish etc.	800	47	35
Dolls	5535	76	32
Other toys, working models for recreation	13612	332	172
Equipment for funfair games	2661	501	480
Carnival articles	2008	121	107
Statuettes & other ornaments	5571	184	152
Bars & rods, iron or steel	924	23	23
Hand tools	7998	2667	2230

TEXTILES

In about 120 categories, India has individual quotas, the total of which amounts to 26,466.46 tonnes. India's exports of these categories were 18,508 tonnes during 1982.

N.B. : Items and quotas/ceilings have not been mentioned where India has made no exports. The information given relate only to those items where individual country quotas/ceilings are prescribed.

Meeting Regarding DA Rates Payable to Public Sector Employees

the Dearness Allowance rates payable to public sector employees; and

1123. SHRI MADHAV RAO
SCINDIA :

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Trade Unions had a meeting with him on January 27, 1984, about an increase in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir, representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations of the Tripartite DA Committee met the Finance Minister on the 27th January, 1984 and exchanged views on the subject.

(b) Since the Tripartite Committee for considering revision in DA formula for Central Public Sector employees is continuing its deliberations, it would not be in public interest to give details of discussions at this stage.

Deterioration of Country's External Resources Position

1124. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country's external resources position has progressively

deteriorated after India began withdrawals against IMF's credit line of SDR 5 \$ billion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the fact in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position is indicated in the table below.

(Rs. crores)

As on	External	Resources	Position
	Foreign Exchange	SDRs	Total
Reserve			
31-3-81	4822.12	496.74	5318.86
31-3-82	3354.47	426.13	3780.60
31-3-83	4265.26	285.89	4551.15
10-2-84	4927.59	198.51	5126.10

Gold Confiscated from Smugglers Through Raids

1125. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of gold confiscated by Government from smugglers through raids conducted since 1977 till date throughout the country;

(b) the quantity of gold out of it sold by Government since 1977 till date; and

(c) the quantity of such gold remaining with Government and where it is kept now ?

(b) Pursuant to the announcement made by the then Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28-2-1978, out of the non-monetary stock of gold held by the Government which includes confiscated gold, the Reserve Bank of India sold on behalf of the Government a total quantity of 12.956 tonnes of gold in 14 auctions held between May-October, 1978.

(c) It is not possible to specify the quantity of confiscated gold relating to period 1977-83 remaining with Government as it is not identifiable separately. However, the total quantity of confiscated gold held by Government as on 31-12-1983, is as under :—

(i) Held at Mint2,025,158.4
	fine grammes
(ii) Held at R.B.I....	25,729, 713.9
	fine grammes

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Gold with Reserve Bank of India

1126. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of gold with the Reserve Bank of India/treasuries as on 1 February, 1977;

(b) the quantity of gold with the Reserve Bank of India/treasuries as on 1 January, 1980; and

(c) the quantity of gold with the Reserve Bank of India/treasuries as on 31 January, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE : (a) to
(c) The quantity of gold held with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as monetary reserves and the non-monetary gold holdings of the Government deposited with the RBI and the Government Mints on the reference dates are as follows :

As on	Monetary Gold (Fine Kgs.)	Non-Monetary Gold (Fine Kgs.)
February 1, 1977	222,528	82,140
January 1, 1980	266,259	78,383
January 31, 1984	267,291	74,488*

* As on November 1, 1983 (latest available).

Closing and Sealing Branches of Certain Banks at Ramgarh by Commission of Chhotanagpur Division

1128. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two branches of the Banks of India and one branch each of United Bank of India and Central Bank of India were forcibly closed and sealed at Ramgarh on 3 February, 1984 by the Commissioner of Chhotanagpur Division;

(b) if so, details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to investigate the actions of the Commissioner as well as his reported allegations against the bank managements ?

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

Sale of Arms and Military Stores to Foreign Buyers

1129. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to offer large quantities of arms and military stores for sale to foreign buyers;

(b) whether the Defence Export Promotion Board has been entrusted with this job; and

(c) if so, whether and what guidelines have been laid down to prevent malpractices in the disposal of surplus stores and to ensure that Indian arms do not reach undesirable hands ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Small quantities of available Defence Stores is proposed to be exported.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As in the past, the policy is to make available to friendly countries

limited quantities of defence stores on a very selective basis. The Defence Export Promotion Board has been in existence since 1982 primarily to administer this limited export effort and adequate precautions are taken to ensure that Indian defence stores do not reach undesirable hands.

Evasion of Excise Duty by Industrial Units

1130. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**

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

(a) whether large industrial units are mainly responsible for evasion of excise duties;

(b) whether they are demanding moratorium of deferred payment of excise duties; and

(c) how Government propose to recover the huge arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) It would not be correct to generalise that large industrial units are mainly responsible for evasion of excise duties.

(b) Some of the large industrial units have requested for deferred payment of excise duty arrears arising out of judicial pronouncements.

(c) Recovery of arrears of Central excise duty is an on-going function. Such measures (administrative, legal and others aimed at realising the arrears) as are considered necessary from time to time continue to be taken. These measures include steps to expedite the finalisation of the cases, in Courts or before quasi-judicial bodies, of disputed demands where recoveries had been stayed and enforcing through persuasive or coercive action, the demands that are not in dispute.

काली सूची में शामिल की गई कम्पनियों को नए ठेके

1131. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 फरवरी, 1984 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'जनसत्ता' में 'काली सूची कम्पनियों को नए ठेके' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो काली सूची में शामिल 26 कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन कम्पनियों में की गई अनियमितताओं के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार अनियमितताओं के इन मामलों में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता विभाग के माध्यम से जांच करवाएगी; और

(ङ) क्या अगला टेंडर कुछ कम्पनियों को दिया जायेगा और नई कम्पनियों को ठेके देने की मुख्य शर्तें क्या होंगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 26 कम्पनियाँ, जो वर्ष 1982-83 में पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के साथ जी० आई० पाइपों* की सप्लाई के लिए दर ठेके पर धीं, उन्हें सरकार द्वारा काली सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) 27 मई, 1983 के 'इकनीमिक टाइम्स' में एक व्यापक प्रकाशित हुआ था, जो कि टिस्को के श्री रूपसी मोदी द्वारा कथित माना जाता है, उसमें यह लिखा था कि दर ठेके प्राप्त फर्मों ने अपने उत्पादों को, प्राइवेट पार्टियों को, पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के दर-ठेका मूल्यों से कम दरों में बेचा है। इसी जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से निवेदन किया गया है। अनियमितताओं आदि के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विवरणों के बारे में तभी ज्ञात होगा, जब केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(ड) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए जी० आई० पाइपों के नए दर ठेके/मूल्य करार, पाँच फर्मों को दिए गए, इनमें से तीन फर्मों नई हैं, जिनकी क्षमता और समर्थता को सरकारी ठेकों के लिए मन्त्रोषजनक माना गया था। दर ठेका/मूल्य करार प्राप्त इन पाँच फर्मों की पूर्ण क्षमता, जी० आई० पाइपों* की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त है। इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नए डेर मांगे गए थे और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इसकी शर्तें ये होंगी कि उन फर्मों की इसके लिए क्षमता और समर्थता होनी चाहिए, उनके मूल्य उचित होने चाहिए तथा सरकार के हितों की रक्षा भी हो, और इन फर्मों द्वारा पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के मानक दर ठेके की शर्तों को स्वीकार किया जाए।

*जी० आई० पाइप--ग्लैवेनाइज्ड आगरन पाइप

100 रुपए के मूल्य के जाली करेसी नोट

1132. श्री जगमाल सिंह :

श्री शिवशरण वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 फरवरी, 1984 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'जनसत्ता' में 'सौ-सौ' के जाली नोट-शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन नोटों को किन-किन स्थानों से बरामद किया गया और 31 जनवरी, 1984 तक, विश्व एक वर्ष के दौरान, कुल कितने रुपये के जाली नोट पकड़े गए हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के अपराधों में शामिल कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और इसमें कोई बड़ा तस्कर गिरोह सक्रिय है, यदि हाँ तो उनको गिरफ्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही भी गई है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(ख) और (ग) देश के विभिन्न भागों में 31.1.84 तक समाप्त हुए पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान पकड़े गए उन जाली करेसी नोटों का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है। जिनकी रिपोर्ट राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की दी गई है।

मूल्य वर्ग	बरामद किए गए जाली करेसी नोट जिनमें जड़त किए गए नोट शामिल हैं
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100 रुपए	13,728
50 रुपए	407
20 रुपए	509
10 रुपए	2,664
5 रुपए	51
2 रुपए	160
1 रुपए	32

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के अनुसार गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 236 है। जिन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से ये

नोट बरामद किए गए/जब्त किए गए हैं, उनके नाम हैं: आन्ध्र प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और काश्मीर, केरल, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली और गोवा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी और भारतीय पर्यटक

1133. श्री हरिश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने विदेशी और भारतीय पर्यटकों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की यात्रा की और उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अंजित की गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि इन क्षेत्रों की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या संतोषजनक है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न पर्यटक संकिटों में और अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) और (ख) : पर्यटक आगमनों और विदेशी मुद्रा आय के आंकड़े स्थान-वार अथवा क्षेत्र-वार आधार पर न तो एकत्र किए जाते हैं और न ही रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) याज्ञा परिपथों का विकास करना प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है जिसके लिए संसाधनों पर प्रतिबन्ध और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर

रहते हुए जब कभी भी जरूरी होता है कन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए राज्य पर्यटन विभाग के पास 1,500/- लाख रुपये का एक आवंटन है। इसमें से 750/- लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के विकास के लिए हैं।

रानीखेत छावनी क्षेत्र की सेनिक तथा असैनिक आबादी के लिए पीने के जल की सप्लाई की नई योजना

1134. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रानीखेत छावनी क्षेत्र की सेनिक तथा गैर-सैनिक आबादी की पेय जल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पेय जल की सप्लाई की कोई नई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की क्रियान्विती कब की जाएगी?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) सेना प्राधिकारियों ने 3.019 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पेय जल की एक उत्थापन (लिफ्ट) योजना का प्रस्ताव किया है। सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। छावनी बोर्ड ने असैनिक आबादी वाले इलाके के लिए पानी की सप्लाई की एक स्वतंत्र योजना भी बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है, जिसे उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा। तदनुसार, निगम को व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। ब्यौरा अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) इस स्थिति में योजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई निश्चित समय नहीं बताया जा सकता।

ऊन पर आधारित दस्तकारी की वस्तुएँ बनाने वाले उन क्षेत्रों के उद्यमियों और श्रमिकों को प्रोत्साहन देना

1135. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे उन क्षेत्रों जहाँ मुख्यतः आदिवासी और जहाँ ऊन पर आधारित दस्तकारी रहते हैं, की वस्तुएँ बनाई जाती हैं, के उद्यमियों और श्रमिकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में निमित नियर्ति किये जाने वाले माल को पत्तनों पर ले जाने पर होने वाले खर्च के लिये पूर्ण राजसहायता देने के लिए तत्पर हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पौ. ए० संगमा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में हाथ से गांठ लगे ऊनी कालीनों की बुनाई के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली, बरेली, पन्तनगर, लखनऊ
दिल्ली वायुदूत सेवा

1136. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली, बरेली, पन्तनगर, लखनऊ, दिल्ली के लिए वायुदूत विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सेवाओं को कब तक आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) वायुदूत ने 16 फरवरी, 1984 से दिल्ली और पन्तनगर के बीच सप्ताह में दो सेवायें प्रारम्भ की हैं। बरेली और लखनऊ को वायुदूत सेवाओं द्वारा विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Supply of Sub-standard Paper by Paper Mills

1138. SHRI DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of paper supplied by paper mills through DGS&D is of sub-standard quality;

(b) the measures taken to check quality before supply is accepted; and

(c) if answer to part (a) be in affirmative, the steps taken against the paper mills/officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to major indentors most of the supplies of paper conformed to the approved samples. There have, however, been some complaints of paper being of lower standard.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to introduce periodical inspection at pre-despatch stage and the specifications have been re-drawn wherever necessary. This has become necessary because mills have often to use unconventional raw material which would not produce paper of the ISI specifications. There has been no case of malafide against any paper mills or officials.

Income-Tax Due from Business Houses

1139. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total income-tax due from top-big twenty business houses of the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to recover it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Income-Tax demand of Rs. 47.65 crores was outstanding against top 20 large industrial houses (ranked by the size of their assets as on 31-12-81) registered under Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as on 30-9-83. Out of this, a demand of Rs. 42.67 crores was not enforceable, thus, leaving the recoverable demand of Rs. 4.98 crores.

(b) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the concerned Income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of outstanding demand. These steps include inter-alia, requesting the Appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals and also resorting to proceedings under section 226(3) and 179 of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable property after issuing the recovery's certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer unde section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

Upgradation of Food Craft Institutes into Diploma Awarding Institutes

1140. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently upgraded any food craft institutes in the country into diploma awarding institutes;

(b) if so, how many and which of them have been so upgraded;

(c) whether the food craft institute, Kalamasserry (Kerala) has been upgraded;

(d) if not, whether Government would consider its upgradation as it is one of the best managed Food craft institutes in India; and

(e) the steps taken in the direction to upgrade this institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Six Food Craft Institutes located at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Goa to Diploma level are in the process of being upgraded.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Keeping in view the financial and technical constraints, it is not possible to upgrade the Food Craft institute, Kalamasserry to diploma level at this stage.

(e) The question does not arise.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

1141. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wholesale price index (1969-70) has been continuing its increasing trend over the last few months;

(b) if so, the latest trend as on 31st January;

(c) the reasons of the rise in the wholesale price index; and

(d) its impact on the consumers and unabated rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The requisite information on the movement in the wholesale price

index in recent months is indicated below :

Last week of	Index	Per cent variation over previous month
September, 1983	319.3	+0.2
October, 1983	318.7	-0.2
November, 1983	318.5	-0.1
December, 1983	319.6	+0.3
January, 1984	322.0	+0.8

(c) and (d) The pressure on prices during the current financial year is attributed to the delayed effect of the 1982 drought and somewhat higher growth of liquidity relative to the growth in real income in 1982-83. The consumer price index generally follows the movement in the wholesale price index with a time lag. Accordingly, the consumer price index for December, 1983 registered a decline of 0.4 per cent over the month. The effect of price rise on consumers is sought to be contained by strengthening the public distribution system and higher releases of essential commodities at reasonable prices through fair price shops, both in urban and rural areas.

States and Private Sector to Associate in Formulation of Tourist Schemes for Seventh Plan

1142. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to associate the States and private sector in formulating tourism schemes for Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the detail of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on the formulation of Seventh Plan for Tourism. Member-

ship of this Working Group includes representatives from the concerned Ministries of the Government of India/ Public Sector undertakings, and the private sector including experts.

Convening of Meetings to Review the Performance of Public Sector, R&D Organisations, FCI, IDC, State Farms, etc.

1143. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the suggestion of trade union representatives to review the performance of the public sector at the meeting with the Minister of Finance in view of the heavy investments involved and in overall national interest (T.O.I. 25-1-1984);

(b) whether Government will convene a similar meeting of various interests including economists in respect of various R&D Organisations (ICAR, CSIR, ICMR, AEC, DSE, DST, etc.) as this involves annual expenditure of over Rs. 1000 crores; and

(c) whether Government will also likewise convene a meeting of representatives of Food Corporation of India, Indian Dairy Corporation, State Farms units, etc. which will help the Government know the depth and seriousness of the field problems and situations which is preventing in these units to meet fully the national needs and goals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the informal pre-budget round of discussions held in the Ministry of Finance with economists, industrialists, agriculturists and trade union leaders last month. The suggestions were of a general nature and covered a wide range of subjects and will receive due consideration.

(b) and (c) The Government do not contemplate convening of such a meeting in the near future.

Facilities to Tourists Visiting Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1144. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Andaman and Nicobar Islands are an ideal site for tourists resort; and

(b) if so, whether concrete steps have been taken to provide better facilities to the tourists coming to these islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department completed construction of 46-bedded Youth Hostal at Port Blair in 1982. One fibre-glass 33-saeter day cruiser has also been purchased for the Union Territory for the convenience of tourists visiting the Islands.

गिरडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वितरित ऋण

1145. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा 80 प्रतिशत ऋण खुशहाल लोगों

(निधारता रेखा से ऊपर के) के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर वितरित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या 1980-81 से 1982-83 की अवधि के दौरान गिरडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों में बैंक द्वारा खुशहाल और गरीब लोगों को दिए गए ऋण के अलग-अलग ब्यौरे सहित ऋण का ब्यौरा उदाहरणस्वरूप सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) आंकड़े सूचित करने के वर्तमान प्रणाली से ऋणकर्ताओं की आर्थिक हैसीयत के मुताबिक सूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती। बैंकों से उनके सीमित साधनों पर की जाने वाली प्रतियोगी मांगों की समग्र प्राथमिकताओं को देखते हुए सभी अर्थक्षम धनधों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देन की अपेक्षा की जाती है। चूंकि सरकार समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के स्तर ऊंचा उठाने को विशेष महत्व देती है इसलिए बैंकों के नाम मार्गनिर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि वे कृषि, लघु उद्योगों, खुदरा व्यापारियों, स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित अन्य व्यक्तियों को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण प्रदान करें। बैंकों से यह कहा गया है कि उनके प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र का स्तर 1985 तक उनके कुल अग्रिमों के 40 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच जाना चाहिए। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्ग नामक एक श्रेणी बनाई गई है और बैंकों से इस वर्ग के लोगों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया ताकि मार्च 1985 तक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में इनका हिस्सा 25 प्रतिशत या बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले कुल ऋणों का 10 प्रतिशत हो जाए। कमजोर वर्गों में

(क) छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसान, खेतिहर मजदूर, शिकमी किसान और बटाईदार;
 (ख) शिल्पी, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग;
 (ग) समन्वित ग्रामीण हिताय कार्यक्रम के हिताधिकारी; (घ) अनु०जातियों/अनु० जनजातियों; और (ङ) विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना

के हिताधिकारी आते हैं। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के अधीन, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा सितम्बर 1983 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार कमजोर वर्गों को दिए गए अग्रिमों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

	खातों की संख्या (लाख)	बकाया राशि (करोड़ रुपए)
(1) कुल प्राथमिकता प्राप्त अग्रिम	178.95	12818.38
(2) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों को अग्रिम	99.34	2474.69
(3) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों का प्रतिशत (लक्ष्य 25%) —		19.3%
(4) कुल अग्रिमों में कमजोर वर्गों के अग्रिमों का प्रतिशत (लक्ष्य 10 प्रतिशत)	—	7.5%
(आंकड़े अनन्तिम)		

बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि बैंक शाखाएं यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए विभिन्न गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रमों विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों के हिताधिकारियों की क्रृष्ण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जाएं। वर्ष 1982-83 में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन बिहार के गिरडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों में दो गई सहायता का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

जिला	सहायता किए जाने वाले परिवारों की संख्या	सहायता प्राप्त परिवारों की संख्या	संवितरित क्रृष्ण राशि (लाख रुपए)
हजारी बाग	14400	14329	312.27
गिरडीह	10800	7237	177.89

Sale of Equity Shares by IDBI or Other Financial Institutions

1146. SHRI A. NEELALOHI THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India or any other public financial institutions have sold equity shares held by them in Indian companies or F.E.R.A. companies to non-resident Indians or companies in which non-resident Indians hold sixty per cent or more shares;

(b) whether these shares were sold at a discount and if so, the percentage of discount;

(c) the amount of loss of foreign exchange as a result of these transactions; and

(d) whether a public inquiry into these transactions describing these as unpatriotic, has been demanded, and if so, action taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the procedure evolved for investment in shares of Indian Companies through Stock Exchanges in India by Non-Residents of Indian Nationality/Origin and Overseas Bodies owned to the extent of at least 60% by such Non-Residents, applications for permission of RBI relating to such investments are required to be submitted through the Non-Resident Investor's designated bank in India. On receipt of the application, RBI grants general permission valid for three years to the designated bank through the Stock Exchange. Since the shares are to be purchased through Stock Exchange, details of the sellers are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India. As the financial institutions sell the shares in small lots through brokers in different Stock Exchanges in the Country, they are also not in a position to know about the names or status of the final transferees.

However, RBI has reported that they do not appear to have granted any permission for sale of shares of Indian Companies held by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) or any other financial institution to Non-Residents of Indian Nationality/Origin or Overseas Bodies owned to the extent of at least 60% by such Non-Residents by private arrangements on repatriation basis.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The concerned agencies viz. RBI and IDBI have reported that they are not aware of any demand for public inquiry as referred to in the question.

Registration of Caparo Group of Companies

1147. SHRI PRAMILA DANDAWATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Caparo Group of Companies and other companies which have been permitted to invest in the Indian companies under the non-resident Indians Investment Scheme envisaged in the Budget for 1983-84 were duly registered in their own country.

(b) if so, the details of all the companies and their subsidiaries with their date of registration and working capital; and

(c) whether Government have taken note of an article in the Daily 'Telegraph' of Calcutta of 7 December, 1983 that most of these companies are not duly registered and are non-functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : (a) and (b) As per the documents submitted to RBI, the Caparo Group of companies, which have been permitted to invest under the Portfolio Investment scheme are duly registered. A statement attached showing the names, place and date of registration, as reported by RBI. Information on working capital of companies is not required to be submitted under the Portfolio Investment Scheme.

(c) Government have seen the article appearing in the 'Telegraph' dated 7-12-1983. This article does not make any reference to these companies.

Statement

LIST OF CAPARO GROUP OF COMPANIES

S. No.	Name of the company	Place of incorporation	Date of incorporation
1	2	3	4
1.	Caparo Tea Co Ltd.	Gardiff (UK)	Incorporated under the present name on 23-1-1980.
2.	Empire Plantations and Investments Ltd.	London (UK)	Incorporated under the present name on 20-12-1974.
3.	Assam Frontier Tea Holdings Plc.	Gardiff (UK)	Registered as a public company on 8-7-81.
4.	Caparo Investments Ltd.	London (UK)	4-1-71
5.	Steel Sales Ltd.	London (UK)	18-10-56
6.	Atlantic Merchants Ltd.	London (UK)	8-11-63
7.	Buchanan Ltd.	Gardiff (UK)	10-6-82
8.	Seymour Shipping Ltd.	London (UK)	Incorporated as Seymour Shipping Co. Ltd. on 9-7-75 and the word "company" dropped by a resolution dated 7-8-75
9.	Natural Gas Tubes Ltd.	London (UK)	22-11-66
10.	Single Holdings Ltd.	London (UK)	15-8-60
11.	Osborne Hotel Torquay Ltd.	(UK)	Registered on 14-2-1918
12.	Caparo Properties Ltd.	Gardiff (UK)	Incorporated under the present name on 27-12-78
13.	Caparo Group Ltd.	Gardiff (UK)	Incorporated under the present name on 9-2-79

**Loss in Public Sector Five-Star Hotels
in Bombay and New Delhi**

1148. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the hotels in the public sector are sustaining losses for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the loss in five-star hotels in Bombay and New Delhi during the past three years; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the viability of running these hotels in the public sector ?

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
ITDC Hotels	+161.26	(Rs. in lakhs) +235.82	+92.04
HCI Hotels	+156.24	+159.75	-10.80*

* Note—This is because of heavy depreciation and interest charges of a new property.

Provision of Sufficient Funds by Government to Meet the Admitted Class Made by Workers

1149. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5334 on 26th August 1983 regarding payment of outstanding amount to workers of RBHM Jute Mills, Katihar and state :

(a) whether Government have made available sufficient funds to meet the admitted claims;

(b) if so, when the claims were settled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Steps have been taken to place necessary funds at the disposal of National Jute Manufactures Corpora-

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

(b) The profit/loss (before tax) in respect of five-star hotels in Bombay and New Delhi is given as under :—

(c) The Assessment of the viability of running hotels in public sector is a continuous process and their performance is watched from time to time.

tion Limited during the current financial year for making payments with regard to Category I claims i.e. the claims of labour on account of salary, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, bonus etc. in respect of which undischarged liabilities have been assumed by the Central Government in terms of Section 25(1) of Jute Companies Nationalisation Act, 1980.

Purchases made by D.G.S. & D.

1151. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of purchases made by D.G.S. & D. during the past three years from the private sector undertakings :

(b) whether a sum of Rs. forty crores as on 16th December, 1983 is due to large industrial undertakings in the eastern zone for supplies to D.G.S. & D.; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to clear these dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
 (a) Value of orders placed by D.G.S. & D. on suppliers in private sector during 1980-81 to 1982-83 are as under :

Year	Value in Rs. crores
1980-81	952.43
1981-82	1079.27
1982-83	1074.89

(b) No. Sir. The accumulation of bills due for payment to large Industrial Undertakings in the Eastern Zone began after 16th December, 1983 owing to prolonged agitation by one of the Staff Associations, as a result of which no cheques were issued by the Office of Controller of Accounts (Sy), Calcutta.

(c) Accumulated Payments have already been cleared after resumption of work on 18th January, 1984.

Tourist Village at Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh

1152. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to set up a tourist village at Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the establishment of the above tourist village complex; and

(c) the steps taken so far to expedite the implementation of the above project ?

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

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 34.04 lakhs. The Department of Tourism has so far released Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation and is constantly in touch with the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding early implementation of this project.

महाराष्ट्र के चन्दपुर और भंडारा जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

1153. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के चन्दपुर और भंडारा जिलों में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किन-किन बैंकों द्वारा और कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन अभी लम्बित हैं और इनमें से उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 5,000 रुपए से कम के ऋण के लिए आवेदन किया है; और

(ग) विचाराधीन आवेदनों को कब तक निपटा दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन तुजारी) : (क) से (ग) जिस ढंग से जिलावार सूचना मांगी गई है, आंकड़े संकलित करने की पद्धति के अनुसार आंकड़े उस प्रकार नहीं रखे जाते। अलवत्ता, सरकार के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रमों में से एक मुख्य कार्यक्रम अर्थात् समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के समूचे आंकड़ों के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वर्ष 1982-83 में 2,19,690 हिताधिकारियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई जबकि लक्ष्य 1,77,600 हिता-

धिकारियों का था। वर्ष के दौरान कुल 4776.62 लाख रुपये के सावधि क्रृष्ण दिए गए। बैंकों से यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि छोटे क्रृष्णकर्त्ताओं से प्राप्त आवेदनों का 3/4 सप्ताह के अन्दर-अन्दर निपटाएं। बैंकों को अनिर्णीत आवेदनों पर नजर रखने और उन शाखाओं में, जहां काफी आवेदन इकट्ठे हो गए हों, उन्हें निपटाने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार विशेष दल तैनात करने के लिए भी कहा गया है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के भवन के गिरने से श्रमिकों की मृत्यु

1154. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनपथ पर राज्य व्यापार निगम की निर्माणाधीन 23 मंजिल की इमारत के नीचे दबने से लगभग एक दर्जन श्रमिक मारे गए थे और प्रबन्धक के कारण वे एक घंटे तक मलबे के नीचे दबे पड़े रहे;

(ख) दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इनकी संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त हाऊस बिल्डिंग एजेंसियां मृतकों के आश्रितों और धायलों को मुआवजा भी देती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है तथा 31 जनवरी की दुर्घटना में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को मुआवजे के रूप में अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) निर्माणाधीन एस० टी० सी० बिल्डिंग नहीं ढही थी। तथापि बिल्डिंग के उत्तर की तरफ निर्माणाधीन पाइप की पाइ. ढह गयी थी जिससे 5 श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई तथा 11 श्रमिकों को छोटे आई।

धायल व्यक्तियों को तत्काल अस्पताल ले जाया गया।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में हुई ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं तथा उसमें मृतकों की संख्या निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	मृतकों की संख्या
1982	16	18
1983	8	7

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अधीन इस बिल्डिंग के ठेकेदारों द्वारा ऐसा मुआवजा दिया जाता है।

उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित दुर्घटना में दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने प्रत्येक मृतक को 5000 रु० और प्रत्येक धायल व्यक्ति को 1000 रु० की अनुगृह राशि का भुगतान करने की घोषणा की है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य व्यापार निगम ने प्रत्येक मृतक के निकट सम्बन्धी को 500 रु० तथा प्रत्येक धायल को 2500 रु० की अनुगृह राशि का भुगतान करने की घोषणा की है।

Assistance for Natural Calamities

1155. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for each State to face the flood, cyclones and other natural calamities during the year 1983;

(b) the amount spent by each State to face the situation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said amount is not sufficient to face the situation and whether Government will consider to provide more funds for the next year; and

(d) the details of the funds earmarked for the next year for each State to face the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A total amount of Rs. 500 crores has been provided for all the States to enable them meet expenditure on floods, cyclone and other natural calamities during 1983-84 in the revised estimates. State-wise figures of amounts spent and amounts to be released to these States would be available only after the current financial year is over as these depend on the anticipated expenditures reported by the State Governments and their entitlements based on these statements.

(c) Central assistance to States for natural calamities is released on the basis of the recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief. Whatever be the total amount required it is fully provided in the revised estimate stage and there is no shortage of funds for such assistance.

(d) An amount of Rs. 100 crores for assistance towards floods and cyclones and Rs. 60 crores for drought relief has been provided in the Budget for 1984-85. If additional funds are required during the course of the year, this will be provided at the revised estimate stage.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

धी रामविलास पासवान (हजापुर) :
आप हमें कभी अलाऊ नहीं करते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बारी-बारी से अलाऊ कर रहा हूँ ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (EUXAR) : Sir, a very piquant situation has arisen...

MR. SPEAKER : What ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : ...in Jammu and Kashmir. The floor of the Assembly has been utilised to condemn the hanging of Mr. Maqbool Butt. There has been criticism of the President, the Prime Minister and the Supreme Court. The Speaker of Jammu and Kasnmir Assembly has permitted this. Therefore, I demand a discussion on this very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to go into this matter. You give it to me. I will look into it. This is very serious.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have already given a notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a serious matter...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, you were pleased to appoint a Committee on the Nirankaries. Would you please tell us what has happened because the Nirankaries are upset about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto the Committee. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is looking after it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
You are not looking after it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : The Central Industrial Security Force in Orissa, in Talcher, and also in a sub-division, in Asansol, have started brutally attacking the workers. They have even attacked the management and also the local people...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This is the Central Industrial Security Force controlled by the Centre. They have started attacking the local people also...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are all shouting ? What is the fun you are getting ? First you decide amongst yourselves who wants to speak-either he is the spokesman or you are the spokesman. Let one of you speak. It is to your advantage, not to my advantage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What I want to emphasize is this. They have started attacking the local people also...

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me so that I can see what it is and find out the facts.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This is the telegram. You allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will look into it. Let me get the facts first and then we will see.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपह कर रहा था कि बिहार में गरीब, हरिजनों की जिदगी असुरक्षित है। जैसे कुछ दिन पहले ।। बच्चों की हत्या कर दी गई, फिर 16 लोगों की हत्या कर दी गई.....।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject, not my subject; not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

We cannot take over the States. We are not going to take over the States. There are MLAs duly elected by the people. It is their duty to look after that. We have discussed it so many times. If there is a special thing, I will see.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आप. बिहार का मामला इसलिए नहीं उठाने दे रहे हैं क्योंकि वह स्टेट का मामला है। लेकिन पंजाब में तो केन्द्र का शासन है। कल मैंने वहां शिव मंदिर में हुई घटना के बारे में मामला उठाया था, जिस तरह से वहाँ गोली चली है ।।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी परसों ही तो डिसक्सै किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसके बाद घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उन पर सदन को विचार करना है। क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय बयान देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल आपके सामने कह दिया है, उन्होंने सुन लिया है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I am raising a question of fundamental right to live. The people are being killed in various States...,

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : You are not listening in the name of State law and order. The people are being killed...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह स्टेट का मामला नहीं है। स्टेट में रोज गोली चल रही है। वहां पर जंगल का राज चल रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : You have a Constitution. That is still in existence and that constitution entails certain responsibilities on the State Governments which are duly elected by the people. What can I do ? You change the Government. Let the people decide it. I can't.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आज देखिए बिहार में क्या हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको बिहार ही देखेगा।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : I have given a short notice question on...

MR. SPEAKER : What is that ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Statements made by Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan and Shri P. Namgyal yesterday have again mislead the public opinion in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you that you can raise your point on the floor of the House when the time comes. You can give it.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सही बात कही जाए तो आप कहते हैं कि मिसलीडिंग कर दिया…… (व्यवधान)

شروع ہی کیا (لکھ)۔
میکھ بات کی بھی تھے تو آپ
کہتے ہیں کہ میں لیٹھ کر دیا۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच मे क्यों बोल रहे हैं। सोज साहब, आप सुनते क्यों नहीं ?

You are speeding like Rajdhani Express. What can I do ?

जैसे मैंने काबुली साहब को 15 मिनट दिए थे, उसी तरह आपको भी टाइम दे दूँगा, आप भी बोलते रहियेगा।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : All the time they speak and they distort the facts. That is the point.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why do you mention Rajdhani Express ? Why not mention Ram Dulari Sinha ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Gorakhpur) : What is the position of an MP in Delhi ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामूली बात है। मेरे पास आकर बात कर लीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में हत्याओं का सिलसिला कब तक चलता रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, स्टेट में जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, आप उनके कान क्यों नहीं चाँचते हैं। वे भी तो चुनकर आए हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I went to North Block to the Finance Ministry and wanted to enter in front of Gate No. 9 into the Parliament House. It was locked. The gate man did not allow me even though I showed the Gate Pass and told him that 'I am Member of Parliament.' Later I saw that Delhi Milk Scheme van was allowed through Gate No. 9 to enter and come to the Parliament House whereas they told me to go round and come by Gate No. 4, and thus struggle for-half-an-hour to reach Parliament House through Gate No. 9.

MR. SPEAKER : You give to me in writing and I will find out the facts and we shall see.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिये ।
मैं अभी कुछ नहीं बता सकता ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I had to struggle for half-an-hour to come to Parliament House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you what is to be done.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आपके निर्देश पर फाटक बन्द किए गए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए । इससे पता लग जायेगा कि क्या हुआ है ? आप ही की सुरक्षा के लिए ऐसा किया गया है । अगर आप कहें तो सारे दरवाजे खुलवा दूँगा ।

....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you that all these arrangements have been made for your protection and for the dignity of this House. There might be certain difficulties also. If you relax these things, it might be that you might get into trouble tomorrow. Therefore, we must undergo some sort of obstacles also for certain things. The gate men have been given certain instructions. If those instructions are irksome to you, you come to me. We can discuss them again and we can relax those rules as you like.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : जब पालियामेंट का स्टाफ होता है, तो वे पहचानते क्यों नहीं ?

....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात, आप मेरे पास आकर कर लीजिए । इस तरह से कोई फायदा नहीं होता ।

....(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैम्बर्स को पालियामेंट हाऊस में आने के लिए एन्टरी तो ठीक रहनी चाहिए ।

....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दिल में तो दया भी नहीं आती । योड़ी सी दया तो आनी चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब आपने मैटल फिटेक्टर लागू किया, तब फाटक बन्द नहीं थे। अब नयी व्यवस्था हो गई कि फाटक बन्द कर दिए।

व्याप्रक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर बात कर लीजिए और जो कहेंगे कर दूँगा। मैं आपके कथनानुसार चलूँगा। मैं अपने लिये योँ ही करता हूँ, आपके लिए करता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Give it to me. I will look into it. Let me understand it...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : After half an hour...

MR. SPEAKER : What sort of person are you? I beseech to you to come to me and that we shall look into the matter. But you are going on like this...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am going to meet you...

MR. SPEAKER : There should be certain decency and decorum. Nothing is going on record. Let him say whatever he wants to.

(Interruptions)**

*श्री अटल रशीद कानूनी (श्रीनगर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप मेरी बात सुन लें, मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहूँगा। कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में यूनियन मिनिस्टर श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी साव चौधरी ने कहा है :

"that the Congress is going to dump the Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal Government...."

شیخ الرشید کابل (کرینٹ)
ادھیکس بی آئری
بات کن لیں میں آپ کا ہو ٹھیک
جا یوں 6 - کانگریس پاریٰ ی میٹن
میں یوں مینسٹر میری اے 15 سے
خنی خاں بودھری خے ہی تے

"that the Congress is going to dump the Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal Government..."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी मीटिंग में पार्टी की कुछ करो उसको यहां नहीं उठा सकते।

Nothing goes on record.

(रघवदान)**

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rule, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 9 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7768/84].

Reviews on and Annual Report of Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta and Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1982-83 and Statement showing reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Tea Board for 1982-83 in time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review

(Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7769/84*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7770/84*].

(3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7771/84*].

Notifications under Customs Act 1962, Reviews on the working of and Annual Report of Industrial Finance Corporation for the year ended 30th June, 1983 and Review on the working of and Annual Report of Industrial Development Bank of India for the year ended 30th June, 1983 etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 77(E) and 78(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Ceramic Fibre Blocks (Pyro Blocs) imported for use as component parts of industrial furnaces from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of auxiliary duty leviable thereon.

(ii) G. S. R. 79(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of Australian Dollars and U. S. A. Dollars into Indian currency or vice versa. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7772/84*].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1983 along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under subsection (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7773/84*].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India

together with Audited Accounts of the General Fund and the Development Assistance Fund for the year ended the 30th June, 1983, under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-sections (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No, LT-7774 / 84].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with Auditor's Report for the year 1982-83 published in Notification No. F.6(10)/83-Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th September, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7775/84].

12.13 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Seventy-sixth and Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Hundred and seventy-sixth

Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and sixth Report on under-utilisation of production capacity of an ordnance factory relating to the Ministry of Defence.

(2) Hundred and seventy-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninety-first Report on Incorrect computation of Business Income.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. Nothing else goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

12.14 hrs.

(At this stage, shouting of some slogan from the Visitors' Gallery was heard)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार में जो निकलता है कोई इल्हाम नहीं होता है, और वह सच्ची बात नहीं होती है। आपको मैंने कहा है कि पाटी मीटिंग में आप कुछ करो, यहाँ जो काम होगा वह विधान के अनुसार होगा, गैर विधान के अनुसार नहीं किया जा सकता है। यदि कोई बात नियम के प्रतिकूल होती है आप उसको पालियूमेंट में उठायें, मैं उठाने दूँगा। लेकिन जो अखबार में छप जाता है हर बात को यहाँ उठायें तो कैसे काम चल सकता है।

There are certain precedents.

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND

WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, let us proceed to the next item—the Calling Attention.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I have only one submission to make. I seek your clarification and guidance in the matter. You have just observed that it was in the Party meeting. But if somebody conspired in a room or in a party meeting or if the party talks about a matter of urgent public importance and takes some decision and if it is reported in the Press, then the Parliament cannot take notice of that?... You cannot shut discussion on that.

MR. SPEAKER : How is it authoritative? I want an authoritative report... How can I act on hearsay?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There are discussions in this house on the basis of reports in the newspapers. Even to-day's call attention which you have admitted is on the basis of reports in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER : But I always get things confirmed—before allowing any discussion. First I get them confirmed. How can I go on allowing on hearsay reports?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is right. But a discussion cannot be ruled out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The procedure I follow is: I will ask the Home Ministry. I will ask the Information & Broadcasting Ministry—for confirmation. Whatever resources are available at my command I will use them. But here no notice has been given and nothing has been done. So I cannot do anything.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : If the Ministers of the Central Government make statements of this type against the State Governments... (*Interruptions*) Two Ministers of the Central Government—if they make

statements regarding the State Government...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention—Mr. Minister, please reply.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, this impinges upon the Centre-State relations.... This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see whatever I can.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This is a very basic and important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : This house must learn. Yesterday—I give you an instance—some Law students—quite a number of them were seeing this august House. They were just in the galleries and they happened to come to me afterwards. They just called upon me. I asked them, 'What is your opinion about it? How did you like it?' They said, 'Sir, we are disillusioned.' Why is this disillusion? The behaviour. They witnessed the proceedings of the House. ... I am not condemning you....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : What was the Congress (I) doing when they were in the Opposition?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.... I am coming to that. I don't differentiate between Parties.... You are right.

बाध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनिये, मैं आपके हित की बात कर रहा हूं, इस हाउस के हित की बात कर रहा हूं। मैं अपने हित की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो वर्दानित कर लूंगा।

What I am saying is—please sit down—irrespective of Parties, there are certain parties in power and there are certain parties in the opposition but it is the same thing....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Then you condemn the Congress (I) in the Opposition....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am telling for your good, you should listen. I am saying only for the good of the whole House. I am wanting that this House should do positive and constructive work. So I am allowing various subject on the floor of the House....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If this is the way, God help us.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, this House is always doing constructive work...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You can have every right but we cannot...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly ask them to sit down ? You never interrupted them. Why are they interrupting you ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Is it your ruling that nothing that appears in the newspapers should be quoted here...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta, I have already clarified that I must get the confirmation whether it is right or wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am sorry, Sir, that the Law students were disillusioned with what they saw here. Will you please ask the Law students whether they were disillusioned at all on what the Minister has said outside ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can take them to task. You are free to do that.

SHRI INDAJIT RGUPTA : Here

you are asking us to find out...

MR. SPEAKER : What I say is that you are free to discuss this—but not this way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They want to dump the Government ...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you adjourn the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can adjourn the House if you like.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It is not because of the attitude of Members of Opposition that this House is brought into disrepute. Many a time, the attitude of the Members of the ruling party (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not what I am talking about Mr. Rajda, I am not talking about the Opposition. You are wrong.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Please bear with me .

MR. SPEAKER : That is not my point. You have misunderstood. What I am concerned with is as far as the decorum of the House is concerned. I say that I must get a confirmation about anything which you give to me. I will discuss with you and I will come to a conclusion. I will convince you or you will convince me. This is what I say.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, it is our duty to raise our voice if there is some injustice meted out to the poor people. This is what we are doing. Can't we raise our voice ? We raise our voice on behalf of the underdogs. We are playing our part; we are performing our duty. How anybody can say that we cannot speak over here ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are not happy with what takes place in the House. Are you happy with what the

Central Minister says namely he is going to oust the Opposition run Government of West Bengal with the help of the Central Government ? Are you happy ? Is this democracy when the Central Minister is uttering these things not only this time but many times; he never contradicted that...

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There should be some way out to discuss this.

MR. SPEAKER : They do not listen to anybody. What can I do ? I have already said that I should get a notice. If there is confirmation, then only I can discuss.

AN HON. MEMBER : You can call the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I call him before confirmation ?

You give something in writing. I will write to him and ask if he has said anything like that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, on a previous occasion the same Railway Minister has in this very House denied that he made the statement that he will throw the West Bengal government into the Bay of Bengal. Now, he is using the same language. He has said that both West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir governments will be thrown out. Now we must have either confirmation or denial of the statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No government can be toppled without proper constitutional methods. But if you want a discussion give me a notice. I have first to get it confirmed.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply pained for what you had to observe in this House today. I am very sorry and on behalf of the Hon. Members sitting on this side of the House I express our regrets to you for your having been compelled to make these remarks on the functioning of our Hon. Members in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind if we can understand each other.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, you made these remarks because certain students came to you. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the guilty conscience is with some of the Opposition members and they were so unkind that they would not allow you to complete your sentence. Sir, we are not here to level accusations and say certain things against the parties. We are all here—Hon. Members belonging to all the parties—to see that the functioning of this House is conducted in such a manner that the people of the country are served and the people expect Hon. Members to conduct the proceedings of this august House in such a manner that there is smooth functioning. (*Interruptions*) Sir, in the last meeting of the Chief Whips at Simla Hon. Members from the other side were also with me and we were trying to work out some system by which the proceedings of this House could become more smooth. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Why don't you work out a system by which it will be possible for you to do it ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This only shows that they have closed their minds. They are not prepared even to listen. There was a workable solution that was arrived at in consultation with their own Chief Whips.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, please educate your Minister and Members first.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have been telling you that they took a decision. All the Chief Whips of all the political parties took a decision that we should try to work hard and see that the functioning of this House and the other House, becomes smooth, that we should cooperate with each other in the functioning of the House. But from today's attitude of opposition leaders it is clear—there is no doubt about it—that they are not helpful, they are not willing to cooperate in the smooth conduct of the Business of the House.

The question was raised by Shri Kabuli and it was supported by Shri Indrajit Gupta. (*Interruptions*) Obviously there seems to be some press report which has not been confirmed. Sir, you rightly observed, let that Report be put to the Minister and let us obtain his views...

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Why not you ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Why should I ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You are a Member of the Cabinet.

It is a collective responsibility of the Cabinet.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, you will kindly recall that on an earlier occasion also this thing happened. Unfortunately certain press reports were put in the mouth of Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury which he flatly denied.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who put it ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It was a press report. He denied it on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, Sir, some parties and some Hon. Members have become so much obsessed with Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury that whatever appears in the press, they take it as confirmed, and they bring it here and show it on the floor of the House. I will request you kindly to verify the Press Report and then in case you feel it right you can talk to the Hon. Minister or have a discussion.

Sir I do not know for what reason the Hon. Members coming from Jammu and Kashmir are so worked up. It is simply because some of the Hon. Members on this side of the House stated the facts and they are very much upset and they want some excuse or the other. That is the reason.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You did not allow us to speak yesterday.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this is not the first occasion. (*Interruptions*) What is your information, Sir ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you like, I will adjourn the House.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप काम करना चाहते हैं या मैं हाउस को एडजॉर्न करूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय बूटा सिंह जी को इतना लम्बा भाषण देने की इजाजत दे दी । हमारे लिए इस सदन में एक वाक्य भी पूरा करना मुश्किल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही बोले हैं । मैंने पहले कभी एलाउ नहीं किया है ।

It is the only time I allowed him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब श्री गनी खां चौधरी जी के भाषण का मामला यहां पर उठा था, आप यह कह देते कि मैं इसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने बाद में यह कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नोटिस मांगा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने सुनने से इन्कार कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, वाजपेयी जी, मैंने आपको बार-बार कहा है, हाउस में और मैं हमेशा रिकांड पर हूं। आप जो कुछ भी देते हैं, अगर आपको थोड़ी-सी भी शंका है, आप मेरे पास आइए, मैं बात करूंगा। इसके लिए मैं हर बक्त तैयार हूं और कोई भी चीज डिस्कस करने के लिए तैयार हूं। मेरी मंशा यह है कि कोई भी डिसकशन हो, ठीक ढंग से हो जाए और सुचारू रूप से हो जाए। ऐसा करने से सारे का सारा बक्त जाया हो जाता है। मैं अकेला आदमी हूं और आप पचास आदमी होते हैं। कोई बात नहीं सुनते हैं, मैं क्या करूं। आखिर मैं भी इन्सान हूं। मैं कोई मशीन तो हूं नहीं या मैं पत्थर तो नहीं हूं। मैं आपसे अपील करता हूं, लेकिन कोई बात नहीं सुनता है। यदि आपने हाउस को नहीं चलाना है, तो मैं हाउस को एडजॉर्न कर देता हूं।

It is for you. What can I do?

मैंने हमेशा उनसे कहा है आप लिख कर दीजिए। परसों भी आप से कहा था। मैंने श्री काबुली को 20 मिनट बोलने के लिए दिए और फिर समय देने को तैयार हूं। कुछ

बोलें तो सही। मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता। सवाल यह है कि यदि एक ही साथ 50 आदमी बोलते हैं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। I have to shut my mouth.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ब्लेम करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सबके लिए कहता हूं। पासवान जी, मैं कोई डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं करता हूं। मैं भी कह सकता हूं, यहां पर भी कहता हूं और स्पीकर्स कान्फ्रैंस में भी यही कहता हूं, सारों को कहा है। इरिसपैक्टिव आफ पाटी एफिलिएशन कहता हूं। मैं पार्टी विशेष को नहीं कहता हूं। इस हाउस में आप सभी कभी-कभी ऐसा करते हैं, इसलिए कहता हूं कि वह हाउस आपका है, इसको मिलकर चलायें, बात करके चलायें। इस तरह करने से क्या फायदा है? जो दरवाजा चाबी से खुल सकता है, क्या जरूरी है कि उसको हथोड़े से तोड़ना है?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I also wrote to you about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you do it? I am ready to do that with your cooperation. That is what I want to say. That is all.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इन्कार किया है? यहां इस तरह बात करने का क्या फायदा है? जो चीज डिस्कस करवाना चाहें, मैं हर बक्त उसको डिस्कस करवाने के लिए तैयार हूं। आप मुझे समझाइये या मैं आपको समझाऊंगा।

You can come to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, in order to avoid trouble of this sort frequently, it is better Mr. Ghani Khan

Choudhary keeps his mouth shut so that nobody can put words into his mouth.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपके दोस्त हैं, उस हिसाब से कहना चाहें तो कहिये।

I can't say anything about this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम आपको समझा लेंगे और आप हमको समझा लेंगे, लेकिन गनी खाँ चौधरी को कौन समझायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इनके मित्र हैं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, these remarks made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta must be expunged from the proceedings. He has no right to say this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said that somebody put words into his mouth. That is why I said so.

(Interruptions)

12.32 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported missing of Current and Saving Bank accounts ledgers/Cash books containing records of accounts worth over rupees 30 crores from Bank of India Branch, Calcutta

श्री राम यिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“बैंक आफ इण्डिया की कलकत्ता शास्त्र से चालू और बचत बैंक खातों के लेजरों / रोकड़ बहियों के, जिनमें 30

करोड़ रुपयों से अधिक के खातों के रिकार्ड हैं, गुम हो जाने के समाचार और इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Calling Attention Notice appears to be based on a newspaper item in a paper published from Calcutta dated February 21, 1984, regarding missing current and savings bank account ledgers/cash books from the Bank of India Branch, Calcutta.

2. The facts of the case are that a theft of some old ledgers/books from the Chittaranjan Avenue Branch of the Bank of India was detected on 9.2.1984. The Bank immediately reported the case to the local police and an FIR was lodged. The local police have registered a case and apprehended three persons, viz., S/Shri Ramji, Kalu Shaw and Bijay Pandey who have subsequently been released on bail. Shri Bijay Pandey is the minor son of Shri Dayaram Pandey, Head Peon working in the said Branch. Investigations are in progress and some lost records have since been recovered.

3. The Bank has reported to Government that total deposits of the Branch are of the order of about Rs. 3 crores and the question of loss of records worth over Rs. 30 crores, as reported in the press, does not arise. Further, the Bank has also confirmed that no current ledgers/books are lost and no loss to any of the Bank's customers is apprehended.

श्री राम यिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है—यह ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव है और ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव जब भी होता है तो वह लोक-महत्व के विषय की ओर होता है तथा उसमें पालिसी इन्वाल्वमेन्ट भी होता है। मैंने इसी सदन

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मैं आधे घन्टे की चर्चा भी उठाई थी तथा उस समय भी मंत्री महोदय ने यह कुबूल किया था और दूसरे सदन में भी माना था कि इस देश में खास कर नैशनालाइज़ड बैंकों में बड़ी मात्रा में धोखाधड़ी हो रही है। मैंने उस समय भी जो दूसरे सदन में एक कमेटी बनी थी, वह सभा पटल पर रखने जाने वाले पत्रों संबंधी कमेटी थी तथा जो इस सेजियन कमेटी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है, उस कमेटी ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जो धोखाधड़ी होती है, किस तरह से एकाउन्ट्स मेन्टेन नहीं होते हैं, उनके बारे में पूरी रिपोर्ट दी थी और मैंने उस सम्बन्ध में उस समय काफी विस्तार से चर्चा की थी। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उस समय सदन को जो आश्वासन दिया था, उस आश्वासन के बावजूद भी घटनाओं में वृद्धि होती चली गई है। दूसरे सदन में 15 नवम्बर, 1983 को जो प्रश्न पूछा गया उसके मुताबिक 1981 में धोखाधड़ी की घटनाओं की संख्या 1981 थी, जो 1982 में बढ़कर 2065 हो गई। आप देखेंगे कि जो रूपया धोखाधड़ी के मामले में इन्वोल्व्ड है, वह 1981 में 20.34 करोड़ रुपये, 1982 में 19,44 करोड़ रुपये और 1983 का जो 30-6-83 का आँकड़ा उपलब्ध है, वह 1165 करोड़ रुपये है। यदि इसको डिवलकर दें, तो यह संख्या बढ़कर लगभग 2500 करोड़ हो जाती है। इसी तरीके से जहां 1981 में 1891 घटनाएं घटी हैं, वहां 1982 में 2065 घटी और 1983 में बढ़कर ये 2500 के करीब हो गई। इस तरह से आप देखें कि घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है। डकैतियों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया था कि 1982 में जहां 77 घटनाएं घटीं, वहां 30-9-83 तक 69

घटनाएं हो गई थीं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि डकैतियों में भी वृद्धि हुई है। अब जहां एम्प्लाइज के एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, 1981 में 450 एम्प्लाइज इन्वोल्व्ड थे, वहां 1982 में उनकी संख्या 608 हो गई। इस तरीके से आप देखेंगे कि चाहे बैंक रोबरीज का मामला हो, चाहे धोखाधड़ी का मामला हो, इन घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है और इनमें बैंक एम्प्लाइज का हाथ का है। इस बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा होती रही है और दूसरे सदन में भी चर्चा होती रही है और जब मैं पिछली रिपोर्ट को देख रहा था तो पुजारी जी ने इसी सदन में जो बातें बताई थीं, यदि उन्हीं बातों पर कोई कार्यवाही होती, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से अगर इन घटनाओं को बिल्कुल नहीं रोका जा सकता था, तो कम से कम उनमें कमी लाई जा सकती थी।

12.42 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, तो उस वक्त जो उद्देश्य रखे गये थे, वे बहुत अच्छे थे। यह पब्लिक मनी है और लोगों की खून-पसीने की कमाई है जोकि लोग बैंकों में जमा करते हैं। 1969 में जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, तो उसमें यह उद्देश्य रखा गया था :

“बैंकिंग पद्धति का सम्बन्ध लाखों लोगों के जीवन से है और इस कार्य में व्यापक सामाजिक उद्देश्यों को सामने रखते हुए कृषि, लघु उद्योगों और नियातियों के त्वरित विकास, रोजगार स्तर का बढ़ाया जाना, नये उद्यम-कर्त्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास जैसी राष्ट्रीय प्राथ-

मिक्रोटार्डों तथा उद्देश्यों को पूरा करना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए यह अवाश्यक है कि सरकार बैंकिंग सेवाओं के लिए विस्तार तथा विधिकरण और बैंकिंग पद्धति के अधिकांश भाग के कार्य की सीधी जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर ले ले।"

इस तरीके से आपने अपने ऊपर इस जिम्मेवारी को लिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please speak a little slowly. If you speak fast, we do not get the interpretation from the interpreters.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीसरी बात यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी होती है, उसके लिए बैंकों में जो एकाउन्ट्स मेन्टेन किये जाते हैं, क्या उनका एक्सटरनल आडिट होता है और क्या प्रति वर्ष इस तरह के आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं कि पुराने रिकाउंस कितने सालों के हैं। यह जो लेजर्स का सवाल है, इसमें सरकार को स्वयं पता नहीं है कि कितने इनके पास इस तरह के पुराने रिकाउंस हैं। इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है :

"बैंक ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि शाखा की कुल जमा राशि लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपए है और इसलिए जैसा कि समाचार पत्र में छपा है, 30 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक मूल्य के रिकाउंस के खोये जाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। इसके अलावा, बैंक ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि कोई चालू बही/पुस्तक नहीं खोई है।"

चालू बही/पुस्तक नहीं खोई है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि पुरानी बही/पुस्तक खोई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दो-तीन बातों की-

ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। पहली बात तो यह कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले रिपोर्ट में निकला था और पेपर में भी आया था। ये जो बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी चल रही है यह बड़े पूँजीपति, उद्योगपति और बैंक आफिसर्स की सांठगांठ से चल रही है। उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के ऊपर 1728 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था और जबकि 1981 में इनके यहाँ बकाया 1453 करोड़ रुपए था। 1982 में यह बढ़कर 1728 करोड़ हो गया। अब ये बैंक से रुपया लेते हैं, 5 परसेंट का इनका शेयर है और 5 परसेंट बैंक से रुपया लेकर अपने शेयर में लगाएंगे, उधर शेयर्स की खरीद-बिक्री करेंगे। अपना इनके पास कुछ नहीं है लेकिन सारा का सारा पैसा पब्लिक मती का लेकर के सारा का सारा पैसा बैंक से लेकर अपनी पूँजी को बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ स्माल यूनिट्स इस देश में 26973 हैं और उनके यहाँ बकाया 393 करोड़ रुपया है। 439 बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर बकाया है 1728 करोड़ रुपया और 26973 छोटे उद्योगपतियों पर बकाया है 393 करोड़ रुपया। इसका कारण क्या है ?

कुछ लोगों से बातचीत में पता लगा कि स्माल यूनिट्स को 40 परसेंट पैसा तो दे दिया जाता है जिससे वे अपने प्रोजेक्ट का काम कर सकते हैं लेकिन जब बाकी आगे का काम करने के लिए 60 परसेंट लेने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनसे रिश्वत आदि के रूप में नाजायज रूप से पैसे की मांग की जाती है। जब उस यूनिट को छोड़ना चाहते हैं तो उनके सामने समस्या होती है कि इस 40 परसेंट को कहां से रिटर्न कर। यूनिट तो सिक हो गया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Come to the point. Put the question. Sufficient background has been prepared.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am always to the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But you are not on the point relating to Calling Attention.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, if you listen to the translation, you will understand.

जब 40 परसेंट रिटर्न करने की बात आती है तो अधिकारियों की सांठगांठ से सारे का सारा मामला रफ़दफ़ा कर दिया जाता है, रजिस्टर खत्म कर दिया जाता है। इस तरीके से काम हो रहा है।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि कैसे ये बीमारी पैदा होती है इसको आप देखें।

एक बात और मैं आपसे इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अफसर पर तो आप रोक सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार स्वयं घोखाधड़ी करे तो उसको कैसे रोक सकते हैं। अभी क्रेडिट मेला लगाया गया।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is Minister for Credit Mela.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दिल्ली के अन्दर 40 करोड़ रुपया बाँट दिया। दूसरी जगहों पर भी बाँट रहे हैं। यह पैसा किसको दिया जा रहा है। यह रुपया पार्टी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए दिया जा रहा है। पार्टी कार्यकर्त्ताओं को किसी को ट्रक पर लाकर और किसी को रिक्षे पर लाकर यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है। किसी गरीब हरिजन या आदिवासी को

यह रुपया नहीं दिया जा रहा। इलेक्शन परपत्र के लिए यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है। जब करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से बाँट देंगे, जिनका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है, कोई वापिस करने वाला नहीं है तो नतीजा क्या होगा। जब आप 40 करोड़ रुपया दिल्ली में इस तरह से बाँट देंगे तो अफसर 100 करोड़ रुपया बाँट देगा। यहाँ से बीमारी पैदा होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि यह 40 करोड़ रुपया किस आधार पर बांटा गया। क्या कोई कमेटी बनाई गई थी? क्या कोई पंचायत कमेटी गाँव की थी, किसी से रिपोर्ट ली थी कि किसको पैसा देना है। कौन गरीब, हरिजन, आदिवासी है। किसको पैसा देना चाहिए। ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया। जो वर्कर है, झंडा लेकर धूमेगा वह गरीब हो गया और हम लोगों के पास जो वर्कर हैं या देश में जो गरीब हैं उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह से यह बीमारी पैदा हो रही है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि गरीब, कमज़ोर वर्ग, हरिजन, आदिवासी को पैसा दीजिए। निश्चित रूप से उसको पैसा देना चाहिए, बहुत ज्यादा तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण न अपनाया जाए। गलत आदमी के हाथों में पैसा न जाकर सीधा उसके पास पहुँचता चाहिए। मेरा चार्ज है कि सरकार आगामी इलेक्शन की वजह से ही पछिक मनी का दुश्पयोग कर रही है। लोगों की गाढ़ी कमाई अपने वर्करों के बीच में बाँटने का काम कर रही है। इससे आप गरीब को कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसके बाद मैं बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। जिनको पैसा लेना होता है, वे ही बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में होते हैं। उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। कुछ दिनों बाद उनका सारा मामला

रफा-दफा हो जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में किसान, गांव या कोई शेड्यूल कास्ट्स का प्रतिनिधि रखने की पालिसी बनाई है? उसका मापदण्ड क्या है?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : प्रतिनिधि तो सब हैं, लेकिन ढंग के नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी इस बात को बताएं कि समाज के प्रत्येक तबके के लोगों को इसमें सम्मिलित करके जो समाज की व्यापक पिक्चर है, उसको सामने रखने का काम करेंगे। इनका बीस सून्नी कार्यक्रम में एक लीडिंग कारपोरेशन का मामला है। अभी तक यह नहीं पता चला कि यह क्या चीज है? इसमें लोगों को छूट वर्गरह की फैसलिटी मिलती है। पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम कम्प्युटराइज्ड करेंगे और विपक्षी दल के लोग इस बात को मान लें कि एम्प्लाइज का रिट्रैनिंगमेंट नहीं होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास अप-टू-डेट आंकड़े नहीं हैं। अगर आप से कुछ मैं पूछूँगा तो आप कह देंगे कि मैं बाद में बता दूँगा। विदेश में बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट कितना प्रोग्रेस पर है, इसके बारे में आपको पता है। वहाँ सारा अप-टू-डेट हिसाब रहता है। लेकिन आपके यहाँ लेजर-बुक का ही पता नहीं चलता। आपने कम्प्युटर सिस्टम के बारे में बताया था। उसके बाद क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई, यह आपने नहीं बताई। मंत्री जी बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट में हैं, इनको काफी जानकारी है। ये कभी-कभी सरप्राइज चैंकिंग भी करते हैं। इसलिए, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगा कि धोखा-धड़ी में जो वृद्धि हो रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रहे

हैं। चपरासी और क्लर्क को स्पेन्ड करने की बात तो की जाती है। लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर जो करप्शन होता है, करोड़ों-बरबों रुपए का पता ही नहीं चलता, इन सारी बुराइयों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? क्या सरकार हाऊस को पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ आश्वासन दे सकती है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं घटेंगी। लोगों का विश्वास बैंकिंग के ऊपर से उठता जा रहा है, क्या सरकार उसको वापिस प्राप्त कराने का प्रयास करेगी?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : At the outset I may submit that the Hon. Member has touched the entire gamut of the functioning of the Banking sector and he has put a number of questions.

MR- DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A refresher course for you.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : And I have not put all the questions.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : I fully share the concern of the Hon. Member. If he had put all these questions in the discussion on Budget, I would have replied all those questions. Today also I am in a position to answer the questions but it will take time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know whether he gets a chance in his party to speak.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : So far as this Calling Attention is concerned, it is a simple Calling Attention regarding the theft of some records of one of the branches of the Bank of India in Calcutta.

The answer also is very clear, that a boy aged about 14 years, who is the son of a Head Peon of the Branch, committed the theft of old records, that 90

[**Shri Janardhanan Poojary**]

per cent of those records stolen were liable to be destroyed and this particular branch was opened in the year 1969 and most of the records were not destroyed. They were kept in a loft between the ceiling and the first floor and some of the records which were stolen were found behind that place, and the boy has made a confession--which may be called extra a judicial confession--and the boy has confessed that he has been doing it for the last six months, that he was selling them to...pheriwalas, and according to his confession--and even according to the allegation also—he was selling some one or two old books, and he was getting some amount. He has been doing this, according to the F. I. R. or investigation report, whatever it is called, and the old records have also been recovered. Now, what is the report? The Press reports say that the amount involved is to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. No. The entire deposit of the bank itself is to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. Now, we can see whether any loss has been caused to any body including to the customers. And some books could be reconstructed with the aid of the vouchers and other records which are intact. So, I do not think that there is any need for panic. There can be no panic in the minds of the people and this is a simple case.

So far as the investigation is concerned, already the F.I.R. has been launched and the case has been registered. The Police are investigating, and an internal or departmental inquiry is also going on. So, this is a simple case of theft. My hon. friend has raised so many points regarding the functioning of the bank. I also share the concern of the Hon Member and in fact we wanted to introduce some efficiency. Now, for your information I have been telling, and I am repeating today also, that so far as the programmes under the 20-Point Programme are concerned, the 20th point is that we have to improve efficiency in the working of the public undertakings and enterprises.

What is the duty of the Minister? What is the duty of the Government? When the Members of the Opposition Parties and even some of our own party Members offer criticism or give suggestions, we consider them. Often we are criticised and asked what the duty of the Minister is or what the duty of the Government is, whether the Government has to act or not.

Now, he has mentioned about the credit melas also and asked for what purpose the credit melas are being conducted.

13.00 hrs.

There is a criticism today and he has also raised that point that the benefits are not reaching the weaker sections of society, particularly the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, that there is an element of corruption and there are middle-men also, and that guidelines are not being followed by the banks. I will satisfy the Members as to why these credit melas are being held. Many of the Hon. Members' the representatives of the people and many of the Ministers also do not know about the benefits that are flowing from the banking sector. So, we have to educate the weaker sections particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For that purpose, we are holding public functions to educate the people. What had happened in 1981-82? I paid *incognito* visits and also saw the functioning of the banking sector. I paid surprise visits to more than 200 branches in the country. What is the result? In the IRDP we had to give from the banking and cooperative sectors Rs. 600 crores. We have to pay Rs. 3000 crores in five years. We had to pay from the budgetary allocations Rs. 1500 crores i.e. on 50 : 50 basis, as subsidy 50% from the Central Government and 50% from State Government. That is the scheme. After taking over this portfolio we went through the earlier performance of the banks. In 1980-81 we had to give Rs. 600 crores, but the

banking sector could not reach the target. It could give only Rs. 289 crores. In the second year i.e. 1981-82, they could give only Rs. 467 crores. What has the Minister to do ? We have to see that this amount is given to the weaker section. These credit melas were not introduced after my coming to this Ministry. It had been held earlier also in a small way. Before coming to Delhi I have been moving throughout the country. I visited Orissa, UP, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and other places. What is the purpose of having this mela? We have to see whether it reaches the weaker sections. The Hon. Members can see with their own eyes whether it reaches the weaker sections or not. If wrong people have been identified they can bring this to the notice of the Government. Here for that purpose the local administration has to identify the weaker section under IRDP and DRDP. Now, whom these loans are meant for ? These are for the weakest among the weaker. They are not in a position to pay back that amount. These people are not in a position to earn their livelihood. Their living condition is the worst.

What I want to say is, it may be expunged also, that they are living below the poverty line, they are not in a position to pay back the amount at the time of the identification. They should be identified; that is the programme. Why ? Because 31 crores of people today are living below the poverty line in India. We have given them the promise. When we are going to the people, when we are going to the voter, we are telling them that we are trying to remove the poverty. But when the poor comes to us should we forget them ? No, we have not to give up the programme, we have to help those people, otherwise the poverty will be perpetuated in this country. There is lot of resistance coming from the banking sector. What is the traditional banking in this country ? They do not want to give to those people who are poor, they want to give to the people who are in a position to pay back that amount. This is not the purpose of the IRDP, this is not the purpose of DRI Scheme. We

have to search those people who are not in a position to pay back the amount. This amount has to be given to those people, the poorest among the poor. The bank people should monitor it. They should guide them and this amount should be given to them and out of it the poorer sections must be in a position to generate income and out of that income, they have to pay back that amount. That is the purpose. Is that approach there in the banking people ? No, that approach is not there. For that the Government has come forward with one programme for those people, for those who are not in a position to furnish a surety, who are not in a position to give any land as security. The banking tradition is that they want surety, they want security. Even before nationalisation also that was the tradition. If you are not having any surety or security, bank loan cannot be given to you. The result was that the poorest man had to go to some body, some rich man, he had to beg of him, he had to touch his feet and he had to drag him to the bank premises. That was the position earlier. But the Government has now come forward with a programme that no surety or security up to Rs. 5,000 for productive purposes is required from the weaker sections in order to help them. But what is happening today. These guidelines are not being followed.

Now I am coming to the banking people's attitude and other things. They do not want to give them anything. They say, no, we cannot give. The poor man is not in a position to enter the bank premises. We have to see that this amount is given to that poor man and that also in public. The people of this country should also know that this programme is being followed up. Even the banking people should be clearly told in the public meeting that no violation should take place and the amount should reach the weaker sections. That is our intention. Even if there is a violation or any element of corruption, that should be known to the public. Allegations have been made.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To such

meetings you are also inviting the local MPs and MLAs.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will come to that also, Sir. About the application I may tell you that any person can forward the application. It is not a crime. It may be from the Hon. Member's party. Even during this Delhi mela, we have got the records to show that people recommended by BJP people were also given.

Now I will come the scrutiny part. It is not that any citizen of this country can do that. You forget that I am a Minister or for a moment you forget that you are Members of Parliament. You are residing in one locality and you are surrounded by the weaker section. Some persons who do not know the procedure, who are illiterate, will come to you. As a citizen if you just forward their applications to the bank that is not a crime. But you do a crime if you are going to scrutinize it. Scrutiny and verification will be done by the banking people. It is their jurisdiction. It is not the jurisdiction of any body else. Why this question has arisen is because an Hon. Member from our Treasury Benches was invited to Delhi and through him the distribution was made.

I may say for your information that I toured throughout the country and I attended so many melas. Even Members of Parliament and MLAs those belonging to the opposition parties including BJP and Janata, have distributed it through melas. To distribute it like that is not a crime. I have called the poorest among the poor from the crowd, the harijans or people from the Muslim community, to come to the dais and distributed it through them also. I have called journalists to the dais and through them also I have distributed it. It is not a crime. But, so far as verification is concerned, it is the responsibility of the bank, which has to properly identify them and scrutinise the documents. That is how the scheme is functioning.

If there is any element of corruption, action has to be taken against that. The Minister also receives a lot of complaints I have become the most unpopular person in the banking sector for doing this. A charge is levelled and I am also blamed. But I have not uttered a single word against it. Members who are voracious readers would have read in the newspapers the charge that the Minister is doing all these things. It is the mischief played by some of the people in the bank who want to scuttle this scheme. I do not blame all the people in the banking sector; there are some good committed people in the banking sector. At the same time, there are some blacksheep. We have to identify them and take action.

In Bidar there was a large crowd and I was explaining to the people that these are programmes meant for the weaker sections, who have to assert themselves. While we cannot satisfy all the people, the object of the programme is to identify 600 families per year per block. When I was explaining the programme, some people from the crowd got up and said "You are talking about this scheme, but you do not know what your office or bank people are doing; we have been asked to furnish security even though the amount asked for is for a productive purpose; you are shutting your eyes and ears to that". Then I asked one of the poorest among the poor to come near the dais and asked him to explain his difficulty. He said that he had been asked to furnish a security. In reply to my question, he named the bank. I called for the manager of the bank and asked whether it was true that he had been asked to furnish a security. The manager admitted that it was so. Then I invited his attention to the guidelines of the Reserve Bank and the circular of the Government of India which say that security should not be asked for and asked him whether it was not a violation. He admitted that it was so. When I told him that he had committed an injustice to these poor people, he said, "Yes, Sir". In the meeting which I addressed, there was tension and I said that

an inquiry will be ordered or he has to apologise. The choice is his.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Did you take any action against the manager for dereliction of duty ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I told the meeting that either I would order for an inquiry, according to the democratic procedure or I would ask the manager to apologize to the party, the choice was his-which he did.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We saw it in the papers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In my constituency in Mangalore, distribution has taken place. After that, I went to the circuit house. Some members belonging to the poorer section came rushing to the circuit house. They were in an agitated mood. I enquired of them the cause for their agitation. They replied; "Sir, one of us asked for a loan of Rs. 3,000 and another Rs. 2,600 for running shops; we have been granted Rs. 300."

That has to be paid back in three instalments within three months. Now, what has Minister to do ? What are you expecting from him as a Minister ? You immediately contact me for swift action. You don't want delay. So, I immediately contacted the Managing Director at Bombay and asked him what his people were doing. Are they not committing a fraud on the people ? I asked. I told him not to do that. I asked him to make an inquiry and if it is found it is correct, then to shift those people immediately. An inquiry was made and he was shifted. And for that I am blamed and you, the Opposition parties, are criticising me. Have you raised a single word in support of the action ? Is there any statement given from you in any paper that you are supporting it ? On the contrary, I was blamed.

Now, I will just pose one question.

Can you and can I say to whom my wife has voted ? I cannot say. Similarly, can you say to whom your wife has voted ? No, you cannot say. We have to believe the statements of our wives to whom they have voted. Similarly, you cannot say which person of the society has voted for whom. In 1977 we had been thrown out of power, particularly in Northern India. And you know how many seats we got and what was the margin you got. The very same people in 1980 also threw you out. Can you dub them as your voters or anybody else's voters ? No body can say that. They only see whether we have been able to see that the benefits have reached to the weaker sections of the society or not, whether we have been able to ameliorate the conditions of the weaker sections of the society. No body can guarantee that they will vote for this man or that man. They will decide on the basis of our performance. Some people have been saying that the programme is only on paper and implementation is required today. And when we get a clarification to find out how much implementation part has been done, you don't relish it. But we cannot help. Now, throughout the country it is being done. People belonging to the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not know what is the benefit they can get. So, we are explaining to them how they can secure the benefits from the banking sector. For their information certain exhibitions have been arranged and persons who have secured benefits are brought and they explain how they have been able to get the benefit.

Now, regarding the fraud. You wanted the Minister to take action. It is the duty of the Government to find out what had happened. Because of our checks and cross-checks, inspections and other things frauds are coming to light today. In 1979, in Gandhinagar, in Gujarat, a Clerk in the State Bank of India had defrauded to the tune of 3.50 crores. And one lady in Delhi defrauded to the tune of one lakhs and odd. Because of this system of checks and cross-checks

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

this has been brought to the light and the Government is taking action. Now, here also you have pointed out irregularities in the functioning. We have convened a meeting in the month of March whercin we are going to discuss about ways to prevent such frauds and to find out how best can the banking sector give its service to the people of this country. That is our attempt. But you have also got some responsibility. There you can tell your Members to cooperate in the implementation of these programmes. For your information, Shri Paswan, an advertisement appeared against me put out by an association from the Banking Sector which charged that we were frittering away the public money. In what way are we doing that ? What we are doing is implementation of the programme to help ameliorate the conditions of the weaker sections of the society. You rightly said when the money was locked up with the large-scale industries, nobody questioned. Even bank people did not give the advertisement.

They kept quiet. They gave the answer saying that it is the management that is doing. No. At every stage, for your information, from bottom to top, the bank manager has to recommend, the Regional Manager has to recommend, the Divisional Manager has to recommend, the General Manager has to recommend and the Executive Director has to recommend. I tell you the involvement of everybody in the management is there. Nobody is talking about it there. When we are giving loans to weaker sections, when we are implementing the programme, everybody is raising the cry and some of you people are there who are committed. Just extend the cooperation and that is required today.

So far as the other things are concerned, I have answered them. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are thrce more Hon. Members to speak and I think we will complete it very early,

and I would like that both sides should not take more time. We will complete and take our lunch.

Mr. Rawat, since Mr. Satish Agarwal wants to go early, I will call him first and call you next.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I have got one request, Sir. I have to go to the Supreme Court to attend to my election petition. So, I would request my friend, Mr. Harish Rawat, to give me precedence to ask a few questions. Mr. Banatwalla is not present here. So there is no problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, I have permitted. He has given it in writing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Deputy Minister, Mr. Janardhana Poojary, for giving such detailed information about the functioning and malfunctioning of the banking system in our country. I have praised him on earlier occasions also. He has been very bold, very dynamic and very efficient, very smart, taking lot of pains. I have said so on earlier occasions also and I have no hesitation in repeating it now. He is out of the whole lot or he is one for whom I have got great appreciation, and I am one particularly who will say day a day and night a night across patty lines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a good Minister belonging to your caste because you were also the Finance Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : We have also praised him.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, as a matter of fact, Mr. Poojary has himself extended the area of discussion so far as this Call Attention motion is concerned and probably under certain compulsions because certain question-

were posed by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan which were not called for or were not arising out of this Call Attention motion. But anyway, because he has raised those questions, Mr. Poojary thought it fit to reply to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who knows ? Both of them are progressive young men, they would have understood each other.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is why I did not take any objection while he was speaking because those points were not relevant to the Call Attention motion, but were relevant otherwise, and were important otherwise.

Sir, I do not know, but one particular important aspect of the matter which he has just stated while replying to the Call Attention motion is that the Party made promises at the time of elections that 'we will do this and that for the weaker sections of society' then why should not the Party do that ? I am happy to note that at least now that promise is being fulfilled. They have revised the definition of the 'weaker sections' also. Now, according to the latest Circular No. 4/PSLB/84, which has been issued by the Punjab National Bank, which is a priority sector and lead bank division in New Delhi, on 10th January 1984, the revised definition reads as under :

"The revised definition of "Weaker Sector" and the sub-targets refixed for advances to this sector were communicated to all offices vide H.O. Circular No. 17/PSLB-83 dated 30.3.1983. According to the new definition, "Weaker Sector" now comprises of :

- (a) Small and Marginal Farmers with land holding of 5 acres and less, landless labourers, tenant farmers and share croppers.
- (b) Artisans (irrespective of location), village and cottage indus-

tries, with limits upto Rs. 25000/- in village and small towns with population not exceeding 50000/- involving utilisation of locally available natural resources and/or human skills.

- (c) I.R.D P. beneficiaries.
- (d) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (e) D.R.I. beneficiaries.

Sub-targets fixed for this sector under priority sector are 25% of total Priority Sector Advances and 10% of total credit to be achieved by March, 1985."

The definition of the weaker sector has been communicated to all the Bank branches subordinate to all the nationalised banks vide their Circular dated 10th January, 1984. According to this definition, even all landless labourers, tenant farmers and share croppers irrespective of the limits so far as the land holding is concerned, they are all included in it and they are all entitled to it. Small and Marginal Farmers with land holding of 5 acres and less and all other landless labourers and the tenant farmers and share croppers. Everybody is now within that particular category apart from I.R.D.P. beneficiaries, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes D.R.I. beneficiaries. The area has been widened very much. Will you kindly let us know what was the target for the year 1983-84 ? What were the figures earmarked by the Government and distributed by the Government to all these weaker sections of society which are now in this definition during the year 1983-84 ? What is the target for the year 1984-85 ? Why was there a shortfall in 1983-84 ? I shall be thankful to you for giving these figures. I am asking these figures because your memory is very strong and your memory is just like a computer. You just gave immediately so many figures with regard to number of banks, their deposits and so on and so forth. That

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

is why I have posed that particular question. Has the Government received complaints like the one which you mentioned in Karnataka—sanctioned Rs. 2,600/- or asked for Rs. 2,600-, being given Rs. 300/-? Have you received complaints with regard to corruption while in the distribution of these amounts? Throughout, the Government must have received complaints from the Opposition, from the ruling party that instead of paying Rs. 5,000/- they are paying Rs. 3,000/- having Rs. 500/- commission here or there. Are there certain-complaints? What sort of action the Government takes? Are you referring them to the respective banks or to the Reserve Bank or do you issue any guidelines to check corruption in the distribution of this amount to the weaker section? The weaker section is not competent to come to you. They are not competent even to approach the Members of Parliament. They are living in small village jhuggies and hutments. They will go to bank, have some money whatever is paid to them, consume that and go home. They will never go to the Members of Parliament or to the MLAs for complaining. They are so contended people in India कि वे कहते हैं कि भारत में जितना लिखा है, वह मिल गया और इतना जो मिल गया है, वह ठीक है। Has the Government received such type of complaints? If so, what mechanism you have evolved with regard to enquiry? Can you give any figures with regard to action taken in this particular behalf against the erring officers or Managers? Simply transferring or shifting is not sufficient? If you can give certain figures with regard to that, that will be much better and that will be very much appreciated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got some work in the Supreme Court?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am just going.

Now you have shown great anxiety,

which I appreciate, for the weaker sections, no doubt, and you have said something about the collusions in between the bank officials and big business houses. There is no doubt about it. Has it come to your notice? There is something laid down in the Banking rules and regulations I am also aware of it—Rs. 100 crores has been given to Sethias in London by our banks. You must have that cutting. They are involved in forgery and all that. Their ships have been detained. They have been bailed out. There are cases registered against them. Even then, your bank managers are urging the Reserve Bank to give them assistance and aid and do all that. Are such transactions abroad also? If you can right now enlighten me on this issue of the Sethias regarding hundred crores of rupees advanced against their insufficient and inadequate securities, I will be thankful to you. Otherwise, you can write to me later on in this particular behalf as to what is the position.

Sir, I would only end by requesting the Hon. Minister that so far as the particular case in question is concerned, it would have been better if that particular bank would have issued some contradiction at the early stage that Rs. 30 crores are not involved and only Rs. 3 crores are involved and that it was an old record and a case has been registered, probably no call-attention motion might have been come on that particular score. But then, I am very happy to see that the banking industry which was nationalised for the laudable objectives and which was getting corruption institutionalised and the inefficiency associated with the whole banking industry, particularly the nationalised banks, are improving a little. I am happy to see that the young dynamic Minister, Mr. Janardhana Poojary is taking steps and taking keen interest in eradicating corruption from the banking institutions and also the inefficiency from the banking institutions and deterioration in the customer's services from the banking institutions. I wish you all well in the objectives. Please see to it that frauds, defalcations, theft, robberies, decoits, manipulations, devouring notes

while distress old notes and other lot of complaints are reduced. I wish you all well in your sincere efforts. My good wishes are with you. So, whatever light you can throw right now, you can do so. Otherwise, you can send a reply later.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to Shri Agarwalji for saying some good words about me. Now, he agrees on certain points. We have got 42,207 branches throughout the country. About 6 and a half lakh employees are working in the banking sector. So far as the new definition regarding "weaker section" is concerned, we have appointed the Ghosh Committee which has gone into all the aspects and submitted recommendations. They have defined the weaker section. The concept of "weaker section" has also been defined and it has been given. Now, by March 1985, we have to give 25% of the priority sector advances to "weaker section" and the actual figures and other things, I will furnish to the Hon. Member later on in detail.

He has also stated about the corruption. These things are being raised. It is not only that there are complaints. The procedure is unless we have got some specific complaints, we can not go into this. Now, in order to overcome all these things, I am moving from place to place and he has correctly put it that the weaker sections are not in a position to state. They are not in a position to say. Most of them are not in a position to say anything. That is why, the Minister is moving. Only for a few days, I was in Delhi during inter-session period this time. I personally moved from one place to another and one State to another. I am putting questions to the people of weaker section openly and calling them to my side also. I am asking them, "Have you parted any amount as bribe"? This has reached and this is reaching the system and when we are asking this, this has created a panic in the minds of the banking sector also. Here is the Minister moving and personally questioning and if somebody says

something, what would happen? In Rajasthan, I put the question to the weaker section. The poorest of the poormen then stood up. I said, "You can tell boldly; you have to assert yourself. If some injustice is caused to you weaker section, you should be in a position to tell. Get up and say: Have you parted with amount?" Then, one man stood up and said: "Sir, I have parted money with one Patwari. He asked Rs. 100 from me for I. R. D. programme. I could not do anything, it was the State Government. A Deputy Commissioner was there. I called him. Immediately, action was taken against that man. The system is there.

I want to make it clear to Hon. Members that there is judiciary in the country. We have to go as per the rules and regulations and as per the provisions of law. Otherwise, we will be blamed tomorrow. When we are moving from one place to another, we are reaching the people. The press is also doing a good job of it. They are also highlighting it. It is reaching the people. Let it not be construed as a glorification or any such thing. When I started paying surprise visits, even if you go and stand in any branch of the Bank and just observe what is happening there, the people will mistake you for me. The bank people have started thinking that it may be Mr. Poojary. I am grateful to the press also for that. To that extent it has gone. Even if Mr. Satish Agarwal goes and stands in any bank and if he just observes what is happening there, they will mistake him for me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Poojary is between God and the people. You are correctly doing it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Like this, we are moving from place to place. We have to combat corruption. Not only that. A lot of resistance is coming from the banking sector. They do not want to do all these things. It has come from the Opposition parties also. My submission is that if we pro-

[Shri Janardhada Pujari]

ceed in this direction, to a certain extent we can succeed. That is my thinking.

So far as the other information that he has asked for is concerned, I will send it to him.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने और आज राम बिलास जी ने मास लोनिंग सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ शंकाएं उठाईं और माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़े विस्तार से उसका जवाब भी दे दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ, उसके बाद कुछ कहने के लिए नहीं रह गया है। लेकिन, इस सिस्टम से काफी लाभ हुआ है। बेनिफिश-रीज और पूअर-संक्षण के लोगों की तरफ से मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि उनको काफी लाभ पहुँचा है। मैं अपने विपक्ष के मित्रों से पूछना चाहूँगा कि आज से पहले जब भी उन्होंने किसी गरीब आदमी को छुण दिलाने की सिफारिश की तो क्या उनकी सिफारिश को टर्न-डाउन किया गया? अगर किया गया तो वे समझ सकते हैं कि अब ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आइ०आर०डी०पी० में जितना करप्शन इस समय है, उस करप्शन में अधिकांश भाग बैंकिंग फंक्टर का है। बैंक के पास जब लोगों की एप्लीकेशन जाती है तो उसको किसी न किसी बहाने से दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसलिए, मैं चाहूँगा कि मास-लोनिंग सिस्टम को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। जब इस तरह का मेला लगता है तो हमारा ध्येय यह नहीं होता कि इससे हमें वोट मिलेंगे। हमारा ध्येय रहता है कि आम आदमी को राहत मिले। विपक्ष और पक्ष के जो सदस्य बैंकिंग प्रणाली में शंका जाहिर करते हैं, उनको इस सिस्टम को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। नेशनलाइज बैंक्स में ऊंचे लेवल पर ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो

सरकार के उद्देश्य को इम्पलीमेंट करने से इन्कार करते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार को ऐसे लोगों पर प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। सरकार जिस नीति को डिक्लेयर करती है, वे उस पर अमल नहीं करते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। बैंक की धोखा-धड़ी में जब से जांच करना शुरू किया है तब से स्थिति काफी सुधार गई है। बहुत-सा पंसा बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों के पास होता है। उनसे वह रिकवर नहीं हो पाता। कुछ कानूनी लूप-होल्स ऐसे हैं जिनकी वजह से उनको छोड़ दिया जाता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि बैंड-डेब्ट का डिक्लेरेशन होना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक को चाहिए कि वह एनु-अली इसको पब्लिश करे और पालियामेंट के सामने इसको रखा जाए। बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्री-यलिस्ट्स को कितना पंसा दिया जाता है और वह वसूल न होने के बाद बैंड-डेब्ट के रूप में चला जाता है, इस बात की जानकारी जनता को होनी चाहिए। पूअर संक्षण को कितना पंसा जाता है, उसके बारे में भी जनता को पता चलना चाहिए। इस समय जो डिफरेंट बैंक हैं उनकी इन्टर्नल आडिट होती है और वह इतनी खराब है कि अकेले स्टेट बैंक के अन्दर केवल 15, 20 प्रतिशत ब्रांचों का ही ओडिट होता है और उसकी रिपोर्ट रिजर्व बैंक की जानकारी तक ही सीमित रह जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आडिट रिपोर्ट सी० एंड ए० जी० के पास भी लानी चाहिए ताकि पालियामेंट की फाइनेन्शियल कमेटी उसको देख सके कि कहाँ पर बैंक की कार्य-प्रणाली में दोष है ताकि उसको सुधार सकें। हम लोग यहाँ कभी-कभी काल अटेशन के जरिये बात कर लेते हैं, लेकिन कभी ऐसा मौका नहीं आता है जब विस्तार से हम बैंकिंग संक्टर पर विचार कर सकें, जनप्रतिनिधि अपने विचारों को व्यक्त कर सकें। इसलिये

इस संदर्भ में कोई ऐसा तरीका सौचना चाहिये ताकि बैंकिंग सैक्टर पर पालियामेंट का प्रीपर नियंत्रण हो ताकि हम अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर सकें।

जितने हमारे बैंक हैं, मेरा सुझाव है कि हर नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक में एक परमानेट कमीशन होना चाहिए जो यह देखे कि उनकी बैंकिंग में कहाँ पर खराबी है और क्यों धोखेड़ी और रोबरी होती है। जब तक हर बैंक पर परमानेट कमीशन नहीं बैठेगा, और जिस प्रकार बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री का काम बढ़ रहा है, तब तक इसकी कार्य-प्रणाली में सुधार करना बहुत असम्भव हो जायेगा। इसलिए मंत्री जी बतायें कि क्या आप कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालेंगे, हमारे सुझाव को मानेंगे कि हर नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक पर एक परमानेट कमीशन होना चाहिए जो इस बात को देखे कि बैंक में कहाँ-कहाँ किस तरह की ग़ड़ब़ड़ियाँ हैं। और जो उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हो वह भी पालियामेंट के सामने पेश की जानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा रिजर्व बैंक के विषय में अलग पालिसी है। जो बैंक जिस तरह से रिजर्व बैंक को कनविन्स कर देता है उसके अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक सरकार की पोलिसी में दायें-बायें करके उस बैंक को चलने देता है। तो इस प्रणाली को खत्म होना चाहिये। जितने भी नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं या सेमी-नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक हैं उन सबके बारे में एक ही प्रकार की पोलिसी होनी चाहिए ताकि सरकार मानीटर कर सके कि कहाँ सरकार की पोलिसी को फौलो नहीं किया जा रहा है। जो बैंक रिजर्व बैंक की पोलिसी को फौलो नहीं करता है वह इस आधार पर बच जाता है कि हमको तो छूट मिली है। इस-

लिए हर बैंक कि इन्टर्नल बैंकिंग और पब्लिक डीलिंग के विषय में एक ही प्रकार की पोलिसी देने की आप सलाह देंगे।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have stated earlier also that we are convening a meeting of the Chief Executives in the month of March and we are going to discuss all these points also in the proposed meeting. So far as functioning and other things are concerned, I have already placed my views before the House. In fact, I have been saying that I share the concern of the Hon. Members and because of their views, as a Minister I have to act and I have been acting also. A lot of reaction is also there and we are swallowing all these things. I can assure the Hon. Members that from my side I will do my best to tone up the administration as far as possible. For the information of Hon. Members I may say that when there was a circular that office should be clean and records should be properly maintained, I had even gone to the extent of paying surprise visits to banks and seeing that it was implemented. I personally went there and I even dusted the table when there was dust; I cleaned the mirror also. To that extent I am minutely following it up. As far as possible we are trying to implement whatever has been stated, and whatever programme is there, we are going to implement that also. For the information of the Hon. Members I can say that in the year 1982 because of toning up and action taken and also because of the cooperation of the bank people also, we have been able to give under the IRDP Rs. 714 crores and we have covered a portion of the backlog also. We have gone to that extent.

So far as bad debts are concerned, there is a statutory bar from disclosing anything and that is why I am not in a position to give the figures about bad debts. So far as the other figures are concerned, these figures are not available with me. I can say to the Hon. Member, so far as sick units are concerned, an amount of Rs. 2,577,62 crores is locked up in sick units.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : In his youthful enthusiasm Mr. Paswan has raised many issues; he has discussed almost the entire policy regarding banks. In his youthful enthusiasm the Minister also has equally done the job.

He has replied to each and every point raised by him.

As far as any partiality shown to Congress Members of Parliament, I want to tell my young friend. Certain parliamentary traditions and conventions have been laid down by that great man, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and they are very scrupulously followed by our Prime Minister and there is no differentiation shown between one Member of parliament and another. As a matter of fact, some time, we, the members on the ruling side, have a grudge with the Minister that he is giving a little preference to the Members of the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If something is not done to you, you may not attack the Government but if something is not done to them, they will attack the Government. Therefore, they are favourable to the Opposition.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, Pandit Nehru used to say that he wanted a strong Opposition and when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took charge of the Government in 1976, about 160 Members of Parliament from this side walked out to that side in the name of Congress(O) or some such thing. By the time 1971 elections were held, only 16 out of 160 were returned.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How is it concerned with this ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That is what I am explaining. Only 16 members came....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr.

Paswan, You have exhausted everything. So, he must talk something.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We have our own party workers and ours is the biggest and the largest political party. We have got more workers. Naturally the people who go to our workers are being helped.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now that you have prepared sufficient background, you please put your question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Only Rs. 3 crores deposits are there in this bank. But the *Telegraph* paper fortunately or unfortunately made it Rs. 30 crores. Fortunately the Opposition has not said Rs. 300 crores. I want to know from the Minister. Was there any motive in stating this thing ? This is a very important thing. Has anybody motivated that man to speak this thing ? Has it got any effect on the current accounts ? Are the current accounts being maintained properly and is there any risk or not to the bank in financial terms ? If some documents are missing and if somebody wants to play some mischief, I want to know whether he has played any mischief and evaded payment to the bank, I want to have a specific answer for all these questions.

One thing I want to tell Mr. Paswan. Mr. Agarwal was here. You are now in the Chair. You know, Sir, many of their amendments were accepted by the ruling Party. A man with experience and with all the sincerity to improve the working of the banks—when he gives a suggestion, it is accepted. I am glad to say that during the period of Mr. Poojary, a lot of improvements have taken place and poor people are getting money. If there is any corruption, it is the duty of the political workers in the villages and in the fields to report to the authorities concerned with full particular.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Mr. Poojary is a very prompt man but your workers are very corrupt.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : But if a general statement is made, it will have a bad effect on the morale of the honest workers in the bank. To think that every bankman is dishonest is very bad. There are so many good and honest bankmen and especially, the young generation that is coming up, they are honest and they take pride of being honest. Many young officers who are coming take pleasure and are happy that they are honest and they are doing good works and they are helping in executing the policies and schemes laid down by this government and approved by the Parliament and those schemes are fortunately those sponsored by the Congress Party and we naturally take full pride for that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The bank has verified and no valuable or current records are missing and in fact no financial loss either to the bank or to the customers in the bank has been caused. As I have already said, some records are missing and out of them, 90% are records liable for destruction. And only ten per cent is going to be reconstructed with the aid of the existing vouchers etc. No loss—financial loss—is going to be involved.

So far as the issue raised by the Hon. Members is concerned, although there are some bad people, it is also true that a majority of them are dedicated people. I do not think that Shri Paswan has meant that. He has only generalised that thing. Some bad people are there. Against some of them, if identified, we have to take action. This is what had emerged from this discussion. I want to make it clear that all people are not bad. A majority of them are good people—dedicated workers. What we want is some dedication. We want the same from other people also. We have to advise and guide these people who are not taking such interest in this. This is what we are doing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I wanted to know if there was motive behind all this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is no motive; there is no conspiracy. This is simply a case of theft by a boy aged about 14 who is the son of an ex-peon of that Bank.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What about the computer system? Last time you told us about that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Some of the union people have agreed for the computerisation. Some of the bank people have already gone for it. What my hon. friend stated was correct, namely, we are not having the latest figures. We have got the figures of 1982 and for 1983. We are not having the latest figures. As my hon. friend said we must have the up-to-date figures. We are trying to do that. For that we want the full cooperation of the bank people. While some of the bank people are for that, some of the union people still resist that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 15 hours.

13.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fifteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at
five minutes past fifteen of the Clock.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up Legislative Business. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

**INCHECK TYRES LIMITED AND
NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LIMITED (NATIONALISATION) BILL***

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Incheck Tyres Limited and the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the Continued Manufacture, production and distribution of tyres, tubes and other rubber goods which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the asquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Incheck Tyres Limited and the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the General public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of tyres, tubes and other rubber goods which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I introduce** the Bill.

Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Incheck Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. (Nationalisation) ordinance, 1984

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions)

giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1984.

15.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, matters under Rule 377. Shri Saif-ud-Din Soz.

(i) Alternative National Highway to connect Srinagar with rest of the country.

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make the following statement under Rule 377 :—

The National Highway connecting Kashmir Valley with the rest of the country has for all practical purposes proved to be only a fair weather road. The highway remains broken for days, nay, weeks together at Nashri Nullah which is finally reported to be irreparable. This year too, the road remained blocked for about thirty days during the past three months due to landslides and deep erosion around Narshir Nullah and other places. A by-pass constructed near Nashri a couple of years ago seems to have proved useless as it gets closed due to landslides in rainy season before even Nashri gets unusable. According to an estimate, construction of an alternative highway would cost less than what it costs the nation to maintain the present highway.

The construction of Moghul Road, which used to be the time-tested highway, is the only answer to the present difficulty. The road stands completed upto Noorichum and the construction of a thirty kilometre stretch can

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

bring joy to the people of Kashmir, who have all along suffered the misery of shortage of essential commodities, exorbitant prices and other concomitant economic deprivations, due to the closure of the present national highway during the winter months and the rainy season.

I urge upon the Union Ministry of Transport to take note of the magnitude of the problem and explain the same to the Planning and Finance Ministry in right perspective, so that the difficulty could be solved for ever.

(ii) **Working of Jawahar Lal Nehru University.**

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukunda puram) : Sir, what is happening in Jawaharlal Nehru University today is not only the concern of the students, teachers and Karmacharis alone, but is the concern of the entire democratic-minded people of the country.

Sir, the admission policy which the JNU authorities have taken will deprive the students from 16 States and a large number of socially and economically deprived students. This policy will only cater to the privileged sections of our society. This change in the admission policy not only is a move to alter the basic character of this University, but also has bearing on the educational policy in the country as a whole.

Sir, the University failed to achieve any of the targets set by the Government. With regard to the utilisation of funds for 1960, there is a shortfall of the targets : For Construction, the shortfall is 65%; for Built-up area, the shortfall is 66%; for Students-Intake, the shortfall is 14%; in Faculty Position, the shortfall is 26%.

This failure to achieve the construction target has deprived the University of Hostels, Auditorium, Canteen, etc. Till now, 44 successive Enquiry Commissions have gone into the corruption cases, but

no action was taken in any of the cases.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up an All-Party Parliamentary Committee to go through all these allegations and consider the 8-Point Demands of the JNU Students' Union.

(iii) **Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station at North Karampura, Bihar.**

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार का विद्युत उत्पादन इतना क्षीण है कि 24 घंटे में कहीं दो घंटा और कहीं वह आपूर्ति भी नहीं हो पाती। बहुत से उद्योग पहले ही रुग्ण या बन्द हो गए हैं और ऐसा चलता रहा तो बचे हुए उद्योग भी बन्द हो जायेंगे। डीजल जेनरेटिंग सेट बैठाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है किन्तु इससे उद्योगों पर अतिरिक्त भार ही पड़ता है। उत्तर बिहार की परिस्थिति तो और भी विषम है। काँटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और छोटा नागरपुर में 'कोयल कारो' हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक परियोजनायें अवर में लटकी हुई हैं। उधर उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले के शक्ति नगर में 20 कि०मी० के ब्यास में पांच तापीय बिजली घर बनाये जा रहे हैं। इन सब में कोयले पर आधारित संयंत्र होंगे जहाँ 1.3 लाख टन कोयला रोज जलेगा। कितना कार्बन डाइआक्साइड, कार्बन मोनो-क्साइड और नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड बनेगा सोचा जा सकता है और वायुमंडल प्रदूषण के परिमान की कल्पना की जा सकती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि "सुपर तापीय बिजली घर" दूर-दूर पर बनाये जाये। दक्षिण बिहार का "उत्तरी करणपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र" इसके लिए उपयुक्त स्थान है। इससे जहाँ बिजलीघरों के केन्द्रीय-करण से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण का खतरा कम होगा, इस क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा संकटका भी हल निकलेगा।

[श्री अजीत कुमार मैहता]

बिजली उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक पानी या तो दामोदर की सहायक “हहारो नदी” अथवा कोयल कारो के केचमेंट से “सपही नाले” से उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह उत्तरी करणपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र में सुपर तापीय बिजली घर की स्थापना कर इस अंचल में बिजली की कमी दूर करे।

(iv) *Reported loss of Urea at Barauni Plant of Hindustan Fertilizers.*

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान फिलिपाइजर के बरौनी खाद कारखाने से दो करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का यूरिया गायब है। जानकार सूत्रों के अनुसार जून 1983 से दिसम्बर 1983 तक कारखाने में कुल 72613 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया का उत्पादन हुआ था। मंडार से पहले से 14550 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया थी। दिसम्बर 83 तक मंडार से 75055 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया निकाली गई। इस प्रकार कुल 87,163 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया में 75055 मीट्रिक टन निकालने के बाद 12120 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया मंडार में रहना चाहिए था परन्तु मंडार में ढाई हजार टन यूरिया बची हुई है जो बेकार बताई जाती है। इस प्रकार लगभग 10 हजार मीट्रिक टन यूरिया मंडार से रहस्यमय हुंग से गायब बताई जाती है जिसकी कीमत लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये से अधिक आँकी जा रही है। ऐसी आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है कि यदि समय रहते इसकी जांच नहीं की गई तो तोल आदि में कमी दिखाकर मामले को रफा-दफा कर दिया जायेगा।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए इसकी किसी उच्च स्तरीय एजेंसी से शीघ्र जांच करायें और दोषी पाये जाने वाले अधिकारी

कारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कानूनी कार्रवाई अमल में लायें।

(v) *Financial Assistance to Nagaland to help farmers who lost their crops due to recent natural calamities.*

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland) : I want to draw the attention of the Government with regard to damage of crops in various parts of Nagaland last year.

Sir, as a result of torrential rains during the monsoon period last year, there had been devastation of standing crops due to flash-flood in various part of Nagaland. Such damages were again followed by chattering losses of ripened fields during the month of October, 1983 due to high wind.

Detailed statement showing the extent of losses to the farmers had been submitted by the State Government for grant of Central assistance. But so far no financial assistance has been provided for the purpose. The Central Government owes its responsibility to provide financial assistance for the purpose, as this is a natural calamity.

I would, therefore, urge on the Government that immediate steps should be taken to provide adequate financial assistance to the State Government for the purpose.

(vi) *Demand for a separate Master Plan for removal of slums in old Delhi.*

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : It is a matter of regret that the DDA, instead of looking to the problems of Delhi, removing of slums, helping the poor residents living in dingy and insanitary *katras*, finding suitable places for commercial purposes to cater to Delhi's needs, has been busy in building tenements or beautifying other places outside the walled city called Shahjahanabad. The newly-built houses have not solved the miseries of the slum dweller,

because insanitary *katras* and dangerous buildings continue to remain. The residents of these slums hardly get their share among the newly-built houses, with the result that the slums stand where they were, and the object of development of Delhi has been achieved more in multiplication of the problems, rather than in finding their solution.

I shall urge the Government to examine whether the object for which DDA was formed, has been achieved, and whether the Master Plan prepared for the benefit and development of Delhi has done any good to Delhi; whether the miseries of Delhi's slum dwellers have been tackled; whether the DDA is more a dealer in real estate, or is a developing authority, and whether the first Master Plan has really helped in removal of Delhi's slums; and if it feels satisfied that something needs to be done, then arrange for a Master Plan for the walled city only separately, to solve and remove the slum conditions of the city.

(vii) Installation of Thermal Electricity Project at Rajakkamanglam, Kanyakumari.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Installation of a thermal electricity project at Rajakkamanglam in Kanyakumari district is a long-standing need of the place. Investigations regarding the feasibility of the scheme have been conducted by an on-the-spot study by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, the Port Officer, Tamil Nadu and other concerned authorities; and a suitable site has also been identified, which is mainly Government land previously used for salt manufacture and now defunct and declared unfit and kept waste; and thereby, this land, along with portions of adjoining areas, adequate and sufficient to meet the requirements of the project, could be made available; and that too, easily without payment of huge compensatory cost. Infra-structural facilities and other circumstances are also favourable for its installation. Nagercoil railway station and Colachel Port are 10 Km. and 6 Km. respectively

from this place. The proposed rail link to Colachel Harbour touches this place. Kanyakumari district has been declared as an industrially backward district. Not even a single industry, either in the public sector or private sector, is established in this backward, isolated, distant southern-most part of this country, where there is acute problem of unemployment, both educated and un-educated. Installation of this project would satisfy the long-standing aspirations of the people of this backward area.

So, Government may be pleased to take speedy steps for the early implementation of this project.

15.18 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
 APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIES DEVE-
 LOPMENT AND REGULATION)
 AMENDMENT ORDINANCE
 AND
 INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND
 REGULATION) AMENDMENT
 BILL — *Contd.***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari on the 1st March, 1984, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into Consideration.”

Hon. Members, we have got about 1 hour 30 minutes for this Bill. We have got another 15 minutes before the private Members' Business is taken up. (*Interruptions*) I am only making a request. The decision will be yours. So, I would request the Members to cooperate.

I am addressing these remarks only to Mr. Vyas. Now Mr. Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल चिक्क कर रहा था

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

उन यूनिट्स के बारे में जो बड़े उद्योग-पतियों के द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं। मैंने आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखा था बिड़ला मिल्स के बारे में। बिड़ला मिल्स वालों ने क्या किया है, उन्होंने टेक्सटाईल मिल के पोरशन को तो बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि उसमें प्राफिट नहीं होता था और कपड़ा रंगने का काम अपनी तरफ से चालू कर दिया, जिसकी वजह से हजारों मजदूरों के रोजगार का नुकसान हुआ और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वहां इसके जरिए से कमाई का सिलसिला चलाया जा रहा है। इस मिल ने जो प्रावधान किया है ऐसे लोगों का भी रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जा सकता है और लाइसेंस भी दिया जा सकता है, तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब आप स्माल सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं तो उसमें मल्टी नेशनल्स को शामिल करना ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए मंत्री जी ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे मल्टी नेशनल्स को स्माल सैक्टर में आने से रोक सकें तभी गरीबों को एमप्लायमेंट मिल सकता है।

इस प्रकार से और भी दूसरी यूनिट्स हैं जिनको आपने स्माल सैक्टर में रखा है, 872 आइटम आपने रखे हैं जिनके लिए भी टाटा, मोदी आदि को लाइसेंस दिये हैं, जैसे साबुन बनाने, टायलट, तेल, क्रीम बनाने, टूथ पेस्ट बनाने का लाइसेंस, जो कि स्माल स्केल सैक्टर में आने चाहिए, ऐसे क्षेत्र में भी अगर आप मल्टी नेशनल्स को लाइसेंस देंगे तो उनकी मोनोपली बराबर बढ़ती जायेगी और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को जो आप प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं वह नहीं मिल पायेगा। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को रोकने की जरूरत है। और

जितने भी बड़े-बड़े लोगों को स्माल सैक्टर में आने वाले विषयों के सम्बन्धों में लाइसेंस दिया है, जो इस बिल में प्रावधान है कि वह बराबर चालू रहेंगे जिन्होंने इस बिल के आने से पहले व्यवस्था कर ली है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिथारी) : ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अगर नहीं है तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन अगर है तो उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है क्योंकि बड़े लोग उनके सैक्टर में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। जब तक सरकार का उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं होगा तब तक वह प्रोत्साहित नहीं हो पायेंगी। मगर इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो फौड़्यूलेट लोग घुस जाते हैं और वित्तीय संस्थाओं से पैसा ले लेते हैं, उसको रोकना चाहिए। मेरे जिले में 50 परसेंट स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर लोगों ने राजस्थान स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कोर्पोरेशन से पैसा ले लिया लेकिन उन्होंने काम शुरू नहीं किया और अगर शुरू किया भी तो वह यूनिट मिक हो गई। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जेनुइन लोग ही इस काम में आने चाहिए जो उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने में और आवश्यक आइटम बनाने में सहयोग करें। ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए ताकि उसकी सारी व्यवस्था ठीक से चल सके।

इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जो उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिए वह मुश्किल से मिलते हैं, चाहे जमीन हो, बिजली हो, पानी हो या लोन हो। यह

चीजें जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं वह अगर समय पर मिल जायें, जैसा कि आपने विचार किया है कि एक ही काउन्टर पर सब चीजें मिलें तो बहुत अच्छा रहे। इसी तरह से रा-मैटीरियल के सम्बन्ध में भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था हो जाए तो निश्चित तरीके से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। कई कई लोग दो साल तक चक्कर मारते रहते हैं और उनको आवश्यक चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। और उसके बाद हर चीज प्राप्त करने के लिये भ्रष्टाचार सामने आ जाता है। बिना कुछ पैसा लिए-दिए बिना बिजली, पानी, जमीन, लोन नहीं मिलता है। इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए आपको पूरी निगरानी बरतनी पड़ेगी ताकि लोगों को कठिनाई न हो। व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसको ऐसा व्यवस्थित कीजिए जिससे लोगों को इस प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो। उनको जो लोन मिलता है, उस पर इन्टरेस्ट ज्यादा लगता है। हम कई जगह गये। हर जगह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लोगों ने हमारे सामने अपना रिप्रैजेन्टेशन दिया है कि सौफ्ट लोन बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनी को दे देते हैं, छोटी कम्पनीज को यह नहीं मिलता है। कम इन्टरेस्ट पर लोन नहीं मिलता है। जब सरकार इनको प्रोत्साहन दे रही है तो सौफ्ट लोन इनको भी मिलना चाहिए ताकि ईजीली ये लोग भी अपना काम चला सकें।

टैक्सेशन और एक्साइज ड्यूटी के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जब स्माल स्केल सैक्टर को आप प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं, तो उनके उपयोग में आने वाली आइटमों पर टैक्सेशन में रियायत मिलनी चाहिए, उनको जो रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है उसमें भी रियायत मिलनी चाहिए।

कल एक सदस्य ने बीड़ी के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिया था। यह उद्योग स्माल सैक्टर में आता है लेकिन कई जगह बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-पति इसमें चले गये हैं और वह गरीबों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इसे भी रोकने की आवश्यकता है ताकि छोटे लोगों को इस प्रकार से अपना काम करने में कठिनाई न हो।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 अगस्त को एजू-केटेड पर्सन्स के लिए सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट का एक कार्यक्रम चलाया था, इस प्वाइंट पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आपके डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्डस्ट्रीज ऑफिस में भी इनके सम्बन्ध में सलैक्शन प्राप्ती नहीं होता है। उनमें अगर इलैक्ट्रेड रिप्रैजेन्टेटिव्ज कुछ सुझाव देते हैं तो उन पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती। जो उनके द्वारा चुन लिये जाते हैं उनको बैंक लोन मिलने में भी दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम को कामयाब बनाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस कार्यक्रम को इसलिए दिया था कि एजूकेटेड यूथ को सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट मिले और लोगों में व्याप्त असंतोष समाप्त हो जाये। ऐसे दृष्टिकोण से जो कार्यक्रम होते हैं, तो जो बैंक के प्रतिनिधि वहां बैठते हैं, उनके द्वारा बैंक से यदि पैसा मिलता है तो उसमें अड़चनें पैदान हों। इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम को सब को मिलकर चलाना चाहिए। एम०पी० और एम०एल०ए० जो जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनकी बात को भी निश्चित तरीके से बजन दिया जाना चाहिए और साथ-ही-साथ बैंक की व्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिससे काम ठीक हो सके।

अभी होता क्या है कि स्माल सैक्टर में ऐसे लोग घुस गये हैं जो पैसा लेकर उसका

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

दुरुपयोग करते हैं जिससे जरूरतमन्दों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है और सरकार के पैसे का भयंकर दुरुपयोग होता है। बंक का मैनेजर या इंडस्ट्रीज के अधिकारी इन गलत लोगों के द्वारा पैसा प्राप्त करके अपनी गरीबी को दूर करने का प्रयास कर लेंगे। इसलिए कोई मानूस व्यवस्था इस सम्बन्ध में बनाई जानी चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

15.30 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Sixty-Ninth Report

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st March, 1984".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st March, 1984".

The Motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri T. S. Negi on 16th December, 1983 :

"That this House expresses its concern over the growing unemployment in the country and urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to raise a land army of unemployed persons to take up—

- (a) the work of deepening the river-beds of major rivers ;
- (b) the afforestation programme throughout the country including Himalayan region in such a way as to cover atleast one-third part of the land;
- (c) extensive land conservation programme ;
- (d) linking of major rivers of the country ;

and recommends that Government should pay an unemployment allowance of at least Rs. 100/- per month to all unemployed persons."

Shri Uttam Rathod.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : The Resolution which is being discussed is of vital importance. As you are aware, in our country we have not been able to provide employment to the labour and also to the educated unemployed youth. The political thinkers and economists who have come from developing countries like Dr. Mahbool Haq, have stressed that the developing countries will have to take care of unemployment problem that will come up in their country first. This particular problem is to be divided under two categories. First of all, we will have to think of the rural labour and secondly those of educated unemployed youth.

Regarding the first one, after independence we have seen that our country has taken up big irrigation projects and we have brought large areas under cultivation. You must have seen that in areas where irrigation is available, the employment even for rural labour is not only available but wages are also on the

higher side. But when you go to the dry cultivated areas, you will find that the people get employment hardly for five to six months. If the harvest is good, they can expect some employment subsequently. Otherwise, they have to go without any employment. I would suggest that instead of going in for major projects, our country should think of taking up minor projects first. While reviewing the performance of the Irrigation Ministry we have seen that there are several schemes which could not be completed within 15 or 20 years. Though large amounts of money have been spent on them; yet the fruits that should accrue to the people have not accrued to the people due to non-completion of these projects.

When in Bhakra Nangal we have contemplated 125 years for silting, we have seen that during the last 30 years nearly 30 percent of the dam has actually been silted. People who have been giving greater thought to irrigation have suggested that we must have minor projects first. We should try to put a dam on the small streamlets and then go to tributaries and lastly we should try to take up big projects on the main rivers. If we go on in that direction, it will be possible for us to get the benefits of small projects in the country. In this way, not only the people will get some work during the period when they work on the dam, but subsequently when the dam is completed, they can work in the irrigated fields.

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As was pointed out by Shri Giri and subsequently by prof. Rupchand Pal, in our Constitution we have not guaranteed the right to employment. In Maharashtra some years ago the Page Scheme was implemented, which was later converted into the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Now the Government of India has taken up this scheme and we are having the NREP scheme. From the 15th of August we are also having the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme.

So far as the educated boys are concerned, unfortunately, most of them

want only white-collared jobs. This is mainly due to the faulty education which they had in their school days. I would suggest that it would be better if these boys are given training in some vocation. If that is done, then they will not go for white-collared jobs. When they do not get job in the Government or private sector, they would think of putting up their own projects and having a source of livelihood. Luckily, the banks have also been advised to give them loans upto Rs. 25,000 under the self-Employment Scheme. The DICs are doing their best to help these boys.

In this country we have built up a sound industrial base. In spite of that the ratio of employment created in relation to the capital invested is not satisfactory. To give an example from my own area, a sum of Rs. 125 crores were invested in Aurangabad city. Yet, the total employment created was hardly 15,000. If this amount is invested in agriculture, I am sure more employment can be given to the rural people, even to the educated boys.

In Kanara district we have seen a long time back that even graduates are willing to work in their farms, but not with the old-fashioned bullock-driven ploughs. They want power-tillers and similar modern equipments. So, if we can provide irrigation and small farm machinery, it would help the educated boys to take up employment in their own farms or in the farms of others.

The suggestion of Shri Negi for a land army is not a new one. The Madhya Pradesh Government tried it some years back. Their experience was very much acclaimed even by foreigners.

I agree with the mover of the Resolution that afforestation schemes and deepening of canals should be given top priority. Land conservation is also very important. In many States it is going on. More money should be provided for this particular sector because every year we are losing the best of soil

[Shri Utham Rathod]

because those lands are not properly banded.

I congratulate the mover of the Resolution for having moved this Resolution. I would request the Government of India to rush to the rescue of the State which are implementing schemes for the provision of employment so that both educated unemployed are helped in their time of distress.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Sir, I stand to support the Resolution and I congratulate the Mover of the Resolution for having focussed the attention of the august House on this important problem.

In the Resolution some methods have been suggested to solve the problem of unemployment. We have no dearth of schemes and suggestions. The problem is about implementation. I believe the time has come for introspection as to why in spite of the claims and assurances, we are not in a position to correct this ratio of increase in unemployment in our country. Not only that, if we see the statistics the proportion of unemployed is increasing in a disproportionate way.

We have been told repeatedly that, in view of the schemes, the ratio of unemployment is coming down. We were told repeatedly on the floor of this House that the ratio of unemployment would come down to a considerable extent by the end of the Sixth Plan. I would invite the attention of the House to the answer given to a question asked by one of the Hon. Members. Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1164 reads :

"If so, the details regarding the target fixed and achieved so far during the Sixth Five Year Plan."

The reply was :

"On the basis of output realised in

various sectors, it has been estimated that nearly 12 million employments have been generated during the first two years of the Sixth Plan."

I would like to quote one more question and answer. Unstarred Question No. 2600 asked in the Lok Sabha reads :

"The measures being adopted by the Government to remove unemployment."

The answer was :

"One of the important objectives of the Sixth Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment. A number of programme are being implemented as a part of the Plan of having a larger employment potential. Some of them are listed in Annexure II."

About 11 programmes are mentioned in this particular reply.

Now we are practically coming to the end of the Sixth Plan. With all these plans, schemes and programmes, what is the achievement? The results are frustrating. In the year 1980, while the job-seekers were 162 lakhs, we could find employment only for 3,41,000. In the year 1981 the number of job-seekers were 178 lakhs; that is to say, after the commencement of the Sixth Plan, in one year the number of employed increased by 16 lakhs. The number of people to whom jobs could be provided in that year was 3,72,000. In the year, 1982 the number of job-seekers increased by 19 lakhs and reached the figure of 197.53 lakhs, whereas the number to whom jobs could be provided was only 3,42,000. So, compared to 1981, the number of jobs provided was less by 30,000. Is this progress? And now coming to the last year, as in 1983, we find that the job-seekers were 219.53 lakhs. They again show an increase by 22 lakhs and the jobs could be provided to only three lakhs forty thousand people. This is the result of all schemes; this is the result of all the

programmes; this is the result of all the suggestions made; this is the result of the implementation of the schemes and the Sixty Five-Year Plan. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister why we are getting these results. A promise was given on the floor of this House that by the end of the Sixth Plan this ratio of unemployment would come down considerably, but we find that not only has the ratio not come down, but the ratio has considerably increased. So, either there is something wrong with the Planning or there is something lacking; or there is no wish to execute the Plans. Therefore, I would sincerely urge upon the Government and the Hon. Minister to examine the Plans. Or if the Plans are correct, I would request him to have introspection and consider whether there is something radically wrong with the implementation of these programmes.

Sir, it is said that unemployment is a global phenomena. It may be. I don't like to go into that, because if we see, in various countries like Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, USA it is about 12 per cent of the working force. But because this is a global phenomena, we should not keep satisfied just by saying that this is a global phenomena. This is not a solution. We have to find out the ways. Therefore, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that we have to very seriously consider the programmes, we have so far given to our country. In my respectful submission in a country which is wedded to the role of Planning in the promotion of development, it is really ironical that the unemployment issue should be allowed to reach such a formidable proportion. I find unless the problem becomes a chronic one, we do not pay that much attention which it deserves. Therefore, I am afraid, if proper steps are not taken now, there may be a revolution by the unemployed youths of this country. Then it will be very difficult for the Government to face this type of revolution. Therefore, we have to very seriously consider this problem of unemployment. We have to find out ways and means to see that this unemployment is reduced by a considerable proportion.

I feel that one of the prime factors for the failure of employment schemes to effectively meet those targets is the inadequate infrastructure as well as the confusion in priorities. I will try to elaborate what I mean to say, but this is the principal point on which I would like to focus the attention of the Government and the Hon. Minister. It is not as if the country suffers from the dearth of schemes. On the contrary there appears to be a surfeit of programmes. I think we should reduce the number of programmes so that we can concentrate on a few programmes which, according to the Government, are the better ones. None of these programmes can, however, boast of yielding the desired dividends. We are aware that there was a scheme (FFW) Food For Work. That scheme was giving very good results. People were getting employment and there was some production also. But I don't know the reason why this scheme been continued. I believe at least we could have controlled this growth of unemployment to a certain extent.

After this programme has been dismantled, its successors, NREP and RLEGS remained to live up to their definitions and we do not find any progress in respect of this programme. Let us consider the case of rural youth self-employment programme which was initiated in August, 1983 to which a reference was made by some of the previous speakers. This is a good scheme, no doubt, but I would like to put a question to the Hon. Minister that when the scheme was tried to be implemented, it was expected that about 2.5 lakhs of educated unemployed would get employment. What is the result? It is reported in the press that by the end of January, 1984 as against this expectation of employment of 2.5 lakhs of people only 2,748 individuals are the beneficiaries, especially when this was a time-bound programme and this objective was to be achieved by the end of March. We are not even near, we are far far away from the target when one speaks of the time when we decided to implement this particular programme. Why? I would like to know the answer to this

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

question. I would also like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister two or three things as to why I feel that this programme cannot be a successful programme. Under this scheme a provision is made to help the educated jobless to start their own business, if I am right, but it will not make a substantial impact on the employment situation. It will enable the unemployed to secure loans from the banks on easy terms, but I find that no attention has been paid to certain salient features; if that attention has been paid, I feel this programme could have been successful. No attention, in my respectful opinion, has been paid (i) to give timely advice to start the venture, which is absolutely necessary, (ii) to market their products, (c) to overcome the impediments which the entrepreneur has to face at the initial stage, and (d) to go advice by persons who have practical experience in that particular field and who are running that particular business. I also feel that technical and technological information on various products and processes is not communicated to them in their own language and therefore, these persons who wanted to start their own small industry could not succeed and they ended in failure.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to consider these suggestions of mine. It is, no doubt, true that there is enormous scope for promoting self-employment in our country, a good programme that was given to the country by the Prime Minister. In agriculture, in industry, in internal and external trade as well as in various other spheres it should be possible to create immense opportunities for self-employment. But there are certain difficulties in the way. Self-employment cannot be promoted in isolation, which aspect has been lost sight of by the Government when the scheme was given to the country. The economic policies of the Government should be really production-oriented. I would request the Hon. Minister to consider giving serious thought as to whether all the schemes are really production-oriented. The tax levels should be lowered so as to leave

more money with the persons who take advantage of the scheme and start their new industry.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

The infra-structure facilities especially those relating to power, transport and communication should be readily improved. We have instances where a young entrepreneur goes and takes loan. He has no advice. He does not get power. The interest on loan is mounting. His industry does not come up. Ultimately, he has to blame the scheme and he becomes a debtor instead of a *chota industrialist*.

I have to say something about the banks. These banks have to play a crucial role in ensuring the success of the new schemes. It is absolutely necessary to see that the banks tone up their efficiency and take a genuine interest in the progress. In this connection a direction has been given by the Reserve Bank of India to all persons, I feel that these bank people are not following these instructions :

"The Reserve Bank has suggested that branch managers of banks should have a "positive approach" and that they should adopt "a liberal attitude" towards the borrowers. The managers will have adequate authority to take "quick decisions". They have also been told to arrange proper supervision of the loans. As the security for the bank will be the asset created out of the loan, it is important that while being "liberal", they advance the money only to those who have some aptitude for starting their own ventures."

If we go to the banks, banks present a very dismal picture. The person who goes to the bank for a loan, is not sympathetically treated and he does not

get what he wants. If these things are taken into consideration and remedied, this self-employment programme would be a successful programme.

Now the Sixth Five Year Plan is coming to an end and the Seventh Plan has to come. May I ask the Government and the Hon. Minister whether the Opposition would be taken into confidence, suggestions will be invited and the suggestions, if they are found to be helpful would be accepted and will be implemented. I feel that that would be one of the ways the opposition people will feel that their voice is heard.

I would also like to suggest, which I had already suggested in the last Budget Session by moving a Bill that the House may again reconsider whether, if right to work, is incorporated in the Fundamental Rights in the constitution it would be helpful in solving the problem in a certain way because if that right is incorporated, Government will have to create work and by that way instead of paying a dole, as is suggested in this Resolution, there will be some output, there will be some production. The question of unemployment can be solved.

At the end I would like to say that the swelling ranks of unemployment assume infinitely more dangerous implications against the growth of population in the country. By the end of the century the country's population may, according to a study report, escalate the 100 crore level. The people living below poverty line in India would constitute nearly 75% of the total population living in absolute poverty in all developing countries. Unless, therefore, Government undertakes structural review of employment programme at an operational level, the country's modernisation programme is likely to go away. I would request that top priority should be given to this question, introspection should be done why our schemes have failed and if that be done, I believe that we would achieve our objective of reducing this ratio of unemployment.

With this I support this Resolution and I again congratulate the mover of the Resolution for having focussed the attention of this august House on this burning question of unemployment.

16.00 hrs.

श्रो वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय टी० एस० नेगी ने बेरोजगारी के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। 27-2-84 को राज्य सभा में श्री अरविन्द घोष द्वारा एक सवाल पूछा गया था अनेमप्लायड लोगों की संख्या के बारे में जिसके जवाब में सरकार ने बताया है कि मैट्रीकुलेट लोगों की संख्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक 61.62 लाख है, हायर सैकेण्ड्री पास लोगों की संख्या 26.89 लाख, ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट लोगों की संख्या 19.42 लाख है, इंजीनियरिंग इन्क्लूडिंग पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट लोगों की संख्या 24,000 है, स्किल्ड और सेनी-स्किल्ड लोगों की संख्या 8.51 लाख है और अनस्किल्ड वर्कर्स की तादाद 55.88 लाख है। इतने लोग एमप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के लाइब रजिस्टर पर दर्ज हैं 31-12-83 तक। इसमें अगर भूमिहीनों की संख्या जोड़ दी जाय तो करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग अनेप्लायड हैं। अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार ने पूरी तरह से आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं किये हैं। यह तो रजिस्टर्ड लोगों के आंकड़े हैं। इसलिये यह विकट समस्या है और इसको हल करने के लिये प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से छठी योजना तक प्रयास किया गया है। और छठी योजना में भी अभी जो हम कार्यक्रम ले रहे हैं और अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था जो उसमें आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उसके अनुसार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

के अन्तर्गत 1984-85 में 230 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं। एकीकरण ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 216 करोड़ रु० केन्द्र वी ओर से और 216 करोड़ रु० राज्य सरकारों वी ओर से यानी 432 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं। यह सब इसलिये किया जा रहा है ताकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हल हो। ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 में 100 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान था जिसको बढ़ाकर 1984-85 में 400 करोड़ का प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को निजी रोजगार का अवसर देने के लिये 1984-85 में 25 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। यह हमारे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हैं जिनको हमन हाथ में लिया है, और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न को हल करें। और जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे लोग हैं अनुसूचित जनजाति के, स्माल और माजिनल फार्मस आदि उनकी गरीबी को दूर करें, इसका प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

तो यह तो स्पष्ट है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इस ओर पूर्ण प्रयास कर रही हैं ताकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो, और हम विशेष दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं इस समस्या को हल करने में। परन्तु ज्यों-ज्यों हम समस्या का हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं त्यों-त्यों बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण क्या है? सबसे बड़ी बाधा जनसंख्या की वृद्धि है। हमारी जनसंख्या में लगातार वृद्धि होती जा रही है और इसमें एक साल में डेढ़ करोड़ की वृद्धि हम करते जा रहे हैं। इससे कितनी भी कोशिश प्लान एलोकेशन में हम कर लें लेकिन जिस प्रकार से प्रावलम

बढ़ रही है, उसके अनुसार हम व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं। अगर हम वाकई में एम्प्लायमेंट की प्रावलम को सुलझाना चाहते हैं तो हमें परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम वो बहुत सख्ती से अपनाना पड़ेगा। सख्ती का मतलब यह नहीं कि मैं चाहता हूं कि हिसा का प्रयोग किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, मुदूर क्षेत्रों में ले जाकर हम कोशिश करें। आज जिस प्रकार से यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पहुंचा है, उसमें महिला दूरवीन नसबन्दी को बढ़ावा मिला है और यह कार्यक्रम सफल हो रहा है। महिलाएं इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये आ रही हैं और खुशी के साथ नसबन्दी के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित होती हैं।

आज डाक्टर्स की कमी है। हमारा यह प्रयास होना चाहिये कि इस कार्यक्रम के लिये सर्जन ट्रेन्ड हों और ब्लाक समिति के अन्दर ही महिला दूरवीन नसबन्दी का कार्यक्रम चलाये। इसमें और अधिक व्यय करने की आवश्यकता है और इसके लिये हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, स्वीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को निजी रोजगार के अवसर कार्यक्रम बगैरह के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पर हमें जोर देना पड़ेगा।

हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि फूड फार वर्क के कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम में बदल दिया है और इसके कारण अन-एम्प्लायमेंट दूर करने के प्रोग्राम में बाधा आती है। वास्तविकता यह है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम सफल हो रहा है, फूड फार वर्क में फूड का दुरुपयोग होता था। उसमें बहुत

करप्शन था इसलिये राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम बिल्कुल ठीक है। जब मैं अपने वाड़मेर, जैसलमेर के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जाता हूँ तो आज वहां स्थिति यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल, मिडिल स्कूल के पक्के मकान बने हुए हैं, पंचायत के मुख्यालयों के पक्के मकान बने हुए हैं। हमारी 224 को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में से 220 के भवन बने हुए हैं। इस तरह से एस्सेट्स भी बने हैं और साथ ही साथ लोगों को रोजगार भी मिला है। इस प्रकार से जो कार्यक्रम अब लिये गये हैं, वे अच्छे लिये गये हैं।

हमें रिकैर्ड करनी है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिये गये हैं, उनमें एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास योजना में 50 प्रतिशत जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोग हैं, उन्हें सब को सम्मिलित करना है। अभी डेढ़ करोड़ परिवारों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है लेकिन 7वीं योजना में सबकी गरीबी को दूर करना है। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो इससे अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। परन्तु देखने की आवश्यकता यह है कि इस एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में 50 प्रतिशत जो अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के लोग हैं वह शामिल हो जायें। एक तिहाई हिस्सा दूसरी जातियों को अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है। इस का बहुत ही दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इसलिए हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम यह अनुदान देया न द। हमें यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम अनुदान न दे कर उन लोगों को लोन दें विदाउट इंटरेस्ट। इसके बारे में भी विचार करने के लिए मैं ग्रिवैस्ट करूँगा ताकि इस स्कीम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और लोगों को इससे

वास्तविक लाभ मिले।

अन-एम्प्लायड यूथ के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। हमारी 10 प्लस टू प्लस थ्री की एजुकेशन की जो पालिसी है जिसका निर्णय हमारी सरकार ने लिया है लगभग सभी राज्यों को उसका अनुसरण करना पड़ा है। लेकिन हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने एजुकेशन की इस पालिसी टेन प्लस टू प्लस थ्री को नहीं अपनाया है। केन्द्र सरकार को उस पर प्रेशर डालना चाहिए कि वह भी इस नीति का पालन करें और टेन प्लस टू प्लस थ्री की पालिसी को अपने यहां लागू करें। इस पालिसी के अन्दर टेन प्लस टू की जो स्कीम है जिसके द्वारा हम चाहते हैं कि एजुकेशन में ही हम लोगों को प्रोफेशंस के योग्य बना दें, अगर इसका सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और सही ढंग से हम लोगों को इस प्रकार की एजुकेशन दे सकें तो अन-एम्प्लायड यूथ के बारे में जो स्कीम हमने बनायी है वह स्कीम बहुत ज्यादा सार्थक होगी। उसकी बहुत ज्यादा यूटिलिटी होगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the opinion of the House ?

SHRI T. S. NEGI : We can extend the House by $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Extended by one hour.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I am not objecting to extension of time of the House. But I must get time to move my resolution.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : You have to give an opportunity

nity to speak for the different Members representing different parts of our country.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We represent the whole of India.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिहार) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव के जो प्रस्तावक हैं नेगी साहब, उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क की सबसे बड़ी समस्या की तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान उन्होंने आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है। मुझमें पूर्व वक्ता ने इस सदन में यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि हमारी बेरोजगारी और गरीबी का मुख्य कारण हमारी बढ़ती हुई आबादी है। सरकार को एक तरीके से उन्होंने बचाने का प्रयास किया है कि सरकार की कोशिश तो है लेकिन हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है इसलिए समस्याएं भी बढ़ रही हैं। मैं इस बात को मानने वाला नहीं हूं। जिस मुल्क के पास इतने बड़े मैदान और कुदरत की दी हुई हर चीज हो वहां फिर बेरोजगारी और गरीबी हो, मैं समझता हूं सरकार को इसकी जिम्मेदारी से बचाया नहीं जा सकता है। बहरहाल, सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमारे दो साल बाद चाइना आजाद हुआ और माओ-त्से-तुंग के हाथ में सत्ता आई तो उसने सबसे पहले एक ही बात कही थी कि हमारे मुल्क के पास इतनी बड़ी मानव शक्ति हो और वह दुनिया के नक्शे पर पिछड़ा रह जाय, यह मैं नहीं देखना चाहता। इसलिए जो काम 20 साल में पूरा हुआ करता था उस काम को एक साल में पूरा करो।

जिस काम को करने के लिए 20 आदमी लगते हैं वहां 20 हजार आदमी लगाओ ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी काम किया

जा सके। लेकिन योजनायें चाहे पंचवर्षीय हों या कोई दूसरी, सरकार ने कभी भी कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बनाई जिसमें इस देश की मानव शक्ति का उपयोग करके इस देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को खत्म किया जा सके। आज भी दो करोड़ से अधिक पढ़े-लिखे लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अपने प्रार्थना-पत्र लगा रखे हैं लेकिन उनको रोजगार देने का कोई प्रबन्ध सरकार के पास नहीं है। हालांकि सरकार ने हमेशा ही योजनायें बनाते समय यही कहा है कि लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ावे लेकिन आंकड़े यही साबित करते हैं कि इस देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे जो लोग हैं उनका परसेन्टेज भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। आज 52 प्रतिशत लोग इस देश में गरीबी वं. रेखा के नीचे हैं। उनकी संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है।

आप बड़े-बड़े शहरों का विकास कर रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धन्धे लगा रहे हैं और एशियाड पर आपने 3 हजार करोड़ खर्च कर दिया। उससे इस देश के लोगों को क्या रोजगार मिला? यदि सही मायने में आप बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करना चाहते तो उस तीन हजार करोड़ रूपए को देहातों में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धन्धों पर लगाते। इस प्रकार से रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करा कर आप बेरोजगारी को समाप्त कर सकते थे लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। आज दुनिया के नक्शे पर हमारा देश गरीब मुल्कों की लिस्ट में 125वें नम्बर पर है। कुछ छोटे-मोटे देश—बंगलादेश, सीलोन, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल—ही हमसे नीचे होंगे।

हमारे देश में हर साल बाढ़ के पानी

से हजारों-लाखों लोग मर जाते हैं। लाखों परिवार बाढ़ के पानी से उजड़ जाते हैं, उनकी खेती उजड़ जाती है। उस पानी को रोकने की आपने आज तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। डा० दस्तूर ने आपको एक योजना दी थी जोकि इस देश के विकास के लिए बहुत जरूरी थी। आप बेकार की योजनाओं पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। आप अगर उस बरसात के पानी को कन्ट्रोल करें तो वह पानी इस देश के लिए बरदान साबित हो सकता है। आज बाढ़ का पानी इस देश के लिए एक अभिशाप बना हुआ है और उसको कन्ट्रोल करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। आपके पास नदियों को महरा करने की भी कोई योजना नहीं है। उस पानी से बिजली पैदा करने की भी आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है। पूरे हिमालय रेज से बरसात का पानी नीचे आता है। उसके लिए आप कोई योजना तैयार करें तो लाखों-करोड़ों लोग सिर्फ पेट भर खाने की गारन्टी देने पर ही उनपर काम करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे क्योंकि आज वे लोग भूखे हैं। आज इस देश के शेड्यूल्स कास्ट और ट्राइवल्स भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनको दो जून पेट भर खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। एक तरफ 25-25 मंजिली इमारतें हैं और उनके नीचे लाखों लोग कीड़े-मकोड़ों की तरह रोटी के लिए रेंगते हैं। इस तरफ 20 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास इस देश का 94 प्रतिशत पैसा है और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों लोगों को 18-18 घंटे मेहनत करने के बाद भी पेट भर खाना नहीं पा रहे हैं। इससे अधिक भयावह स्थिति और क्या हो सकती है। आज इस देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में रहने वाले नौजवानों और जवान औरतों के पास तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, पेट भरने के लिए अनाज नहीं है। मकान

की बात तो आप छोड़ ही दीजिए, घास-फूस के मकानों में आज भी बदतर हालत में वे रहते आ रहे हैं।

आप योजना ऐसी बनाइये जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले। हिन्दुस्तान में एक आर्टीजन (दस्तकार) जो पहले अपने हाथ से काम करके अपना पेट भरता था, आज बेरोजगार हो गया है और रोजगार की तलाश में बड़े शहरों की तरफ जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े शहरों के विकास को ज्यादा खर्चीला मत बनाइये और उस रुपये को देहातों के विकास पर खर्च कीजिये जिससे लोगों को देहातों में ही काम मिल सके। दुनिया में कोई ऐसा मुल्क नहीं है, जहाँ वह समाजवादी हो या पूँजीवादी हो, जिस ने देहातों का विकास न किया हो। लेकिन हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि शहरों का विकास हो रहा है, जिससे बेकारी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। बजट का 80 प्रतिशत रुपया भी यदि आपको देहातों पर खर्च करना पड़े, तो जरूर खर्च कीजिये, वरना आप लोगों को देहातों से शहरों की तरफ भागने से नहीं रोक सकेंगे। इसका सिर्फ एक ही रास्ता है—देहातों के अन्दर सड़कें जायें, उद्योग-धन्धे जायें, कॉल्ड-स्टोरेज जायें—तब ही यह मुल्क ऊपर उठ सकता है। अगर आप इस मुल्क का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो खेती पर ज्यादा खर्च कीजिये, सिंचाई के साधनों पर ज्यादा धन खर्च कीजिये।

मेरी बात सुनकर रावत जी मुस्करा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह बात जरूर कहूँगा—हमारे देश में करोड़ों किसान हैं, इतना बड़ा मैदान है, फिर भी हमने अनाज के लिये विदेशों के सामने सिर झुकाया है।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि हम अपने मुल्क के कच्चे माल को अपने ही देश में उपयोग में नहीं ला सके। जो उद्योग-धन्धे हमने लगाये, वे बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धन्धे थे, छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे लगाने पर, जिन से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिलता, जिससे हम अपने कच्चे माल की खपत अपने ही देश में कर सकते, हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया। ये छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे उन चीजों के न लगाये जायें जो विलासिता की चीजें हैं, लिप्स्टिक या पाउडर के उद्योग-धन्धे न लगाये जायें, ये चीजें तो पहले ही बड़े घरानों के उद्योग बना रहे हैं, बल्कि ऐसे उद्योग-धन्धे लगाने की योजना बनाइये जिनसे खेती का उत्पादन जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ वहां गन्ना बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पैदा होता है, मीलों-मील आप चले जाइये, गन्ना-ही-गन्ना लगा हुआ नजर आयेगा, लेकिन गन्ने से सम्बन्धित उद्योग-धन्धों का वहां पर अभाव है। आप गन्ने की खोई से हार्ड बोर्ड का कारखाना लगा सकते हैं, अल्कोहल पैदा करने का कारखाना लगा सकते हैं, कागज का कारखाना लगा सकते हैं, इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य प्रकार के उद्योग भी लगा सकते हैं। इससे वहां के लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिलेगा, लोगों के पास ज्यादा पैसा पहुँचेगा जिससे उनके अन्दर खुशहाली आयेगी।

मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सरकार इस तरह की योजनायें नहीं बना रही है जिससे देश के अन्दर एक बड़ी भयानक स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। जो भी पार्टी सत्ता में आये, चाहे वह कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या हमारी अपोजीशन की पार्टी हो,

कितने साल सत्ता में बैठना है यह इमैटी-रियल बात है, हम सबके सामने एक ही उद्देश्य होना चाहिये कि देश ऊपर उठे। लेकिन स्थिति यह हो गई है कि हर आदमी को चाहे यह अपोजीशन का है या रूलिंग पार्टी का है, बंगला चाहिये, कार चाहिये, रुपया चाहिये, चाहे वह नम्बर 2 का रुपया हो और उनका नाम दुनिया में हो जाय, चाहे मुल्क पीछे रह जाय। हमें इस आदर्श को बदलना पड़ेगा। चाहे हमारे पास कुछ न हो, दो समय का भोजन ही मिले, चाहे पहनने के लिये मोटा कपड़ा मिले, लेकिन इस मुल्क के करोड़ों लोगों को भी कपड़ा मिले, खाना मिले, रोजगार मिले। जब तक देश में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी, हमारी यह सो-काल्ड डेमोक्रेसी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती। यह सरकार जो इस देश में कैपिटलिस्टिक और फ्यूडलिस्टिक सोसायटी पैदा कर रही है, ज्यादा दिन चलने वाली नहीं है। यदि आपने समय रहते अपने कार्यकलापों को नहीं बदला तो आपको निकट भविष्य में क्रान्ति और रेवोल्यूशन का मुकाबला करना पड़ सकता है, जिसकी आप चाइना और रशिया से तुलना कर सकते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि ऐसा दिन इस मुल्क को देखने को मिले। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि ऐसी योजनायें बनायें जिनसे इस देश में बेरोजगारी खत्म हो।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
At the outset my submission would be that although this resolution may not have any motivation behind it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
But the fact remains that the resolution as it has been drafted cannot be supported. Sir, so far as planning is con-

cerned, Planning is not the only profession of the Congress Party alone. But, it is a national perspective which has resulted in Planning. You know the Janata Party also was in power and, during that period, the very same strategy of planning was adopted. There were modifications here and there. That is only marginal.

Therefore, my submission is that on national perspective, the problem should be examined. I am conceding that this problem has reached a saturation point. All the same, our approach should be a national consensus. That is the answer to this problem. There is the another aspect to the problem.

The Congress Party itself was very much anxious and in the Calcutta Congress as well as in Bombay AICC, this aspect of the problem has been very emphatically reflected in their Resolutions. If I am permitted to read. I would read the Resolution of Calcutta Congress which will reflect on how the Congress Party was anxious to solve this problem.

"Opportunities for employment of the educated youths should be expanded. In our country there is a large scope for self-employment in small industries and in public sector. Imaginative schemes with integrated training, finance and marketing should be started to harmonise the enormous potential of the educated youths. Our educational system should be reoriented to suit our requirements. Training facilities should be expanded and utilisation of the personnel should be maximised."

Not only that. I am also placing some other paragraphs in two to three sentences :

"At the same time a new vitality has to be infused into the whole corpus of programmes that are being implemented to reduce poverty. The new employment guarantee

scheme for the landless labour must be vastly expanded."

You know under the two-point programme, N.R.E.P. and IRDP-57 million people are being provided with employment. Besides, this, the Prime Minister has also two other employment schemes. These also have substantially added to the number of employments. The problem can be answered to some extent. I do not say that this year or in coming years, it will be answered. You can imagine one thing. So far as the affluent, the developed, country is concerned, the unemployment is to the extent of 8%. In comparison with these countries, although we are a developing country, our unemployment figure is less. My friend was referring to the strategy of development of China. Are we prepared to amend our Constitution? We have guaranteed freedom of profession under Article 19 of the Constitution. This cannot be amended because the Supreme has stated that the basic structure of our Constitution cannot be amended. In China a young man with postgraduate education is being directed to go and sweep the place because there is no freedom of profession there. That is not possible in India. You know in China, after Cultural Revolution, still there are a number of people who are unemployed. Are you prepared to take over the entire economy? Are you prepared to sacrifice the freedom of the individuals? Are you prepared to sacrifice the fundamental rights which you have incorporated into our Constitution? All the same, we have committed ourselves to take steps. Steps for what—for transforming the society into a socialist order. We are taking the public opinion with us. This is democracy. There you can say there would be no Opposition Parties. There will be one ruling party. There are franchise rights for one candidate, one party. You have to vote one candidate. That is not the system here. We have accept in our Constitution what we call democracy. This is a people's democracy. In China and Russia you have what you call bourgeois system. All the same, it is a socialist democracy. There they have

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

denied the individual freedom. They are crippling the voice of the individuals or freedom of the individuals.

So, that is the problem. I am not going into any controversy. Now, a movement is going on in China to fight against spiritual pollution of the communists. The other day I was told that so far as development strategy is concerned whether the cat is black or white if it catches the rat it is all right. So, whether the strategy of development is capitalist or socialistic if it gives more production then it is accepted. That is what they call pragmatism. So, forget about China. One thing we have to remember about Soviet Union and USA is that they are handling a static population.

Sir, it is said that in 33 years we have not been able to do anything. Here we must remember that during this period our population has doubled. I don't say unemployment problem should not be answered. We are conscious of it. Government and particularly, Prime Minister, is conscious of it and everything is being done so that the problem can be answered. But one important thing we have to remember is about the method to be adopted—whether it should be high-technology-oriented production or labour-oriented production. We can neither reject this nor that. We have to strike a balance where both khadi and sophisticated clothing have a place.

In India we have to provide our young people sophisticated clothing and not as in China where they have three types of bush-shirts. Here in India nothing is thrust upon the people. I may tell Shri Satyasadhu Chakraborty that even if his party happens to come into power even they will not be able to afford to go the China way. I might say that in India the Communist party has converted itself into a social democratic party. It is no longer the party proletariats. They have been attuned with the democratic system.

Sir, another aspect is dignity of labour. Unless we create cultural ethos in favour of dignity of labour as well as done by Gandhiji, the things will not improve. During those days in Gandhi Ashram all the leaders were subjected to clear their own latrines. Marx said that one should be de-classed and attuned with proletariat culture but Gandhian way of doing things is to forget all class superiority, aristocracy, etc. Everything is given a good-bye by itself if one goes and clears his own latrine. Masses of India stood behind Gandhiji because he identified himself with the masses of India. Now, we are not able to generate that cultural order of dignity of labour. Whether somebody is peon or a minister they are equal in dignity.

Sir, I want to narrate one personal experience. A fisherman came to me for employment. I arranged work in the electrical department. His father came in the evening and said, "Is he not your son?" I said, "What is the difficulty?" He said, "Why don't you arrange work for him where he will sit in the chair and do it?" That is the attitude.

In the Soviet Union, China and USA there is no distinction on the basis of the work between persons. Social dignity is not affected by the work that one does. Unless that type of culture is built up in our country I am afraid, we cannot solve this problem. I would urge upon the Hon. Minister that the anxiety which is reflected in the party conference and the anxiety which is reflected in the nation must be answered. But I cannot advise Government and my friends here to accept this Resolution. And if you want to give unemployment allowance, what is the expenditure involved? It is Rs. 2500 crores per annum. Then we have to close down all our schools, hospitals, and all our developmental works. That is not possible. Therefore, a comprehensive thinking is necessary. A national approach and national outlook must be evolved to answer this problem. Then only we can answer this problem effectively. It is not by passing resolutions that we can solve this

problem. Do you imagine who is going to implement this programme ? It is the State Government which is going to implement it and it cannot afford to spend so much amount on this one item alone. You have to remember that.

I oppose the Resolution. With these words I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, बेरोजगारी देश के लिए एक अभियाप है और अपराधों की जननी है। मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, जो माननीय संसद सदस्य, विधायक या दूसरे सज्जन हैं, वे सरकार की सारी योजनाओं का अध्ययन ज्यादा करते हैं या कम कर पाते हैं। सरकार की योजनाओं की नकल नेगी साहब के संकल्प में है। एन०आर०ई०पी० के प्रोग्राम में एक बात यह है कि सौ रुपया भत्ता मिलना चाहिए। उस प्रोग्राम की नकल आपके इस प्रस्ताव में है। सरकार ने इतनी योजनाएं बना दी हैं कि उनको अमली रूप देना ही बहुत बड़ी बात है। पंचायत और जिला स्तर पर सब लोग इसमें रुचि लें तो देश में बेकारी कुछ हद तक समाप्त हो सकती है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। आजकल वी शिक्षा निष्प्रयोजन और निरर्थक बन चुकी है। बड़े-बड़े शिक्षा-शास्त्री कहते आए हैं कि हम शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह शिक्षा रोजगारमूलक न हो सकी। उद्योग भवन, रेल भवन या जितने और भवन हैं, उनमें ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि लोग दो घण्टे भी काम नहीं कर पाते। सरकार इसको रोकने में असमर्थ है। एक आदमी एक घण्टे में सिर्फ चार लाईन ही लिख पाता है। इतना पैसा सरकार का वेस्ट हो रहा है। मैट्रीकुलेट के बाद आप किसी ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीच्युट में

भेज दीजिए, लेकिन इस बात की शिक्षा कौन देगा ? नौकरी में लोग हैं जैसे — सेक्रेटरी, एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी, जवायंट सेक्रेटरी, स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी और असिस्टेंट प्राईवेट सेक्रेटरी। उनका फोन करने वाला अलग, बातें करने वाला अलग, चाय लाने वाला अलग। बहुत बड़ी धनराशि सरकार की इन कर्मचारियों की तनखाह पर खर्च होती है, तकरीबन 80 परसेंट रेवेन्यू इन पर खर्च होता है। इसलिये यदि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया और लोगों ने श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं की तो समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। आजकल पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार डाकू होने लगे हैं और अपराध कर रहे हैं। वह मजदूरी करना नहीं चाहते। और हम जो वोट का व्यापार करते हैं उनको कहते हैं कि आप बेकार हैं। यदि हमारी शिक्षा रोजगार मूलक होगी तभी बेकारों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

आज सरकार ने इतनी स्कीमें बना दी है, जैसे एन०आर०ई०पी० जिसमें हर साल एक ब्लाक के अन्दर 300 फैमिलीज को आइडेन्टिफाई करके उनको 5,000 रु० का लोन बिना गारन्टी के दिया जाएगा। हर साल 6,000 फैमिलीज को एक ब्लाक के अन्दर काम की योजना बनाई है और जो अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं उन्हें 50 परसेंट सब्सिडी भी दी जाती है। अब आप कहते हैं कि लोग सबसोडी खा जाते हैं। तो गांव के अन्दर रोजगारी के लिए एन०आर०ई०पी०, आई०आर०डी०पी०, ट्राइसेम, डी०आर०डी०पी० आदि प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं अगर इन पर ध्यान दें और बैंकों से जो धनराशि मिलती है उसका सही उपयोग करें तो अवश्य बेकारी खत्म की जा सकती है। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री ने

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

लाल किले से 15 अगस्त, 1983 को ऐलान किया है कि जो पढ़े-लिखे हैं, मैट्रिकुलेट हैं उनको 25,000 रु० तक लोन दिया जाएगा और कुछ गरीबों को 5,000 रु० की सविसडी दी जाएगी ।

आप एशियाड को क्रिटिसाइज करेंगे । आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं 103 निर्गुट राष्ट्रों के आप अध्यक्ष हैं । उस पर तो आपको गर्व होना चाहिए । एशियाड को क्रिटिसाइज जरूर करेंगे, लेकिन उसको एन्जाय भी आपने किया । यह कहना कि बेबात पर इतना खर्च कर दिया यह तर्क उचित नहीं लगता । विरोधी दल वाले अगर ग्रामीण विकास के प्रोग्राम को देखें, इस समय यहां लेबर मिनिस्टर के अलावा रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर भी होने चाहिये थे....इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर भी होने चाहिये । जो बैंक खोले हैं, उनके मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं यह भी होने चाहिये ।

आप इस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1982 के पेज 11, 12 को पढ़ लीजिए । इसमें लिखा है —

"In fiscal terms, the programme aims at providing assistance to 15 million families (30,000 families on average, in each block) during the period. This is sought to be achieved by providing at least 600 families, on an average, in a block in a year. The outlay for a block is Rs. 35 lakhs during the Sixth Plan."

आप यहां बैठ कर क्रिटीसिज्म करते हैं । आई०आर०डी०पी० और ट्राइसेम के जो प्रोग्राम हैं उनमें कांग्रेस के वर्कर गांव में जाते हैं, उन्हें काम करने का कोक है ।

वे गांधी जी के अनुयायी हैं, गांव में रहना पसन्द करते हैं । आपकी तरह नहीं कि टेरीकोट के कपड़े पहनने वाले हैं । इसको आप पढ़िए । "The Ministry has drawn up a scheme called "Scheme for development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)."

इतनी स्वीमें बनने के बाद अगर यही कहते रहें कि हमारे यहां अन-एम्पलायमेंट का प्राबलम है, सरकार मदद नहीं देती है तो ठीक नहीं । गर्वनमेंट ने कहा है कि 100 परसेंट मदद देते हैं जिसमें 50 परसेंट फार मैटीरियल और 50 परसेंट फार लेबर । जो ओबजेक्टस लिखे हैं, अगर गांव वाले, पंचायत समिति, जिला परिषद् यह निर्णय लेती है कि इस गांव में यह काम होना चाहिये—सोशल फारेस्टरी लगनी चाहिये, जंगल लगने चाहियें, सड़क बननी चाहिये, स्कूल बनने चाहियें तो गर्वनमेंट ने कहा कि हम 100 दिन कम्पलसरी, मैनडैटरी, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, उम सबको काम देंगे । उसमें 50 परसेंट मैटीरियल कम्पोनेन्ट होगा और 50 परसेंट लेबर को पैसा दिया जायेगा ।

आप कोई योजना बनाते नहीं, दिल्ली की सड़कों पर बूमें और शाम को विज्ञान भवन में सिनेमा देखें तो इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ।

इस छठे फाइव ईअर प्लान में एम्पलायमेंट और अन-एम्पलायमेंट का जो चैप्टर है, उसमें गर्वनमेंट की सारी योजनाएं हैं । हमें विरोधी दलों से लड़ाई नहीं लड़नी है बल्कि विरोधी दलों को स्वीकार करना है, प्रबल विरोधी दल बनाना है, लेकिन लड़ाई गरीबी से लड़नी है । लेकिन

हमारे जो नेगी साहब हमसे लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। हम तो इसको करना चाहते हैं कि गरीबी को मिटाओ, बेकारी को मिटाओ। हमारी प्लान इसके बारे में बताती है, बेंचों के दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं। वह बताते हैं कि हम क्या काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि बैठे-बैठे 100 रुपये दे दो। आप ऐसी बात मत करो। हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी स्वाभिमानी होता है, हराम का रैसा लेना नहीं चाहता। वह मेहनत करके रैसा कमाना चाहता है। नेगी साहब कहते हैं कि मुफ्त में 100 रुपए दे दो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी मुफ्त की रोटी नहीं खाना चाहता।

यह हिन्दुस्तान के स्वभाव और उसकी पुरानी संस्कृति के खिलाफ हैं और आप जैसे सज्जन जो बिल्कुल नेगी हैं और विचारों में भी बिल्कुल साफ हैं वह यह कहें कि सौ रुपए दे दो मुफ्त, यह ठीक नहीं लगता। काम करवाओ, और रुपए दो। इतनी अच्छी हमारी योजनायें हैं, आप उन योजनाओं को पढ़ लें और अपने इस संकल्प को वापस कर लें यह समझें कर कि हमारे इस संकल्प का सरकार समर्थन करती है। सौ रुपए मुफ्त देने से उनकी आदत खराब होगी। इसलिए आप डिस्ट्रिक्टव वर्क मत कीजिए, कांस्ट्रक्टिव वर्क कीजिए। इतनी योजनायें बन चुकी हैं और उन योजनाओं के द्वारा सरकार करोड़ों रुपये देश के विवास और गरीबों को काम देने के लिए खर्च कर रही है और करना चाहती है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Chairman, I feel that this resolution is a very important one though I feel that it does not go deep into the whole problem.

One of my distinguished friends sitting opposite was telling that this problem of unemployment and something to do with freedom. I don't think so. Even if we go through the Congress Resolution which was adopted before independence we shall find that they suggested certain radical measures for tackling this problem of unemployment; and they did not emphasise on this point which our friends are doing now, that the growth of population is responsible for this. As a matter of fact, it is misleading to say that unemployment is due to growth of population, unemployment is mainly due to lack of industrialisation, due to lack of endeavour, on the part of government to have some institutional changes.

It was Malthus who propagated the most pessimistic theory that if the population increases the production would not increase in the same pace and there will be famine and all that. Modern science and technology has proved that he was wrong. Even in China where the population is increasing, they have been able to tackle this problem. I don't say that the problem has vanished there, but they do not have the same number of unemployed as we have in India.

One has to consult the Report of the United States to see the achievements that they have been able to accomplish. Even in our plan strategy it was said that along with development of industries, there should be radical changes in land relations. If I remember well and my memory serves me well and I believe it does, even during the time of Pandit Nehru, the Indian National Congress adopted the resolution on cooperative village management. India is the only country most probably in the world which is trying to achieve industrialization without attacking the existing land relations.

If you maintain feudal land relations, you cannot achieve industrialisation. It was never done in Japan, in US, in England or France or any other

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakrabarty]

country. The pre-condition of rapid industrialisation is radical land reforms—land to the tillers. Our problem of unemployment is not simply the educated unemployed. You find seasonal unemployment in the villages.

There is total unemployment in the villages and also lack of gainful employment in the villages. And until and unless there are drastic land reforms, the whole problem cannot be tackled.

I understand that in the 20-Point Programme there is one programme of land reform. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what practical steps have been taken by the different States, particularly the States run by the Hon. Minister's Party, to come to actualise the call given in your 20-Point Programme. The moment you do radical land reforms, if you can fight this danger of binami land, if you can wrest land from the people who do not till the land, to get the lion's share of the harvest, then at least you can solve partially the problem of unemployment in the villages.

Our strategy should not be mechanisation in agriculture. We should not blindly follow the Western method where the pressure of population on land is less. We should rather encourage the small farmers, even the small, marginal farmers as they have done in Japan to have small machines, even a small patch of land, to own it, and help Government in increasing production. Even our agricultural production has gone up due to the green revolution. But it has only touched a part of our cultivable land, particularly in Haryana, Punjab and Western U.P. and that also remains confined to the production of wheat. It has been found that so far as the rice production is concerned, we are lagging behind, and the per hectare production is less, and per hectare yield is less. So, I feel that the Government should address itself seriously and sincerely to the task of land reforms to tackle the problem of unemployment, and rural unemployment. Not only

that ; any student of economics knows it well, and I am sure, and pretty sure that the Hon. Minister knows it that development of capital *ipso facto* leads to curtailment of production and unemployment. Capital produced accrues out of rising prices, controlling production, and controlling prices.

In our country if certain large houses dominate our private sector economy laws of economy will definitely assert and there will be less employment and less production.

That is why, we demand nationalisation of monopoly houses not because that it is an article of faith, but just because it is an economic necessity. Otherwise you cannot handle the problem of unemployment.

Also, can you show me any country in the world where, if there is such a vast amount of foreign investment who are taking away profits from our country who have control over our resources and they disturb our Plan priorities ? If you allow the multinationals to part with their profits and their own interest which has directly contributed to the interests of our country. That is why, we believe and firmly believe that the foreign capital, the foreign investment should be nationalised and with these vast resources which will go in the hands of the Government, it will not be necessary to tax the common people. They will be able to help the poor farmers, the middle farmers, the rich peasants, the middle peasants, the poor peasants to give them economic help and they will be able to cultivate the land in a better manner. They will get the seeds, fertilisers and all the yield earned will come into the hands of the Government.

17.00 hrs.

I think that the problem of unemployment is not such that this cannot be solved. What is necessary is to change the policy which the Govern-

ment has been pursuing. And what is the result ? The result is disastrous. If we take the stock, after every plan we find that the backlog becomes higher and a new army of unemployed is coming. Now the number of registered unemployed has gone up to more than 2.5 crores. And there are millions of people who have not registered their names and they are either unemployed or partially employed or seasonally employed i.e. those who have not got gainful employment. But the Government is not touching the problem itself. That is why, I request the Government to address itself to the radical change in land relations, economic institutions and also fulfil the promises that are there in the Constitution. It is not necessary that we follow the Chinese model or the Soviet model. Let us follow our own model and that model should come out of our own requirement and that requirement is to fulfil the promises that are there in the Constitution itself and the promises you have given to the people in different resolutions of the Congress itself. I only ask you to fulfil the promises, to translate all these things into action and that will solve the problem of unemployment.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur) : I am very glad that I have been permitted to take part in the debate on the Resolution moved by my friend, Mr. T.S. Negi, about growing unemployment in the country and urges upon Government to take immediate steps to raise a land army of unemployed.

Most of the Members who participated in the debate have absolutely forgotten the last item which has been mentioned by Mr. Negi and that is that Government should pay an unemployment allowance of at least Rs. 100/- per month to all unemployed persons. During the time of elections in Tamil Nadu the present Chief Minister announced and promised to the people that if ADMK came to power, he would pay Rs. 50/- per month to all unemployed

graduates. Though he became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he failed to fulfil the promise. It is not that the whole responsibility lies on the Central Government. The State Governments are equally responsible. I suggest to the Hon. Labour Minister that if an unemployed graduate has not been provided a job even after two years of registering his name in the employment exchange, he may be given at least Rs. 75/- per month.

The State Governments should also come forward to pay at least Rs. 50 per month to the unemployed graduates and also to the unemployed youth.

I would also like to suggest that the Government should give Constitutional guarantee to provide job facilities to the educated youths and also to other jobless persons. While all other laws and legislations have been administering and controlling the citizens of our country, why has the Government not passed any legislation to provide job guarantee facilities ?

Our Prime Minister in her broadcast to the nation on the 15, January 1984 said that under the Revised 20-Point Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme has helped ten million families and generated employment of 1,240 million mandays.

She also announced on the last Independence Day, "Employment guarantee for the rural landless and self-employment for the educated young". But, Sir, under this scheme, employment guarantee for the rural landless is not properly provided in Tamil Nadu. Under the IRDP Scheme, particularly in Tamil Nadu, the AIADMK MLAs, volunteers Block Development Officers, Divisional Development Officers, engineers and overeers were all looting and swindling in the name of offering contract without actually doing the contract work. At some of the places proper estimate of work has not been made in Tamil Nadu but all of them joined together and took their share in

[**Shri T. Nagaratnam**]

their legitimate office because of the worst administration of MGR Government in Tamil Nadu. For instance I am forced to bring to the notice of the House as well as of the hon. Minister that one LME, after becomming Junior Engineer in the TWAD Board in my constituency has been misappropriating the Government money...*(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't mention these things here.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur) : I have not mentioned the name of the officer, Sir.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : He has every right to say about a State official *(Interruptions)*. The Govt. of India is contributing 50% of the project cost with regard to NREP/IRD/P/Self Employment and other programmes and therefore proper check and vigilance should be carried out to see that these programmes are implemented properly in States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : About a State official you cannot mention the things here...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : It is the Central Government's money...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You dilate on this Resolution.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : I have not mentioned the name, Sir. I have carefully said one of the officers in the TWAD Board in my constituency has misappropriated...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You raise this matter in your Assembly. You have your Members there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :

It is a question of utilising the Central fund. He is not making allegation against a particular person...

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : I have not mentioned the name of the person

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Supposing West Bengal officer's name is mentioned here, will you tolerate it...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.A. DOKAI SEBASTIAN : He has not mentioned any name....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why should a State Government official's name be dragged here ?...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, please let him speak, he can defend himself better.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : After finding that he has been misappropriating the amount, he has resigned from the job and again undertook the contract work, particularly in my constituency, cheating the officers and amassing wealth. Therefore, I draw the attention of this House that information on this matter may be called for from the Tamil Nadu Government.

According to the 1977-78 statistics, in Tamil Nadu the percentage of population below the povertyline in rural areas was 55.68 and in urban areas 44.79 per cent. If you take India as a whole, the number of people in the rural areas below the poverty line is 50.82 per cent. That shows that the condition in Tamil Nadu is worse. So, I want to point out that the ADMK ruled Government of Tamil Nadu has failed to provide gainful employment to

a large number of working population, to initiate any movement to lift more people above the poverty line.

During the period January, 1980 to June 1983, the number of educated unemployed persons, who have registered themselves with the employment exchanges has increased. The figures, which speak for themselves, are :

1980 Jan. to Dec.	1,96,696
1981 Jan. to Dec.	1,89,262
1982 Jan. to Dec.	2,13,203
1983 Jan. to June	1,70,342

In my home town there is an educated youth, who has registered his name with the employment exchange for the past 17 years. Yet, he has not been called for an interview. I would request the Labour Minister to call for information from the Tamil Nadu Government of the number of people who have registered themselves with the employment exchange for more than ten years and how many of them have been provided employment.

Coming to the development of forest land, most of the poor, down-trodden people, the Scheduled Caste and backward people have been occupying poramboke lands. To show statistics to the Central Government, the Tamil Nadu Government have evicted these poor and backward people from the poramboke lands and planted trees there so that these areas may be covered for plantations. I would appeal to the Government not to evict the poor people.

The Mover of the Resolution has referred to extensive land conservation programme. In Tamil Nadu this scheme has been buried. The ADMK Government has absolutely forgotten this scheme. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister is concentrating his attention in celebrating marriages of cinema actors and actresses in Karuvalayam temple and other places. As the Hon. Minister is

very well aware, when my party the DMK party, was in power, my beloved leader, Dr Karunanidhi, had undertaken extensive land conservation measures, which benefited the agriculturists. But, under the MGR Government, only actors and actresses were benefited in Tamil Nadu.

The Mover of the Resolution had referred to linking the major rivers of the country. I would request the Government to consider a major plan, and a very good plan too, which will emphasize national integration, the linking of Ganga with Cauvery.

If the perennial source of Ganga is linked with the Cauvery, not only will Tamil Nadu be fertile, but also the entire South India will be benefitted.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu promised to the people of the State that he will pay Rs. 50/- per month to the unemployed graduates. But he has not done so.

Considering all these I would urge upon the Labour Minister through you, Sir, to call for the reports about the Central Government allocations, which have been misappropriated and misused by the Tamil Nadu Government. Actually the Plan has been buried in Tamil Nadu.

I now conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We extended the time upto 5.20, but even now there are large number of speakers. Should I ask the Minister to intervene ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Kindly extend the time by another one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, the time is extended by one hour.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पट्टना) :
सभापति जी, कुछ कहने से पहले मैं डागा

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जी के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—“पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे” यानी उन्होंने उपदेश तो सबको बहुत दिया, लेकिन सरकार तो उन्हीं की है। सरकार को उन्होंने कोई उपदेश नहीं दिया। उन्हीं उपदेशों से कुछ निकल सकता था।

देश से बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में सदन में जिस गैर-सरकारी संकल्प पर विचार चल रहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए निम्न बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं :

1. सरकार के सारे कथित प्रयत्नों के बावजूद बेकारी तीव्र से तीव्रतर और तीव्रतम होती जा रही है। 36 वर्षों का नतीजा यही निकला है कि, आज सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या करीब सवा दो करोड़ की हो चुकी है जिनके नाम बेरोजगार कार्यालयों के दफ्तरों के रजिस्टरों में अंकित हैं। देहातों में बेरोजगारों की संख्या और भी अधिक है। अगर ठीक से सर्वे किया जाए तो देहाती और शहरी बेकारों की संख्या कम से कम सात-आठ करोड़ अवश्य होगी।

2. स्कूलों-कालेजों से प्रत्येक वर्ष लाखों नौजवान पढ़-लिखकर निकल रहे हैं। उनमें साधारण स्नातकों एवं पोस्ट-प्रेजुएटों के अतिरिक्त डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, शिक्षक, वैज्ञानिक सभी प्रकार के लोग हैं, परन्तु, दुख है कि उसमें से अधिकांश को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती और उन्हें भयंकर बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनके अभिभावकों को इससे भारी आघात पहुंचता है क्योंकि, वे भारी रकम खर्च कर अपने लड़के-लड़कियों को पढ़ाते हैं जिसका

नतीजा उनकी बेकारी में भोगना पड़ता है। जीवन से निराश होकर नौजवान या तो आत्म-हत्या कर लेते हैं या समाज विरोधी पलटन में वे शामिल हो जाते हैं।

3. सरकार ने बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम, एन०आर०इ० पी० प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने तथा अन्य जितनी भी योजनाएं तैयार की हैं और जिन पर अरबों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, उनका बड़े पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और शहरों तथा देहातों के नौजवानों को बहुत कम लाभ मिल रहा है। कागजों पर उनकी सफलता अवश्य दिखला दी जाती है, पर वास्तव में लोगों को लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। अगर इन कार्यक्रमों में विश्वास करने वाले दलों के साथ ईमानदारी और लगन के साथ लागू किया जाय तो बेकारी को एक हद तक कम किया जा सकता है। ऐसे तो पूँजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बेकारी को पूर्णतः समाप्त करना असम्भव है क्योंकि शायद ही कोई ऐसा पूँजीवादी देश है जहां बेकारों की संख्या लाखों और करोड़ों की नहीं है। बेकारी नहीं रहने का सौभाग्य केवल समाजवादी देशों को ही प्राप्त है क्योंकि वहां एक भी व्यक्ति न बेकार है, न वहां कोई भिखारी है। सोवियत संघ एवं अन्य सामाजवादी देशों के संविधान में सबों को काम करने का पूर्ण अधिकार प्राप्त है।

4. बेकारी दूर करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि देहातों में भूमि सुधार कानूनों को सख्ती के साथ लागू किया जाय और भूमि हृदबन्दी से अधिक जमीन को जमीदारों से लेकर भूमिहीनों एवं गरीब किसानों में बिना किसी शुल्क के बांट दिया

जाए ताकि करोड़ों लोगों को काम मिल सके और उनकी मेहनत से कृषि के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हो सके।

5. देहातों और शहरों में बड़े पैमाने पर लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों की स्थापनायें की जायें ताकि बेकारों को काम मिल सके। इस क्षेत्र में अभी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। नये लघु उद्योगों की बात तो दूर रही, पुराने हजारों लघु उद्योग कच्चे माल की कमी, उनके अधिक मूल्य और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप 4 लाख लघु उद्योग बन्द हो चुके हैं। केवल बिहार में 40 हजार लघु उद्योग बन्द हो चुके हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप कामों में लगे हुए लाखों लोग बेकार हो चुके हैं।

6. बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि से नौजवानों में भयंकर असन्तोष है। वे सर्वत्र मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमें काम दो या गद्दी छोड़ो। सभी दलों के नौजवान इस प्रकार की आवाज लगा रहे हैं। उनकी यह मांग है कि जब तक नौजवानों को सरकार कोई काम नहीं दिलवा देती उन्हें सहायता के रूप में कम से कम दो सौ रुपये मंहगाइं भत्ता दिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं संकल्प पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद देते हुए सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह बेरोजगारी दूर करने वाले कार्यक्रमों को ईमानदारी के साथ क्रियान्वित करे और इसे केवल शासक दल के हित में इस्तेमाल करने का प्रयास न करे।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Negi for having placed this Resolution and given this opportunity for offering our suggestions to the Government.

I am in agreement with Mr. Parulekar when he suggested that this is a problem in regard to which partisan or party-wise attitudes would not be helpful and the government of the day, the government of our Party, the governments of other parties also at the State level in some of the States, all of them, should take the trouble or should take the opportunity of convening a meeting, twice a year or at least once a year, of the leaders of different political parties and eminent social organisations which are interested in educational and employment activities to offer their suggestions and in the light of those suggestions let the Government formulate their own plans and programmes year by year, and then circulate those plans and programmes between all these participants and obtain their final criticisms and suggestions and finalise their own programme for the year and go ahead because this is a problem which is not going to be solved in one year or in five year or ten years or even 15 years.

17 24 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJ-PAI in the Chair).

I can understand if there were to be a dictatorship here in this country, like the communist dictatorship in Soviet Russia or in China. Something might be achieved in a short way. But then there is a danger of all the people being turned into an ant hill and what would happen to the ants, God alone knows. What exactly is happening in the manner in which they are carrying on this work in Soviet Russia and in China, in detail we really do not know the details. We only go by reports and impressions we form and then we go round. We have committed ourselves....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Recently our Speaker had been to GRD in a delegation. Not a single man he found unemployed. I was also with him.

PROF. N.G. RANGA ; That is why I said, an impression only. (Interruptions)

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

We could not possibly satisfy ourselves that we have studied their way of working in such detail and to our satisfaction, in order to be able to say to our country, we are going to recommend either the Chinese example or the Russian example. What is more-whether we like it or not, in this country we have committed ourselves to this mixed economy. We know the results also. We are battling with problems that public enterprises sector has thrown—from corruption to inefficiency, from obstruction—from labour-work to plan and work to rule, work to their satisfaction and so on. Therefore, that side does not hold out any hopes. Then there is highly organised capitalistic system in our country. That also has not given us satisfactory results. There is a vast un-organised sector in our country. That has been, whether we like it or not, achieving better results than the other two sectors, because that has contained the ever-growing larger number of unemployed people, rising generation of youths employed, in some kind of employment or other and with some modicum of maintenance. Now under these circumstances I welcome the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri Chakraborty in a realistic way. Let us have our own plan. We have been having it. Why is it that our plan has not achieved elimination of unemployment ? The western experience we are having except for very small countries with very small population like Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland. In all other countries there is unemployment. The highly affluent society of America, is suffering from unemployment to the tune of 10 to 20%. If they have not been able to eliminate it, it is no good our trying to find fault with this Government or the Janata Government of which fortunately we had experience for three years, so that we would be able to compare and contrast and the Communist Marxist Government in Bengal or any other Government anywhere. It is built into in our social

system that we cannot solve this problem in any better way than the Western people have done with their experiments more or less successfully, in many countries with socialistic organisation and in America with its affluent capitalistic system. Therefore, when we formulated our Constitution and we drafted our Directive Principles and expressed our hopes in regard to education, in regard to employment and so on, we were not realistic. We were over too optimistic. We achieved our freedom with the co-operation of our masses but even at that time only a small portion of the masses co-operated with us actively. Others were mostly passive and with that we achieved our freedom and so we thought we were soon going to achieve these things also. We have our experience now. In the light of these things let us think of what is it, that we can possibly do in the next five years, ten years or fifteen years.

I think, we must put our heads together.

Then, there are some suggestions made here. My friend from Maharashtra has made a very useful suggestion. And to enforce it, my friend from the Opposition has also drawn the attention of the Government as well as Parliament to the need to give emphasis on rural employment programme and rural additional employment programme. I would like to sound a note of caution. Years ago before we achieved our freedom, I think way back in 40s or something like that, there was the Sapru Committee on unemployment. They made some suggestion. We used to take the then Government to task that the government never tried to do anything. After we achieved our freedom, we have been trying our best to put through all these various schemes to which references have been made irrigation projects, rural employment schemes, rural educated employment scheme, food-for-work programme and various integrated schemes and all these things. All these have been thought

of because this Government and the interim government—the Janata Government—also were seized of this problem and this question. Every one of the Governments which has taken charge here has been really keen about meeting this challenge. But at the same time, our population is growing. To provide employment to more than 40 or 50% of the population in our country itself is the biggest possible achievement. Except in China, all the other countries' employed populations are not even half as much as ours. Yet, all these people have been provided employment. Our biggest trouble is we go on expanding the educational system resulting in educated unemployed people. My hon. friend, Shri Shastri has referred to the doctors, engineers and scientists. These people's number is increasing because we are making progress in our educational system. Then, the course of it is that we have not been able to go along the Gandhian lines. Mahatma Gandhi suggested that as we organised our elementary schools and high schools, we should see that every boy or girl goes to the school and gets employment-oriented education or craft-oriented education. But in order to do that, we have to spend 5 times as much as we are spending now. That is why, we are not able to make much progress. But the curse of it is, if a boy studies upto Third Form or completes elementary education, he does not want to go to manual work. Third Form boy also like to go for the post of Peon or *Sahayak*. We do not like the word "Peon" but *Sahayak* is also just as bad as Peon. I have known peasants owning 5 acres of land and having 4 or 5 children taking pride of the fact that one of their boys or girls is a *Sahayak*. Even in order to be able to get that job, they go through a lot of trouble including corruption or what you call bribing others and yielding to the demands made by those who are in-charge of giving any kind of job like that. Employment-Exchanges. This is the real trouble in our country.

You say 200 million people are on the unemployment register. Who are all

these people? They are all educated. Every educated man goes and put his signature there on the unemployment list and he wants to be provided with employment. Only yesterday and day before yesterday, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister were telling us that they were trying their best to keep down the expenses of administration. Where then would all these people would go? Would you get them all employment into the administration—civil administration, industrial administration or commercial administration? They all want the jobs. How are we to provide employment to all these people unless, of course, you are a communist government and therefore you tell the people that all these people will have to line up—either educated or not—and whatever employment is available they must be prepared to accept it and, therefore, first priority will be given to manual work? You cannot do it in a democracy like ours. That is our real difficulty. That is why, more so in this sphere than in any other sphere, Governments of whichever political party they may belong to, they should look at this problem as a national problem.

Then, you invite the cooperation of all the Opposition parties, not only the parties but also organisations like the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the N.S.S. and various other organisations which are non-political, which are predominantly social-oriented, and their cooperation and assistance and go ahead.

Why is it that "food for work" or "work for food" has failed? It is because we do not cooperate with each other and there was too much of corruption. Is there no corruption? Why find fault with the poor Prime Minister because she drew the attention of the nation that there is corruption in regard to administration all over the world? It is much more so here. It has become endemic. Traditionally and hereditarily, it has come down to us from Diwans to peons. This is a kind of disease, a cancer, that has afflicted our nation throughout the ages. Today, we are more con-

scious of it because more and more of us are educated. We simply do not like it, we hate it. At the same time, we are obliged to pay homage to it. This is what is happening.

The Members of Parliament, after they come over here, not when they are doing their best to get themselves elected —there is then corruption, knowingly or unknowingly; recorded or unrecorded—are above corruption. As Members of Parliament, we are above corruption and we can be above corruption. We need not have to bend before any Minister or Prime Minister or anybody for that matter in order to be able to carry on our duties. Otherwise, in regard to everybody else, there is the problem as to how to get over it. You cannot get over it unless the economy becomes universally employment-oriented and that employment has got to be from manual employment right to the civil service.

It is easy to make very many suggestions. My Hon. friend from our party has suggested one thing which was reinforced by the Hon. Member opposite that we should make it rural-oriented. I agree with him. I have been pleading for all these so many decades. In 1926, when I came back from Oxford after doing my researches, I made a survey of economic conditions in the Madras State. I deplored the conditions that were then prevailing. They continue to prevail even today. But the population has increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. The wonder of it is that my Hon. friend, Mr. Parulekar, was warning that the revolution will overtake us. It will overtake us; it should overtake us. But that revolution can be non-violent, Gandhian, provided we are prepared to agree and cooperate with each other, not in the manner in which we are behaving on this side of the nation in Punjab and Haryana.

In the rural areas, we can provide more or more employment for our own agricultural workers provided there is

real, genuine hundred per cent cooperation between all groups of people, all castes of people. That is not available today.

We wanted the Panchayati Raj. But unfortunately we have gone for it in the English manner—the majority rule—the minority being kept out with the result that most of those people are faction minded, much more than we are. Therefore, once a group gets into power, the other group non-cooperates and that way corruption has also got in. But if we go back again to the earlier Panchayat method whereby the Panchayat leadership is chosen by drawing lots from out of the panel of people who are elected, possibly this trouble can be overcome. We have to go to study this from the village level upwards.

It is not as if this country has not got carpenters, washermen, tailors, brick-layers, earth-diggers, leather workers and various other people by caste. We have so many without any caste also. A large number of people have come to add themselves to these various professions. In all these directions, we have got to think of providing them with improved tools and machines, and training also and there, banks come in the self-employment is there. Even today, millions and millions of people are self-employed in our country. Five to six times more workmen than before are able to find employment now in the self-employment sector. There are more workmen in the self-employment sector now than in the organised and in the semi-organised sector. It is the duty of the Governments at the Centre as well as in the States to come to the help of such self-employed workmen by providing them with better tools, better implements, machines, training in their use, credit and, more especially, the marketing facilities.

It is at the level of purchasing inputs and marketing that most of our educated people who take to these various activities are becoming frustrated. Marketing can be developed through the

good offices of the municipalities and the Cooperatives. If their products are given good marketing facilities, the people engaged in self-employment programmes would derive adequate satisfaction.

But, whenever we set up any good and helpful Cooperative organisation, unfortunately factions and corruption creeps in. No one can possibly provide complete solution. We have to take care to see that these Cooperatives do not fall a prey to corruption. How are we to do it ? This is a big problem to-day. A number of suggestions can be given to remove corruption from the lower to the higher level. But ultimately corruption can be removed only with the full cooperation of all the concerned people.

We have in our country millions and millions of educated unemployed people. These people are reluctant to take up any manual work. In order to infuse a spirit of enthusiasm for manual work in the minds of these young people, it is high time that all school-going boys and girls up to Seventh Form should be made to do some manual work. This is what Mahatma Gandhi has taught us. As the Prime Minister has said some time ago, we used to do scavenging work also. Our Prime Minister was also there in the Ashram along with all of us. We all did it. We should put a premium on the young boys and girls who do the manual work for a specific period. If our young people are made to do manual work from their tender age onwards, then by dint of their gaining experience, they become used to do manual work wherever and whenever necessary and that would be the right approach to solve the problem of unemployment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If the educated boys and girls go to do manual work, the professionals will be deprived of their work.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Of course, there is that problem. If the educated

people take to bricklaying and digging, what happens to the professional bricklayers ? This problem has got to be faced.

But I have to say that the employment resources are growing and more and more people are taking to self-employment. They do not look to the Government for each and everything. The people are becoming more and more self-dependant. Just look at the way the poor people construct their houses with bamboos, earth and so on in the villages. They are small huts, brick-based *jhompis*. But they construct their houses on their own. It is only the big people who construct big houses with cement that depend on the Government for help. Our peasants are not dependent upon the Government for building their houses. They are independent. The landless workers are not dependent on the Government.

Our homeless people are not depending upon Government. I am sure, my Hon. friends know through their own experience also that when the State Governments offer house-sites, our peasants and agricultural workers are overjoyed because they have got a small patch of land. Then where is housing, one might ask. They themselves build from the *jhompri* to the house. And when they built them, we do not take into consideration the total amount of national wealth that is being added. They contribute their own labour also. Your urban people do not contribute their manual labour; they all depend upon the manual labour from our villagers who drift to the cities and go on hovering by gutters and living like beasts. In the villages this industry is going on. In that way, life is growing, construction is going on which is not being censussed or reported counted. After all, how many educated people are there ? Ten million to compete with more than 150 million manual workers who are there. On the other hand, if these people's mind is manual-labour-oriented, then we can expect them to behave in a more humane manner to-

[Prof. N. G. Rang]

wards the manual workers than what they are doing now. The same boy who is the son of a kisan with four other boys looks down upon the four of them the moment he becomes a matriculate and gets a small job of, not even a clerk, something lower than that but a little higher than the 'Sishayak'. He looks down upon those people and make the other four people feel miserable. This is what is happening in our country. Therefore, we have got to get over this disease. One of the ways, I have suggested now. There are bound to be so many other ways also. So, let us put our heads together. This is a problem which is going to dog our steps for years, for decades. It is no good complaining against any government. I must give credit to this government. I have had experience of taking the Government to task when I was Leader of the Opposition here from that end. So, I have had that experience as well as I am having this experience now. I know what it is. This Government has come forward, fortunately for us, with these schemes and is devoting hundreds of crores of rupees to these schemes. It is taking the risk of saying, in an organized manner, we have failed to this extent, we have still got to go over so much of a distance which is being measured now. Their failure is also being measured. This opportunity we did not have when the British were there. This opportunity we did not have, so far as the rural people were concerned, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. I had been clamouring along with other Members also in this House. Now the name of one of my old friends, Shri Maha Vir Tyagi, comes to my mind. So many of us had been clamouring for rural orientation. At that time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was obliged, from a national point of view, to concentrate upon building our infrastructure—from the point of view of national security and industrial security also. Today we are achieving industrial self-reliance. Today we are able to stand on our own feet in spite of America's

challenge coming through our neighbours in regard to defence. There is national security, because of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done. Yet I used to take Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to task for his failure to pay sufficient attention to rural areas and rural problems. But this Government under Shrimati Indira Gandhi has begun to pay a special attention. Let us give all credit to her. Yesterday did she not say like yourself, and myself as a private citizen, that the banks are not prepared to give up thinking in terms of security? She has been suggesting from this platform, from Parliament, to the banks and bankers that without security they should try their best to advise credits to the self-employed people and to the others who are prepared to take risks with their lives in developing employment in various crafts. She was expressing her helplessness also, because she has no control over bankers and banking. My Communist friends have got some control, anyhow, over those employees who are working in the banks.

I am saying this because in spite of the fact that many of them go to them in the trade union, they are not prepared to accept their advice in being honest or hard-working.

I have not got up—let me tell you—to praise Indira Gandhi or this government. But it is my duty to state the truth by mentioning that this government is working on right lines, is trying its best to make various experiments and she is courageous enough to say that such and such experiments has failed and, therefore, we are going to try another experiment. There is no end to these experiments. I want the Government to pursue this line but try its best to win more and more co-operation from all the political parties and from all the social organisations which are progressive and which are self-employment oriented.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जेन) :
मानवीय सभापति महोदया, वह एक

महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिस पर हम यहाँ पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह बात वो हम सब लोग कहने हैं कि यह एक समस्या है जिसके लिए हल हमें ढूँढ़ना है। मेरी अपनी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस देश की इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या हो, इतना बड़ा क्षेत्रफल हो, उसके अपने कई स्रोत हों, वहाँ जन-शक्ति प्रगति का आधार न बन कर समस्या कैसे बन गई। जहाँ पर इस देश के अन्दर आजादी के बहन 33 करोड़ लोग थे और आज वह संख्या दुगनी हो गई। किन्तु हमने देखा है कि यह जो असमानता की ख़ई है....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Almost 72 crores.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : 36 वर्ष में 36 का हिसाब ठीक होगा। लगभग दुगने से ज्यादा हो गई, किन्तु एक बात मुझे समझ में नहीं आती कि यह मंहगाई और असमानता दुगनी होनी चाहिए थी वह दस गुनी कैसे हो गई। इसलिए इस सारी परिस्थिति में यह एक गंभीर मसला है। यह कोई राजनीतिक दलदल में फ़ंसने वाली बात नहीं है। हमें तो इसके ऊपर उठकर के सोचना होगा। हमको इस पर विचार करना होगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सारी योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं उसमें आधारभूत क्रियान्वयन जिस पर निर्भर है, वहीं हम कपजोर होते हैं। इसलिए योजनाएँ अच्छी होते हुए, नीतियाँ अच्छी होते हुए, उन योजनाओं का कारगर क्रियान्वयन न होने से मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। ऐसे ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर रोजगार देने के लिए आईआरडीपी०, एनआर०ई०पी०, आर० एल० ई० जौ० आदि कई योजनाएँ चलाई गईं। इसके बावजूद जो काम हम करना चाहते थे जो हमारे मन्सुबे

थे, उसको हम प्राप्त क्यों नहीं कर सके। यह प्रश्न है। इसलिए यह जो समस्या है, इसकी ओर हमें ध्यान देना हो।

आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी है। जो पढ़ता है वह बेरोजगार है, जो नहीं पढ़ता वह भी बेरोजगार है। जो काम करना चाहता है वह भी बेरोजगार है। उसको आप रोजगार नहीं दे सकते तो आखिर यह हमारी योग्यता, हमारी प्लानिंग में कहीं न कहीं खामी को इंगित करती है। कहीं न कहीं हमारी योजनाओं में कमी रह गई है जिसके कारण रोजगार चाहने वालों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता। वे भत्ता चाहते हैं, इसके माने यह नहीं है कि उनकी यह मांग है, वे तो रोजगार चाहते हैं।

आज हम देश में समानता की बात कहते हैं। सबको विकास के समान अवसर प्राप्त हों। लेकिन न तो प्रगति का अवसर मिला न काम का अवसर मिला। फिर आखिर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के बारे में कौन सोचेगा। आज इस बात पर रचनात्मक रूप से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। यह रचनात्मक विचार कौन करेगा, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है।

पांच योजनाएँ बनाने के बाद भी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ी है। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। 51 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे थे। अब वे बढ़ गए हैं। इसी प्रकार से शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोग जो छठी योजना के प्रारंभ में 37 लाख थे, 1984 के अंत तक 46 लाख तक बढ़ जाने का संकट हमारे सामने है। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि परिश्रम की तरफ डाइवर्ट करना

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

चाहिए। यह ठीक है। यह जो हमारी शिक्षा है, वह किसके काम आने वाली है, बेकारों की फौज बढ़ाने या इस देश को समृद्धि की ओर ले जाने वाली है। यह प्रश्न भी अभी हम तय नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिए यह निश्चित रूप से चिता का विषय है। एक स्कीम सफल नहीं हुई तो दूसरी स्कीम बना दी। इस प्रकार हम प्रयोग करते जा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में साल के बीज को इकट्ठा करने के लिए हजारों आदिवासियों को लगाया जाता था। उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी गई कि वहां लकड़ी बेचकर गुजारा चलाना चाहे तो नहीं कर सकता। हम जंगल में रहने वाले आदमी की शिक्षा की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। उसकी जो रोजी-रोटी की न्यूनतम मांग की है, उसको पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। इस पर सरकार विचार नहीं करेगी तो और कौन करेगा? सामाजिक संस्थाओं को भी सबका सहयोग लेकर इस दिशा में काम करना चाहिए। स्वरोजगार योजना में ढाई लाख लोगों को रोजगार देना था, उसका दस परसेंट भी हम पूरा नहीं कर पाए। इन सारी बातों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए यह कहा जा रहा है कि बिना प्रतिभूति के ऋण दे दिया जाना चाहिए। इस स्वरोजगार योजना में 25 हजार तक का कर्ज दिया जाता है। लेकिन, यह गलत लोगों के हाथ में चली गई है, जिसकी वजह से काफी मिस-यूज हो रहा है। इसको कौन चेक करेगा कि पैसे का सही सदुपयोग हो सके? मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब तक नीयत साफ नहीं होगी तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। योजना बना दीजिए लेकिन जब तक इम्प्लीमेंट करने की नीयत नहीं है

तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला। मैं राजस्थान के उदयपुर के बारे में आपको एक बात बताना चाहूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you continuing next Friday?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYIA: Yes, Madam. I will continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

17.59 hrs.

MOTION RE : CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE BY A PERSON IN VISITORS' GALLERY

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to make an announcement.

As the House is aware, at about 12.13 hours, to-day, a visitor calling himself Ram Saran Dass son of Lala Ram tried to shout some slogan from Bhagat the Visitors' Gallery. The Watch and Ward Officer took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement, but has not expressed any regret for his action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, I want to move the following motion. I beg to move:

"The House resolves that the person calling himself Ram Saran Dass son of Lala Bhagat Ram who tried to shout some slogan at about 12.13 hours today from the Visitors' Gallery and whom the Watch and

Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

The House further resolves that the said Ram Saran Dass son of Lala Bhagat Ram be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Thursday, the 8th March, 1984, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.”

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :
मेरे ख्याल में यह बहुत ज्यादा है 8 मार्च
तक ! I think one day will be enough.

شروعہ الرشید کامل (کریمی)
گرے خیال میں یہ نہت زیادہ
نے ۸ مارچ تک -

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : It is not possible because the person has not expressed regret. Under the present political conditions it is necessary that he must be given this imprisonment. It is not fair for the Hon. Member to support in this way.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : हाउस को
कानफीडेंस में लीजिए । I am not supporting
but one must know what slogan did
he raise.

شہری عبید الرحمنیہ کا بیلی (و کرنسی) نامہ (سر) کو کانسٹیٹیشن میں لے چکی

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : You must have heard what slogan he raised. You are trying to support a wrong person.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing any discussion. The question is :

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Ram Saran Dass son of Lala Bhagat Ram who tried to shout some slogan at about 12.13 hours today from the Visitors' Gallery and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

This house further resolves that the said Ram Saran Dass son of Lala Bhagat Ram be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Thursday, the 8th March, 1984, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

The Motion was adopted.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the clock on Saturday,
March 3, 1984/Phalguna 13,
1905 (Saka)*