

Seventh Series, Vol. XL No. 19

Friday, August 19, 1983

Sravana 28, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XL, contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Volume XL, 12th Session, 1983/1905 (Saka)

No. 19, Friday, August 19, 1983/Sravana 28, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.02 hrs.

Friday, August 19, 1983 / Sravana 28, 1905
(Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Sunkan Achalu, who was a Member of Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Nalgonda constituency of the then Hyderabad State.

An agriculturist, Shri Achalu had special interest in social work and public service.

He was associated with Scheduled Castes Federation, Nalgonda and Hyderabad for a number of years.

Shri Achalu passed away at Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh) on 9th August 1983, at the age of 59 years.

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

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

Construction of Yatri Niwas at Puri

*370. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Puri in Orissa;
- (b) if so, the cost estimated for the construction of such Yatri Niwas; and
- (c) the details of the programme taken up by Government to provide accommodation to large numbers of tourists coming to Puri ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The current Five Year Plan of ITDC does not envisage any proposal for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Puri.

(c) The ITDC has decided to set up a 50 roomed 3-star hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation. In addition, the Bharatiya Avas Vikas Samiti is planning to put up a dharamashala, with funds of their own supplemented by financial assistance from the Central and State Governments.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Puri the abode of Lord Jagannath, is famous as a place of religious importance, and also as a place of tourist attraction. The reason is well known, viz. its religious importance, and the architectural and sculptural value of the temple, and a very beautiful sea beach. Puri is included in the Triangle. Hence the flow of tourists is very high. Mostly middle class tourists are coming in a large number to Puri. Of course, the Minister has replied that Bharatiya Avas Vikas Samiti is going to construct a *dharmasala*; but that also is very inadequate for the middle class tourists. May I know from the Hon. Minister : what is the plan of the Government of India to cater to the needs of the middle class tourists ? Does Government of India propose to construct a middle class hotel for such tourists in a place like Puri ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : It has already been mentioned that a 3-Star hotel is being constructed at Puri. Three-Star hotels normally cater for middle class tourists. They are not for high-spending tourists. Besides, I would also like to mention that at present, at Puri, a capacity of 977 beds is available for the various categories of tourists.

There appears to be no shortage. Of course, in due course, there are further plans to provide additional accommodation for tourists. One of the private sector chains has already taken over 25 acres of land a little outside Puri where they propose to provide about 40 cottages for tourists who would be visiting Puri on various occasions. I quite appreciate and understand the importance of this place. I also know that in 1981 about 6.48 lakh tourists visited Puri; in 1982, 11.65 lakh tourists visited this place. So, there is no shortage of accommodation in Puri; and the requirements of various categories of tourists are met adequately.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Some time back, the Hon. Minister had laid the foundation stone of the joint sector hotel project in the Raj Bhavan premises at

Puri. What steps have been taken to expedite the project ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a railway hotel also.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I am really grateful to Prof. Madhu Dandavate for reminding me that there is a railway hotel also. Of course, the accommodation of the railway hotel is also included in 770 bed capacity which I mentioned. As the Hon. lady Member has asked about expediting the joint sector venture hotel, I assure her that every possible step is being taken and we want to see that this hotel is constructed within one year's time if nothing unusual happens during the period.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH : The question is asked regarding yatri niwas. I am under the impression that yatri niwas is a concept which is different to that of a three star hotel. Is there a plan to make a yatri niwas at Puri or not ? You have answered to say that it is a three-star hotel. But I think the two concepts are different. The concept of a yatri niwas is supposed to be the one where people with low income group could perhaps make use of it.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : In the reply given, it was mentioned that "the current five year plan of ITDC does not envisage any proposal for the construction of a yatri niwas at Puri.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Hon. member has asked a question about the yatri niwas which the Hon. Minister has not replied properly. In the 6th Five Year Plan, he is denying it. You told that the Orissa people should not have the monopoly. Based on this, the occupancy ratio in 977 beds at Puri is always more than 80 per cent. The yatri niwas which was constructed in Delhi behind my house is not occupied by the middle class people or Indian origin people or the low income group people of India; it is always occupied by the foreigners. Will the Minister lay down certain criteria for reservation in the yatri niwas in Delhi and at the same time

consider the construction of a yatri niwas at Puri ? The occupancy ratio, throughout the year is more than 80 per cent. If there is no money in the 6th Five Year Plan, will he give special attention to this aspect and cut some budget from other five-star hotel or eight-star hotel and spend that money for this yatri niwas specially for Indian tourists only ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have always mentioned in this House that the tourism in this country is not all five-star culture. We have the lower category of accommodation more than five-star hotel.

As regards the construction of the Yatri Niwas at Puri, I am sorry, it will not be possible to say anything because we are making an experiment with the pilot project in Delhi and unless we are sure about the success of that pilot project we will not be able to extend it further.

It is not possible for us to make any reservation for any particular class or particular type of people there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to know from the Hon. Minister the number of foreign tourists who come to Puri and the action taken by the Government to accommodate these foreign tourists at Puri, since the development of the surroundings of Puri, like construction of Marine Drive etc., are being taken upon by the State Government and are being completed. So, it will naturally attract more foreign tourists there. So, may I know what action the Government is going to take to accommodate those foreign tourists who are going to visit Puri and thus more foreign exchange can be earned? What is the programme of the Government to accommodate them ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : In the first instance, I would like to mention that we maintain the statistics of foreign tourists on an all India basis. It is not possible for us to keep those statistics on State-wise basis. But, however, some rough idea we have got that about ten to fifteen thousand foreign tourists do visit Puri during one year. As I have already mentioned,

there is a Railway Hotel and there are other hotels also of various categories. Besides, there is a private chain which is going to construct forty cottages for foreign tourists, which will provide additional accommodation for foreign tourists.

Complaint Cell in Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether Government have set up any complaint cell for registering cases of refusal of bonafide loan facilities including insisting of collateral security by nationalised banks ;

(b) whether Government have extended facilities for the small marginal farmers particularly in rural area of Orissa where drought situation is prevailing and financial position of farmers is not sound ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the directions issued by Central Government to the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks for grant of loans to farmers as well as grant of loans for setting up of small scale industries ?

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

Statement

Recently the Government have decided to set up District Level Sub-Groups which will oversee the grievances of the borrowers and seek redress of such grievances to the extent possible. The Sub-Group shall consist of Lead District Officer, District Planning Officer, Lead Bank Officer and one or two representatives of farmers cooperatives, dairy farmers' cooperatives, small industries' association, associations of the cooperatives of artisans and craftsmen etc. along with one or two non-officials to be nominated by the State Government.

For 1983-84 the Government have initiated a special programme for assisting small and marginal farmers. For this an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block has been visualised. The programme is also applicable to the rural areas of Orissa.

Guidelines issued by the Central Government to all public sector banks for action whenever and wherever natural calamities occur include (1) vesting adequate discretionary powers with branch managers (2) identification of beneficiaries affected by natural calamities (3) providing assistance including finance for protecting and rejuvenating standing crops (4) repairs and protection of live stock sheds, grain and fodder storage structures and operations to repair pumpsets, motors, engines and other necessary implements (5) extension of finance for production/raising of crops term loans for purchase of milch animals (7) conversion of existing crop loans into term loans repayable over a reasonable period. Regarding small scale industries the guidelines include (1) provisions of term loan for repairs to and renovation of factory buildings/sheds and machinery as also for replacement of damaged parts (2) provision of additional working capital finance for purchase of raw materials and stores where part/all of the raw material stocks in process-and finish goods have been lost or damaged (3) placing the irregular part in the existing working capital advances on term loans basis to be repaid from future surplus (4) rephasing of instalments due on medium term loans granted to the units (5) waiver of application of penal interest (6) deferring of interest collection.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for his reply that a special programme has been initiated by the Government during this year with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs for each block. And again, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that the IRD programme is there in each block since the last three years, and whether targets fixed for these blocks during the last three years have been achieved fully. May I know from the Hon. Minister what are the targets fixed and whether the targets have been achiev-

ved, if not what advance action has been taken by the Government to remove the bottlenecks.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

The target fixed for the IRD Programme is Rs. 600 crores per year. This amount is being made available from banks and also the cooperative banks. In the year 1980-81 the amount made available from the banks and other cooperative sector institutions for this programme was Rs. 236.62 crores. In 1981-82 we have been able to give Rs. 484.62 crores and in 1982-83 we have been able to give about Rs. 700 crores for this programme. The scheme, which has been particularly referred to in the question, is supplemental to the IRD programme. In addition, we have provided Rs. 250 crores for this scheme. This has to come from the State Governments and also the Central Government on a fifty-fifty basis. That is the budgetary allocation.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears from Press reports that the Government have issued instructions to the Nationalised Banks not to insist on securities upto Rs. 5,000/- May know from the Hon. Minister whether these guidelines are being implemented, if not to what extent. And further according to the IRD Programme we have to advance up to Rs. 10,000/- What is the procedure that is being adopted to advance more than Rs. 5,000/- to those who have not got any security or any landed property?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The security norm has been relaxed. Now, upto Rs. 5000/- no security is required. The only security is the asset created out required of the loan received from the bank. Upto Rs. 1000/- demand promissory note is sufficient. Even the Finance Minister has made it clear in the regional consultative committee meetings and also on the floor of the House that if there is any violation it will not be tolerated and proper action will be taken. If there is any specific instance, that could be brought to the notice of the Government so that proper action can be taken.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Due to restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank,

loans are not given against gold ornaments. This has created a very serious situation. Due to this in every area, particularly in Kerala,

There is mushroom growth of private financial agencies. In Kerala, they are called "blade" companies. They offer 30 to 50 per cent interest for investment and charge 100 to 200% interest for loans. So, in this way, on paper these companies are cutting the throats of the borrowers. This has created lot of problems for the people. Will the Hon. Minister see that loans are given by pledging the gold ornaments and that some steps will be taken to curb the activities of the private financial agencies which are coming up like mushrooms?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The loans from the banks could be given only for productive and viable schemes. As I said, upto Rs. 5000/- no security is required. So far as pledging of gold is concerned, upto Rs. 5000/- it is not necessary at all and no Bank Manager can insist on that.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It has been brought to our notice that due to the non-cooperation of scheduled banks in backward areas, the target of IRD Programme is not being ancheived. The target of the Government was to raise 600 families per block above the poverty line. Is the Government going to fulfill the backlog in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : In regard to the target in financial terms, my colleague has given the picture. Even in terms of physical number in 1982-83 the target was 30 lakhs beneficiaries, but actually it has been 34.45 lakhs. It is true that in first two years of the Plan the programme did not pick up because of the fact that the institutional arrangement which ought to be provided at the grassroot level, was not there. The State Governments took some time to provide the institutional support. We shall have to keep in mind that in a block 600 families are to be identified. It is a big job. Simply one Bank

Manager or two or three of his staff cannot do it. Normally, viable projects and programmes should be readily available at the cell.

For that the concept of District Rural Development Agencies ought to be created. All these things took some time. Now the latest report that we are getting is that the scheme is picking up. In regard to make up the backlog and to move forward so far as this scheme is concerned, we will do our best and resources would not be the constraint for implementing the IRDB programme.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्हें इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि बैंक से कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता फिर भी कर्ज वसूलने का नोटिस जारी कर दिया जाता है। क्या इस संबंध में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री योगेन्द्र भा जी ने आपको कोई शिकायत पत्र भेजा है? अगर भेजा है तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और इस सिलसिले में आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ताकि इस तरह की धोखाधड़ी आगे बढ़ की जा सके।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have received complaints from different quarters regarding the non-implementation of IRDP programmes and some malpractices adopted by them. That is why the Hon. Finance Minister sent a letter on 3rd August 1983, requesting the State Governments to set up advisory committees at the block level consisting of representatives of the people, non-officials, MLAs, BDO, Branch Officer of the concerned bank etc. Those people will be monitoring the implementation of the programme. So far as the complaint of the Hon. Member is concerned, if a separate notice is given, I will look into it and take appropriate action.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would seek the co-operation of the Hon. Member, whose party has a tremendous

influence over the bank employees, to appeal to the employees to be a little motivated and respond to the need of the hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can extend unconditional co-operation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let the Hon. Minister start with his own party.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : In spite of the many pronouncements of the Finance Minister to help the small-scale sector, the fact is that the marginal, small and medium farmers are suffering a lot because of the unsympathetic attitude sometimes adopted by the local manager and also because of the tendency of corruption coming up among the bank employees. In the light of this, may I know whether the target fixed for advance to the small-scale and cottage industry sector has been fulfilled by the banks and, if not, what steps the Government are taking in this direction ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I presume the Hon. Member is referring to the priority sector. We have been able to reach the target in the priority sector. Before nationalisation, banks were able to give to the priority sector Rs. 441 crores. Today we are giving them Rs. 11,300 crores. By March 1985 we will reach our target of 40 per cent of the total advance being to the priority sector. Further, apart from IRDP and DRI scheme, for small farmers and marginal farmers we have introduced the new scheme. Under this new scheme also so far as the rural sector is concerned, we are going to help the small farmers and marginal farmers and we are going to reach the target and it is our commitment to the people of this country and this commitment is given through this House.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जो प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है उसके लिए पैसा भी एलाट कर दिया गया है। इस सारे पैसे का वितरण किस प्रकार हो,

एजंसी उसके कार्यान्वयन की क्या होगी, इसकी योजना वर्भी सरकार के पास नहीं है। आपने कहा है कि उनके पास केवल एक बैंक मैनेजर होता है जो काम को पूरा नहीं कर पाता है। उसके बाबजूद मैं पूछता हूँ कि लोगों को बैंकों से ऋण आसानी से मिल सके, उनके वितरण में ब्रष्टाचार कम हो, सोगों को सुविधा से ऋण प्राप्त हो सके, इसके लिए बापने जिला समूहों का गठन करने की जो बात कही है उन समूहों का गठन कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा तथा उनके अधिकार क्यों होंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, the Hon. Member has not understood. I mentioned the word 'DRDA' which is a permanent institution. The District Rural Development Agency is the institution entrusted with the work of identification. Definitely at the district level it cannot be done. The Block Development Officers with the cooperation of the panchayats or at the appropriate level are doing it. Therefore, what I wanted to point out is that with the establishment of the institution and coordination at various levels, it took some time. That is why, at the initial stage the programme did not pick up, but in 1982-83, both in financial terms and in physical number we have not only reached the target, but we have surpassed the target a little. I gave the figure—30 lakhs was the target and 34.45 lakhs was the achievement.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Sir, I congratulate the Government for setting up district level sub-group which will help the small and marginal farmers for getting loans from the banks.

As regards the DRDA programme, the beneficiaries could not get proper help from the banks and the proper identification of small and marginal farmers is not done. The block level officers are all taking for granted the identification of beneficiaries done by the DRDA Director. But the Director of DRDA is not taking interest in the selection of beneficiaries. So, how

can the beneficiaries take advantage of the loans ? The Blocks have enormous work. They should not be entrusted with the DRDA programme. The Director, DRDA, should take all care of the beneficiaries. May I know the reaction of the Government to this ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, there is a little confusion. I would like to clarify on this.

So far as the IRDP is concerned, the concept is that the weakest of the weak will be identified. Therefore, in each block 600 families are to be identified. The total number of families to be identified in a year is 600. So far as the small and marginal farmers are concerned, they may come within the category of the weakest of the weak. Therefore, a situation actually cropped up that so far as the relatively affluent farmers are concerned, they can be taken care of by the normal commercial banks. So far as the weakest of the weak are concerned, they can be taken care of by the IRD Programme gradually, at the rate of 600 families per Block per year. But the small and marginal farmers scheme which was prevailing was abandoned. That is why, in the current year's budget we have introduced the scheme of Rs. 250 crores - Rs. 125 crores are to come from the Government of India and an equal amount is to come from the State Governments which will be earmarked for the small and marginal farmers' programme.

In regard to agency I do agree with the Hon. Member that agencies at the block level, at the sub-divisional level or taluka level or at the district level are to be strengthened not only to identify the beneficiaries and ensure disbursement of funds, but also to see that the schemes are implemented properly and the persons actually come above the poverty line.

Repayment of Loans Advanced by Banks under IRD Programme

*372. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has expressed unhappiness over the present position of repayment of loans advanced by banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme;
- (b) whether the banks have expressed their anxiety that unless the repayment position improves, their liberal approach of not asking for security may have to be changed; and
- (c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the position so that the progress now being made in the IRDP do not get set back ?

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

Statement

The data reporting system does not separately yield information relating to repayment of loans advanced by banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, the Government and the RBI and the banks are concerned over the low recovery position of the banks dues. According to available information recovery position of Scheduled Commercial Banks viz-a-viz direct agricultural advances which includes IRDP advances is as under :—

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Year	Total Demand	Amount recovered	Percentage of recovery to demand
June, 1979	1008	535	53.1
June, 1980	1265	660	52.1
June, 1981	1544	817	52.9

Government is taking all possible steps to ensure adequate availability of credit specially for anti-poverty programme like the IRDP. However, it is equally important that repayment of bank dues be ensured, so that funds available for lending can be effectively recycled and made available to more and more beneficiaries year after year. The health of the national economy in general and banking sector in particular is dependent on the recycling of funds. Government has been in touch with RBI, the banks and the States to ensure that all legal steps are taken to improve the recovery position, specially by taking stern action against the wilful defaulters. The objective has been to insist on recovery of bank dues without affecting continuing flow of credit to the weaker sections.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is in a way in continuation of the previous question because it is concerned with IRDP.

In reply the Hon. Minister has stated that the Government and the RBI are concerned with the low recovery of the loans. This is the starting point to screw down the advances under IRDP. This is what I feel. The figures which have been given are percentagewise 52.53% recovery and the quantum is 1544, that is the highest in June, 1981. These two put together i.e. it is not only IRDP, it is direct agricultural advances which includes IRDP advances also. If bifurcation is made between the two, the IRDP portion recovery may go a little higher. But then the quantum will be so negligible and small that the Government of India need not worry that much for

recovery as much as for the biggest chunk of the public finances cornered by eleven higher families in this country. What I honestly feel is that the Government of India and the RBI should not grude non-recovery or low recovery. I do not say that the recovery portion should be neglected, but stringent measures which are envisaged need not be taken because it is not advances towards the affluent people, it is an anti-poverty programme. Naturally they should be a little bit lenient and will the Hon. Minister assure that on no account this IRDP programme will be diluted ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I am sorry I cannot agree with the idea propounded by the Hon. Member. Even IRDP is not a charity, it is anti-poverty programme. Resources are to be created. So far as the figure of June 1981 is concerned, definitely I do agree with that part of his contention that it does not reflect huge amount particularly connected with IRDP programme. I myself admitted that IRDP programme picked up a little later. About the concept of non-recovery, if we dilute our efforts in that direction a day will come when banks will be totally dried up and we cannot accept that position. So, there is no question of letting down the programme. As I have already made it quite clear in reply to earlier question that the resources will not be constrained to implement programme of IRDP vigorously, but at the same time we cannot encourage the idea that there should not be due emphasis on process of recovery.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I entirely agree with the Hon. Minister that there need not be

any dilution so far as recovery is concerned because it is not charity. But nonetheless there is a shade of difference between the advances made to the affluent society and this anti poverty programme advances. On that account definitely in Tamilnadu some type of meetings etc have taken place and they try to see that re-cycling of such finances is done by recovery. You can convince the population and try to collect the dues which are there because in the villages and at block levels when it goes to the recovery question much depends upon the monsoons and whenever there is famine, naturally this IRDP recovery or any other recovery, they become nill.

Therefore, my request to the Hon. Minister as he suggested is that definitely the recovery portion should be strengthened but none-the-less it should be lenient. Will he agree to this and see that he makes a shade of difference between the recovery of affluent society loans and IRDP loans ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Definitely, there is a difference. But the Hon. Member has failed to catch the point. Unfortunately, it is the situation, whatever be the state of affairs, even if it be a drought or flood or any natural-calamity, it is not the private money lenders' money that is being frozen—those who borrow from the private money lenders, being flood victims or drought victims, are in a position to return the money because the private money lenders do not spare them—but it is only the institutional finance either of the banks or cooperatives that becomes the worst-affected and gets frozen. We cannot accept that position.

I even tried to impress upon the Tamil Nadu Government about it. The Hon. Member will find that it is almost an amount Rs. 52 or Rs. 53 out of Rs. 100 which has not been recovered. We cannot accept that position. If out of every Rs. 100, Rs. 52 or Rs. 53 remain un-recovered, where will the money come from to plough it back and to cater to the needs of others ? We can appreciate re-phasing or re-scheduling of loans. But I am sorry to say that the demand immediately comes from the members, the representatives of people, to declare moratorium, wipe out bad debts or write them off.

This is the psychology we are creating in the country as a result of which it would be extremely difficult to meet the demand of the people for institutional finance.

SHRI K. MAAATHEVAR : Tamil Nadu is facing a very serious drought for the last two years. Is the Hon. Minister has correctly put it, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Rs. 52 or Rs. 53 out of Rs. 100 have remained un-recovered and could not be paid by the farmers. The Tamil Nadu Government in the past also had given a promise to the people of Tamil Nadu that they would write off all the long-term loans which could not be recovered from small and marginal farmers. That is the reason why so many people could not repay. Now, the Central Government and the banks are taking serious steps to recover all these loans. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government has got any policy or plan to write off all the loans for the farmers holding below 5 acres of land, as promised by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the past. Is there any plan to write off all the loans because they are also sailing in the same boat. I want to know whether the Central Government has decided to write off all the loans, as requested by the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : As I mentioned, we have no desire to write off the loans.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It may not be possible for the Government, this Government or the Tamil Nadu Government or any State Government, to write off loans from year to year. But whenever there is any natural calamity for one year or at the most two years, it should be possible for the farmers to get the loans re-scheduled so that during those two years they need not have to repay, but thereafter they would be expected to repay provided they get a good crop. Have the Government taken note of the suggestion being made from several quarters that there should not be a penalization of interest and, if possible, there may be a moratorium so far as interest is concerned ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do agree with Prof. Ranga that whenever there

is a situation over which the individual borrowers, cultivators or farmers, have no control when the crops are damaged due to any natural calamity, definitely, in respect of those cases, we have to re-schedule or re-phase the loans and even provide concessions of interest.

There is no question of charging penal interest rate. All these points are taken note of. But I would like to emphasise that we should not create the kind of hope and expectation in the minds of the people that the moment something happens that Government would come and wipe off and write off. Let us talk of rephasing. Let us talk of providing concession and create a situation in which they would be in a position to pay it, if not today, at least tomorrow or day after tomorrow. That is the atmosphere to be created.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I am not called.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not yet called you. I will call according to priority. You have to cooperate with the Chair. You will be called.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Recently I saw the way the IRDP is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh.

The Scheduled Castes people are given 50% subsidy on the loan or the principal. In Lakhimpur-Kheri of Gonda district, they take Rs. 1000 - of which Rs. 500/- is subsidy. What is happening is the Government or the Police official catches hold of a Scheduled Caste man and tells him "Here are Rs. 100/-. Sign on the dotted line" He gets Rs., 100 then the official pockets Rs. 100/-.

I have written to the Minister about this matter. But he has not replied. May be the post is ineffective.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, therefore, whether there is any concrete mechanism to ensure that the loans meant for this programme actually reach the people for whom it is slated.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In reply to earlier question, I mentioned that this is the problem. We sometimes get such type of complaints actually. That is why it should be properly identified. Identification is the first step. At various Administrative levels, mainly the State Governments will have to come forward. It is not possible for us to do everything. Sometimes this type of operation may take place. But I do not think that this is the general problem.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In the whole of Uttar Pradesh, it is a common malpractice.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not agree with this type of generalisation. This type of sweeping generalisation is not acceptable. But even when the Hon. Member referred to it, I do give credence to it and I do feel that some such cases might have come to his notice. In order to rectify such cases, apart from the existing arrangement as my colleague has already referred, I have written to the Chief Minister of each and every State to associate the representatives of the public who can oversee the work at the block level itself which is the pivotal point in this case so that they can also detect.

Such type of cases. It is not possible to control 39-40,000 branches spread all over 5,000 blocks, from one place or from one point. This is a job which has to be done at the decentralised level. Panchayats, local representatives and social workers are to be involved so that the programme will be implemented smoothly. I have suggested the Committees. If the Chief Ministers appoint those Committees at the block level, the Committees can oversee and rectify the type of distortion which the Hon. Member referred to.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, जिस प्रकार मत्री महोदय को रिक्वे-

बैंक का क्रृष्ण वसूल करने की फिक्र है, उसी प्रकार आपको लोनिंग करने में धोरण को बदलने पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। बीस सूत्री कायंक्रम को हम सफल बनाना चाहते हैं, उसी के साथ अर्बन बैंक, जो जिलों और देहातों में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए क्या आपने कुछ नए आदेश दिए हैं या कोई नया प्रोग्राम बनाया है या नहीं? मैं आपको रिजर्व बैंक की लोनिंग के बारे में जो धोरण है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहती हूं। मैं भी एक महिला अर्बन बैंक की अध्यक्षा हूं हमारे प०जवाहर लाल नेहरू चाहते थे कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट गरीब जनता और अपेक्षित-दलितों के बीच होना चाहिये, जिन रिजर्व बैंक की नीति उस के विपरीत है। रिजर्व बैंक की नीति और हमारे आधिक परिवर्तन की नीति में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक की जो जमानत की पालिमी है या कोआपरेटिव बैंक को चलाने का जो क्राइटेरिया है, उस पर कोई निर्वन्ध होना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूं कि आप उन की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : One point I would like to clarify is this. Sometimes this type of complaints, we get. Generally when these policies are worked out, it is not that the Reserve Bank does it in isolation; the Reserve Bank consults the Government of India and the whole thing is placed within the framework of the branch expansion and expanding the coverage by various types of financial institutions, commercial banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks. One of the aspects we shall have to take into account is that too much of concentration of these banks and institutions does not take place. About the particular problem which the Hon. Lady Member has referred to—and she also wrote to me—I am looking into it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Whatever

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has said about U.P. is correct. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Mr. Bhogendra Jha also should be given a chance to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have noted the names. I am calling one by one...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He should also be given a chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not the way. I will go to the next Question. Then you will see. I have already said that I have noted the names and I am calling one by one. Do not dictate to me. Your colleague is putting a question. Let him put his question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Is the Hon. Minister aware that one of the highest placed officials of the Union of India has already conducted an insurvey which says that more than 50 per cent of such money sanctioned for the weakest of the weak does not reach that population for which it is meant and if so, will the Minister assure the House that remedial measures will be taken to see to it that this money reaches the people for whom it is meant?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHEJEE : So far as the study by one of the highest placed officials which the Hon. Member referred to is concerned, I have not come across any such study. I have already, in reply to a supplementary, said that some cases of this type of misuse have come to my notice and in order to prevent that, apart from the existing institutions and arrangements I have thought of involving the people's representatives at the lowest level to oversee all these things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shr. Bhogendra Jha : Congratulations to you. I have conceded your demand as a trade unionist.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, in the statement that the Minister has made he has told about the recovery of the amount. But, what part of this recovery is the subsidy money given by the Government and what part is actually from the debtors.

(b) We have pointed out at least three dozen specific cases roughly from one district of Madhubani where loans were never advanced to the poor harijan debtors but notices for the instalment payments were made along with the interest to the debtors who are the poor harijans. What action has been taken against the officers who should account for these instalments.

(c) It is one thing that the debtors receive the money. But, I want to know whether, throughout the country, that money was utilised for the purpose for which it is meant. I want to know whether the Minister can ensure this at least in a few districts so that the wealth of the area grows through the productive endeavours and it is not spent for consumption and other things.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as the first part of his question is concerned, in the main statement, it has been pointed out that it is not possible to segregate these things from the IRDP. Therefore, so far as the subsidy scheme is concerned, it a part of that programme. If I cannot segregate the advances made under the IRDP, I cannot segregate the recovery made on the subsidies. Simply it is not possible.

His second point is in regard to the complaints. I have also received some complaints from the Hon. Member himself. I have already directed the Department to look into these. If the complaints are substantiated, then definitely, action will be taken. But, there is a procedure. Even, as a Minister, I cannot over step it. And, if I over step the procedure, you yourself will catch hold of me. Some times complaints come from the M.Ps. I can follow the same rigmarole procedure. I am sorry for repeating it. Today my control over the

banks is a little less than that of the Unions. Even the officers, at their level, cannot transfer a simple casual worker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister himself says that he has a little less control than the trade unions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am telling this. That is why I am seeking his cooperation. There is a very powerful trade union. What the Hon. Member has suggested is this.

This is one of the finer projects with the IRDP. IRDP has already taken it up as a national programme and, all over, 5,000 blocks in the whole country have been identified. This is an integrated rural development programme. It was asked whether this may be tried in one area an experiment, through a pilot project; this is a suggestion for action. It can be considered. I will have a discussion with the Planning Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next question. We have taken more than 35 minutes on this. I have given chances to all. Please cooperate. We have spent half-an-hour on this question. I have gone over to the next question. Q. No. 373.

Development of Tourist Spots in Kanyakumari Distt.

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

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Central Government to develop important spots in Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu as a tourist attraction; and

(b) the details of the co-operation offered by Tamil Nadu Government in this regard ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Master Plan for the overall development of Kanyakumari prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu has been received with an estimated outlay of Rs. 16 crores. To begin with, the State Government has sought central assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.62 crores. In view of the large outlay on the schemes it has not been found feasible for the Department of Tourism to take up any schemes at Kanyakumari so far, due to budgetary constraints. However, the Department is continuing its discussions with the State Government on possible assistance as Centre's contribution while the State and the Private sectors will have to make their contribution in creating necessary basic infrastructure in accordance with the agreed policy of joint effort in the development of infrastructure for tourism.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, the overall development of Kanyakumari is probably that of the State Government. An estimated outlay of Rs. 16 crores is a long pending matter and the necessity for the implementation of the Master Plan is vital. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government would take early steps for the speedy implementation of the Master Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : As the Hon. Member himself has mentioned, in the Master Plan, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 16 crores. It is almost two-thirds of my total allocation for the Sixth Five Year Plan; it is really impossible to implement such a Plan. Besides, there are certain items like the Marine Drive which is not the responsibility of the Tourism Ministry. Either the Road Wings or the Road Development Wing must do

something about it. They have to open a certain Museum. This is not possible. Therefore, we are having a dialogue with the State Government and we will certainly like to help them as far as possible in a realistic manner.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, thousands of national and international tourists, pilgrims and others are visiting Kanyakumari daily to see the southern most part of the country. It is a place where the three seas meet. The tourists come to witness sun rise and sun set, the Vivekananda Memorial Rock and other places of tourist interest. But visitors are handicapped on account of lack of facilities. There is lack of accommodation facility too. So, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether Government would take speedy steps for providing adequate accommodation facilities in Kanyakumari ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN
Sir, I quite appreciate the importance of the place and we would certainly like to help create necessary infra-structure for the visitors and tourists to this place but it could be possible only when we get a realistic approach from the State Government and the State Government's cooperation is available to us.

Reported Smuggling Activities by Crew of Pushpak Airways

*374. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints were received about alleged smuggling activities of the crew of Pushpak Airways ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Pushpak Airways plane had been recently grounded at Bombay on detection of some contraband goods; and

(d) if so, the further action taken in the matter ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) On receipt of an information, the Customs authorities at Bombay seized on 14th July, 1983 two sets of Single Side band communication equipment valued at about Rs. 10.42 lakhs from the hanger of M/s. Pushpak Aviation Pvt. Ltd. The aircrafts in which the equipment was allegedly smuggled in was also seized on 29th July, 1983. It was subsequently released on execution of a personal security bond for Rs. 5 crores by the Company on 1.8.1983. One person has been arrested so far. Since the case is still under investigation, it will not be in the interest of effective investigation to give further details at this stage.

Earlier on 12th April, 1981, the Customs authorities at Bombay seized 200 wrist watches, some electronic equipments, etc. totally valued at about Rs. 74,000/- from various places on board an aircraft belonging to M/s. Pushpaka Aviation which had arrived from Sharjah on 12th April, 1981. In the follow-up action, the residential premises of John Mascaranhas, a technician of the Company were, inter alia, searched and some electronic equipments, etc. totally valued at Rs. 21,000/- were seized alongwith some incriminating documents. He was arrested in this case.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, it is a Tourism and Civil Aviation question. The Finance Minister cannot reply. (*Interruptions*) I have not got the statement regarding Q. No. 374. How can I put the question ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have collected it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to know what is the stage of the investigation regarding grounding of Pushpak Airways plane at Bombay on account of illegal smuggling activity by the crew ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Sir, the question of Pushpak Airways is sub-judice. Therefore, it will not be possible for me to say anything definite about it in the House at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Equipment of Jaguar

*375. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to equip Jaguars DPSA with the Adour 811 engines; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) As per licence agreement concluded in 1979 all Jaguar aircraft being manufactured at HAL are being powered by Adour 811 engine.

(b) Adour 811 is an improved version of the basic Adour engine.

New Markets for Cardamom

Non-Participation in International Trade Fairs
by Export Promotion Council for
Leather

*376. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian cardamom has virtually lost its favour with Arab Sheikhs because of the stiff competition faced from Guatemala;

(b) if so, how has it affected the export of the Cardamom; and

(c) what steps are proposed to create new markets abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

The Indian Cardamom is still preferred in terms of aroma and taste. However, there is stiff competition on account of availability of Guatemalan Cardamom at lower prices.

(c) Efforts are being made to retain our position in the Middle East markets accounting for about 70% of our exports. A Trade Promotion Office of the Cardamom Board has been opened at Bahrein and 7% Cash Compensatory Support on consumer packs has been introduced effective from 1-10-1982. Efforts are being made to popularise Indian Cardamom in other markets also, mainly Japan, USSR, West Europe and GDR. Cardamom Board participates in International Food Fairs and Exhibitions, distributes market promotion literature and free samples of Cardamom and Cardamom oil to various food and non-food manufacturers in West Europe and U.S.A. Possibilities of introducing new end uses of Cardamom abroad are also being explored.

*377. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not permitting participation of Export Promotion Council for finished leather and leather manufacture in key international trade fairs;

(b) if so, the reasons for that decision; and

(c) dividend received from such policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Trade Fair Authority is the nodal point for programme formulation relating to holding of fairs/exhibitions abroad so that there is no duplication or overlapping of efforts in respect of different areas and commodities by various agencies and the work is done in accordance with a broad strategy evolved on a long-term basis. The Trade Fair Authority of India has cleared participation by the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures Kanpur in International Footwear Exhibition, Bologna (Italy), to be held in September, 1983. Due to limited foreign exchange availability, it has not been possible for the Government to authorise participation by the Council in other Fairs.

Role of Andhra Pradesh State Authorities in solving Tobacco Growers' Problems

*378. SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA-MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what kind of role the Andhra Pradesh State authorities is expected to play in supplementing the efforts made by the Central Government to solve the problems

of tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what was the response of the Andhra Pradesh State authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) As there was depression in virginia tobacco marketing in Andhra Pradesh this year due to increased production and slack export demand, the Central Government asked the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. to intervene in the market for purchase of virginia tobacco from the growers with a view to mitigate their hardship. The State Trading Corporation has purchased about 18,000 tonnes of virginia tobacco valued at about Rs. 21 crores from growers in Andhra Pradesh during this year. The Andhra Pradesh State Government were also requested to supplement the efforts of the Central Government by purchasing some quantity of virginia tobacco from the growers. Their response is awaited.

Plans for Encouragement of Duty Free Shops at International Airports

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

(a) whether Government have opened "Duty Free Shops" in all the international airports of India;

(b) If so, what was the amount of foreign exchange earned at each of such Duty Free Shops till 30 July, 1983;

(c) what range of articles for sale are kept at these shops and which of these are fast-selling items; and

(d) what plans have been drawn by the ITDC to encourage better sales at these shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) ITDC has opened Duty Free Shops in the International Airports of India at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned at each of these Duty Free Shops during the current financial year and upto 31st July, 1983 is as follows:—

Name of the Duty Free shop	Sales in Foreign Exchange (Rs. in lakhs)
1. DFS Delhi (Arrival & Departure)	44.43
2. DFS Bombay (Arrival & Departure)	53.84
3. DFS Calcutta (Arrival & Departure)	13.03
4. DFS Madras (Departure)	2.89

(c) Only fast moving articles are sold at the Shops e.g. liquor, smoker requisites, perfumes, watches and clocks, electronic items, gift articles etc.

(d) The following steps are being taken by ITDC to encourage better sales at those shops:—

(i) Display of goods on most competitive prices;

(ii) Advertisements in leading news-papers in India highlighting the range of products available in the arrival lounge

(iii) Similar advertisements to attract ethnic tourists and the Arabs visiting India have also been planned in the leading news-papers in Gulf countries.

Heavy Indebtedness of the Country

*380. SHRI RAM BILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report which appeared in the Sunday Magazine dated 17-23 July 1983, wherein it has been stated that by the year 1990-91 every Indian will owe Rs. 3000 to foreign banks/countries.

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has ever been made for borrowing of money from foreign countries during the last two decades and its proper utilisation in the country; and

(d) the details of the assessment made ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in the 'Sunday' Weekly Magazine dated 17-23 July 1983 wherein it has been stated that every Indian will owe anything over Rs. 3000 to foreign banks by 1990-91. The calculation given in the article is hypothetical and does not bear any relationship with the current trend in the volume of our borrowing from abroad.

The Government's policy in respect of commercial borrowings is cautious and, as stated in the Budget speech, "while recourse to a certain amount of commercial loans is unavoidable, we have to be extremely circumspect in relying upon this source as a means of financing current account deficits."

The Government is keeping the evolving situation in respect of balance of payments and debt profile under close review in order to ensure that foreign loans are used for development purposes in line with our Plan priorities.

Payment of Commission by National Savings Organisation

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

(a) whether final decisions have been taken on various recommendations of the Study Report regarding payment of commission by National Savings Organisation, as stated in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3263 on 22nd October, 1982; and

(b) if so, the nature of the new simplified arrangements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) It has been decided that the work of payment of commission to Public Provident Fund agents may be retained by the National Savings Organisation. It has also been decided that for the present the work relating to payment of commission to Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna agents may continue with the National Savings Organisation. To facilitate prompt settlement of claims of agents under Public Provident Fund Scheme, the challan form has been amplified to provide for two counterfoils, one for the subscriber and the other for the agent for purpose of claiming his commission from the National Savings Organisation. National Savings Organisation has also been instructed to speed up the settlement of claims relating to Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna. These steps have resulted in improvement in settlement of claims of agents.

Income Tax Dues written off

382. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain amount of income-tax dues were written off; and

(b) if so, the total amount written off each year during the last three years ending 31 March, 1983 ?

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

(b) The total amount written off during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs. 14.67 crores and Rs. 8.70 crores respectively. The information for the year 1982-83 is not yet available.

System of Selection of Officers of Armed Forces for Various Courses

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

(a) what is the system of selection of officers from the Armed Forces Headquarters for various courses;

(b) is it a fact that the circulars issued do not reach all the places in time and in majority of the cases they reach much after the last day is over thereby debarring large number of aspirants in the matter of improving their service prospects etc; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to check this denial of opportunity to all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The system of selection of officers in the three Services for various courses is as given below :

ARMY

In the Army, there are courses which are mandatory for officers of particular arms of services, courses which are on the basis of Competitive Entrance Examinations and other career courses. Officers are nominated by the Army Headquarters to attend their mandatory courses as well as career courses. The nomination of officers to mandatory courses as well as career courses is done on the basis of their age and prescribed service.

The conduct of Entrance Examination for competitive courses like the Defence Services Staff College Course is held year after year in the same month and is well known to officers of the Army. The exact date of examination each year is notified about 6 months in advance of the date of the examination.

Officers are detailed to attend courses abroad on the basis of comparative merit from among officers who possess the prescribed Qualitative Requirements. There is no requirement for officers to apply in advance for such courses.

The procedure for detailing Army Officers for various courses is well established and is well known to the officers. Adequate opportunities are afforded to all officers for improving their career prospects by undergoing career courses.

NAVY

Selection of Naval officers for attending courses is based on considerations of their age, prescribed service and Qualitative Requirements. Officers are deputed for all courses other than the Staff College Course at Wellington after considering the cases of all eligible officers.

For the Staff College Course at Wellington, the procedure on the Naval side is the same as in the Army.

AIRFORCE

All eligible officers are empanelled for various courses and thereafter; selection is made. For courses abroad, officers are selected on merit, as per laid down Qualitative Requirements and for courses in India selection is based on laid down criteria. For courses which are voluntary, names are called for by sending circulars to all commands/units well in time. An adequate opportunity is given to all. Selection for the Defence Services Staff College Course is through an open competitive entrance examination, the date of which is notified well in advance.

From the above, it would be seen that there is no denial of opportunity in the Armed Forces to eligible officers in the matter of attending courses for improving their service prospects.

Meeting of Indo-Iran Joint Commission at Teheran

***384. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA :**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Iran Joint Commission Meeting was held at Teheran in the month of July;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting;

(c) the expected target of exports of Indian products to Iran in view of this Joint Commission meeting; and

(d) the main products that Iran is willing to buy from India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Iran Joint Commission set up three Sub-commissions covering economic

industrial/scientific, trade and cultural fields. The Economic Sub-commission had wide ranging discussion on subjects such as transfer of technology, training of personnel, setting up of industrial estates, establishment of institutional arrangements for flow of information, etc., and agreed to co-operate in these fields, as also to further widen and deepen mutual cooperation in the field of industrial development. The Sub-commission on Trade reviewed the trade volume and discussed ways and means of further expansion and development of trade between the two countries. It also reviewed the bilateral trade since the visit to Iran of the then Commerce Minister in August, 1982, as also the shipping arrangements between the two countries. The Sub-commission on Cultural and Education reviewed the cultural exchange programme between the Governments of the two countries agreed upon in January, 1983 and took important decisions to implement its various provisions.

(c) The discussions in the Joint Commission are expected to have a favourable impact on India's trade relations with Iran in general and on our exports in particular. However, no target has been stipulated. The present level of our exports to Iran is of the order of Rs. 110.87 crores (1981-82).

(d) During the visit of the Commerce Minister to Iran in August, 1982, the commodities that were identified for export to Iran are buffalo boneless meat, rice, barley, maize, sugar, tea, eggs, leather including sole leather, textile yarn and tobacco and its products. During the meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission, the Iranian side also showed interest in buying from India chemicals, metals, plastics and wood products.

Supply of more tea to Egypt

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

(a) the measures proposed by India to supply more tea to Egypt where the demand

is growing and it is expected to go upto 90 million Kg. in 1991;

(b) whether it is also proposed to set up a joint venture in Egypt for blending and packaging of tea; and

(c) the details of the proposed venture between the Tea Trading Corporation of India and the Egyptian Company Shemto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE : (a) With a view to popularising Indian Tea and creating additional demand at trade and consumer level, the Tea Board has been conducting various promotions and public relation measures in Egypt which include press advertising : participation in the annual Cairo International Fair, running the Cairo Tea Centre etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Tea Trading Corporation of India proposes to set up a tea blending-cum-packaging plant in Egypt under a Joint Venture Project with SHEMTO, an Egyptian Government Food Trading Organisation. The objectives of the project include development, promotion, marketing and distribution of value-added Indian tea in the form of packaged tea and tea bags in Egypt and in other neighbouring countries.

The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 7.68 crores, with an equity participation of Rs. 199 lakhs. The contribution of T.T.C.I. and SHEMTO will be 51% and 42% respectively.

The packaged tea and tea bags to be produced at the tea blending and packaging plant under the joint venture project will be distributed in the Egyptian market through SHEMTO's existing sales and distribution network which has a share of 80% of the domestic market in Egypt.

At least 75% of the requirement of tea for this project would be exported from India.

Construction of 'Van Grib' for Wild Life Tourism at Ranthambhor Betla

***386. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether 'Van Grib, (forest houses) at Ranthambhor Betla have been completed for promotion of wild life tourism ;

(b) if so, when and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the amount spent in various States, place-wise, on wild life tourism during the current year so far and the amount proposed to be spent (on tourism works) till their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) During the financial year 1983-84, this Department has taken up the schemes for construction of a 'Van Grib' (forest lodge) at Betla in Bihar and renovation and expansion of the Forest Lodge at Ranthambhor in Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has already been released towards the construction of the Forest Lodge at Betla during the current year and an additional amount of Rs. 27.76 lakhs would be spent towards completion of the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released for the Ranthambore Forest Lodge scheme during the current year, while Rs. 10 lakhs were released during the previous financial year and an additional amount of Rs. 1.52 lakhs would be spent to complete the contribution of the Central Department of Tourism towards this scheme.

In 1983-84, the Department of Tourism has also released Rs. 26,000/- as the balance amount to the Government of West Bengal for the purchase of a mini-bus in Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary. An amount

of Rs. 209340/- was released to the State Government earlier for this purpose.

Revitalisation of Handloom Industry in Kerala

*387. SHRI A. NEEEALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the measures proposed to be taken by Government of India in the handloom sector this year;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for revitalisation of handloom industry in Kerala within the last one year ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government of India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The details of the schemes launched by Central and State Governments for the development of the handloom sector may be seen in attached Statement-I. It is proposed to continue all the schemes during the current year also.

(b) Government of Kerala have not submitted any specific proposals as such for revitalisation of the handloom sector in the State. However, the State Government had submitted proposals for central assistance in respect of on-going schemes for the development of the industry in the State for the year 1982-83.

(c) The central share for these schemes as per proposals received from State Government after due scrutiny of their past performance and other relevant records, have been released as per details given in attached statement — II.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes for the development of Handloom Industry.

I. Cooperative Schemes :

- (i) Share capital assistance for primary handloom weavers cooperative societies.
- (ii) Share capital assistance to state Apex Handloom Weavers Cooperative societies.
- (iii) Loan and grant assistance to handloom weavers in the cooperative sector for improvement and modernisation of looms
- (iv) Managerial subsidy to primary handloom weavers cooperative societies.

II. Inputs

- (v) Financial assistance for setting up of handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills.
- (vi) Setting up of National Handloom Development Corporation.
- (vii) Assistance for creation of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.

III. Weavers outside the cooperatives

- (viii) Intensive Handloom Development projects and Export production projects.
- (ix) Share capital assistance for State Handloom Development Corporation.

IV. Marketing publicity.

- (x) Assistance to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society.

(xi) Market surveys and Studies.

(xii) National Handloom Expos.

(xiii) Other forms of publicity through mass media.

V. Training

(xiv) Technical training in handlooms through weavers service centres and Institutes of Handloom Techhology.

(xv) Cooperative Training.

VI. Research and Development

(xvi) Weavers Service Centres and Institutes of Handloom Technology for loom development, design, and product development.

VII. Production of cheap cloth for the weaker sections.

(xvii) Janata cloth scheme.

Statement-II

Statement showing financial assistance released by Central Government to Kerala during 1982-83.

Scheme	Finance assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Share capital assistance to Primary handloom weavers Cooperative societies.	10.50
2. Share capital assistance to State Apex. Societies.	7.00
3. Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporation	7.00

4. Managerial subsidy to weavers societies	5.00
5. Assistance for modernisation/renovation.	4.00
6. Export Oriented production projects.	3.00
7. Subsidy on Janata cloth	20.89
Total	57.39

Scheme for Financing Weaker Sections of Society be Regional Rural Bank

*388. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Rural Banks had not formulated any dynamic scheme for financing weaker sections of society and had not effectively done work for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the loan credit deposit ratio of Regional Rural Banks in several States was uneven and unbalanced; and

(c) the measures proposed for better working of the Regional Rural Banks ?

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

Statement

The Regional Rural Banks are actively participating in the schemes that have been drawn up by the State agencies for the implementation of the 20 Point Programme directed towards the Weaker Sections of

the community. These banks have been extending credit assistance to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, small artisans, cottage and village industries and other small borrowers undertaking self-employment ventures. As at the end of September 1982, the Regional Rural Banks had mobilised deposits of Rs. 416 crores and had outstanding advances of Rs. 499 crores, thus achieving a Credit : Deposit Ratio of 120.1 per cent. The relevant data in this regard are set out in the Annex.

While it is true that the Credit : Deposit Ratio of the Regional Rural Banks varies from State to State, it has to be

appreciated that this is influenced by several factors such as the coverage of the Regional Rural Bank, the age of these banks, the potential in the area of their operation etc. The Credit : Deposit Ratio of Regional Rural Banks is, however, generally higher than the Credit : Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in the respective States.

The Regional Rural Banks have been asked to participate more actively in the implementation of the schemes formulated at the ground level for the benefit of the Weaker Sections of the community. They have also been asked to take up a share in the implementation of the District Credit Plans.

ANNEXE

Statement showing the number of branches, deposits, outstanding advances of Regional Rural Banks as at the end of September, 1982.

Name of State	Number of RRBs	No. of districts covered	No. of branches	(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)		
				Deposits	Advances outstanding	C : D Ratio
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	14	417	4452.00	6938.45	155.8
2. Assam	5	10	109	864.04	550.76	63.8
3. Bihar	17	27	1144	6905.14	5779.93	83.7
4. Gujarat	4	5	63	383.08	180.33	47.0
5. Haryana	2	5	135	1079.86	1316.96	121.9
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	3	56	686.23	351.59	51.3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	10	154	835.73	476.73	57.1
8. Karnataka	6	11	387	2294.18	5027.33	219.1
9. Kerala	2	4	213	1757.00	3587.00	204.2
10. Manhya Pradesh	14	25	533	2111.35	2631.58	124.7

11. Maharashtra	1	4	114	675.54	1085.54	160.7
12. Manipur	1	6	1	3.38	4.32	127.8
13. Meghalaya	1	3	1	3.98	—	—
14. Orissa	9	11	468	2758.31	5048.62	183.1
15. Rajasthan	6	13	324	2249.20	3744.56	166.5
16. Tamil Nadu	1	2	104	852.49	1603.81	188.0
17. Tripura	1	3	51	646.87	1186.83	863.5
18. Uttar Pradesh	29	36	1083	10827.97	8122.10	75.0
19. West Bengal	8	15	379	2162.82	2296.87	106.2
Total	121	208	5736	41575.01	49933.31	120.1

Centralised Authority on Industrial Sickness

dealing with the problem of industrial sickness.

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a centralised authority to deal with industrial sickness in the country; and
(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to set up a centralised authority to deal with industrial sickness. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T. Tiwari, Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to examine the legal and other difficulties being faced by banks and financial institutions in rehabilitation of sick industrial units and to suggest remedial measures including changes that may be necessary to existing provisions of the concerned statutes. Follow up of these recommendations, after necessary consultation with the concerned Ministries, is expected to help further in

Decline in Leather Export Trade

***390. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :**

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the steady decline in the leather export trade;

(b) remedial measures being taken to improve the situation; and

(c) plan to revitalise the export trade in leather goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) As per export projection furnished by the Leather Export Promotion Council,

Madras, exports of leather and leather products during April-June, 1983, were of the order of Rs. 96.40 crores as against exports to the tune of Rs. 93.45 crores effected during the corresponding period in 1982. Several liberal measures have been taken by the Government with a view to lend impetus to exports from the leather sector. For example, pre-shipment credit facility upto 180 days at concessional rate of interest has been extended in respect of finished leather with effect from 1-7-83, import of wet blue leather is being allowed on duty free basis and export of finished leather and leather products is entitled to cash compensatory support and air freight subsidy.

वाराणसी छावनी में सड़क का बंद किया जाना

4197. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री वाराणसी छावनी में सड़क को बंद किए जाने के बारे में 22 अक्टूबर, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3154 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी छावनी सड़क सर्व संख्या 275 की भूमि "सी" श्रेणी की थी और यदि हां, तो बिना औपचारिताएं पूरी किए इसे बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सड़क से गांव वालों को सभी मोटर वाहनों के यातायात की सुविधा मिल रही थी;

(ग) क्या ग्रामवासियों के सैकड़ों वर्ष पूर्व निर्मित मकानों को सड़क के नाम पर गिराया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या छावनी के अधिकारी जान बूझकर चौड़ा नहीं कर रहे हैं जबकि

इसे चौड़ा करने के लिए सड़क के दोनों ओर पर्याप्त भूमि उपलब्ध है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार इस मामले की पूरी जांच कराएगी और गांव वासियों को सुविधा देने की दृष्टि से सड़क को चौड़ा बनाने के आदेश देगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) सर्वे संख्या 275 में जमीन का एक टुकड़ा जिसे 'ग' श्रेणी भूमि वर्गीकृत किया गया है, छावनी बोर्ड वाराणसी के स्वामित्व में था। यह एक ठेलागाड़ी का रास्ता या जिसके दोनों ओर श्रेणी 'क-1' के रूप में वर्गीकृत भूमि थी। सुरक्षा कारणों से सेना अधिकारियों ने यह रास्ता बंद कर दिया लेकिन इसके पास ही 10 से 12 फुट चौड़ा एक दूसरा रास्ता दे दिया गया।

(ग) जी, नहीं। नए रास्ते की भूमि पर कुछ अनधिकृत कब्जे किए हुए थे जिन्हें हटा दिया गया।

(घ) 10 से 12 फुट चौड़ा यह नया रास्ता भारत सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और गांव के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच 1978 में हुए एक करार के अनुसार दिया गया था।

(ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export Growth

4198. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons that the country is having a negative plans of trade and no amount of measures adopted are yielding results :

(b) whether the efforts to realise the resumed export-growth to contain imports have brought any results ;

(c) the details of the agricultural products that have been exported which were surplus to the needs of the country ;

(d) the measures taken to boost the indigenous production of items like petroleum products, crude, fertilisers, steel, cement etc. so as to check the import requirements to improve the balance of payment system ; and

(e) whether the supply of edible oils through the public distribution system is proposed to be discontinued as majority of it goes into the black-market to save the precious foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b) In the wake of steep increase in world prices of crude oil and petroleum products the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 were characterised by a sharp increase in the import bill which far exceeded the growth in export resulting in a sharp increase in India's

foreign trade deficit. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, this trend was, however, reversed during 1981-82 and 1982-1983 when the growth rate of exports was higher than that in imports and the earlier trend of a rapid increase in the trade deficit was also remarkably arrested. Although, the final figures are not yet available, the deficit in India's foreign trade during 1982-83 is expected to be lower than that in the previous year.

(c) Excluding exports of plantation crops like, tea, coffee and cardamom, the agricultural products which have been exported are tobacco, cashew, foods spices, oil cakes, sesame seeds, nigher seeds, HPS Grond-nuts, castor oil, shellac, basmati rices, sugar etc. Government is endeavouring to maximise export of agricultural commodities keeping in view domestic production and domestic demand.

(d) All possible efforts are being made to increase the indigenous production of petroleum & petroleum products, fertilizers, steel, cement etc., so as to contain the imports in these areas and thereby to reduce the strain on balance of payments. The trends in domestic production which reflect an increase in the output of these items are follows :

PRODUCTION

(Unit : Thousand Tonnes)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*
1. Petroleum Products	25794	24123	28122	31074
2. Crude Oil	11766	10507	16194	21061
3. Fertilizers :				
(a) Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	2224	2164	3144	3424
(b) Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)	749	824	949	980
	6039	6293	7257	7291
(Main Plants)				
5. Cement	17559	18426	21100	23500
(e) No, Sir.				

A F.H.Q. Civilian Employees working in Air Headquarters

4199. DR. A. U. AZM: : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4490 on 25 March, 1983 regarding AFHQ civilian employees working in Air Headquarters and State :

(a) whether by now any decision has been taken in the matter of transferring the pay and allowances and fund accounts in respect of AFHQ civilian employees working in Air Headquarters to CDA HQrs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) has the CDA HQrs. received Fund entries from the erstwhile accounting authorities :

(d) if so, have those entries been properly accounted for to the entire satisfaction of all AFHQ civilian employees or are there representations pending on huge variations/discrepancies in their fund accounts ; and

(e) has the CDA HQrs. issued Fund slips for the last financial year, if not, reasons thereof together with details of steps taken to expedite the finalisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The modalities for such transfer, requirement of extra staff, accommodation and other related issues are being examined.

(c) Fund entries from JCDA (F) Meerut and CDA (Navy) Bombay have since been received with the exception of cases wherever subscribers were transferred during the financial year.

(d) The entries have been accounted for in the ledger accounts of the Fund subscribers. The satisfaction of the employees

will be known only after the issue of the account slips for 1982-83.

(e) The funds ledger cards are being closed. Thereafter the interest for the year will be worked out and bonus allowed where admissible. The statements of accounts are expected to be issued by 30th November, 1983.

Analysis of Turnover of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

4200. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the statistics given by the Government in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1724 on 15th March, 1983 regarding analysis of turnover of Hindustan Lever Ltd. have been totally drawn from the company concerned viz. Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever PLC, UK;

(b) whether the figures given under the head activities involving sophisticated technology have been laid on the Table of the House without verification;

(c) whether no verification in any case is possible as there is no monitoring system with Government to register such activities, as for example use of minor oils in place of traditional oils in soap making ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this connection to rectify the state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The data regarding turnover of the company were supplied by the Reserve Bank after due scrutiny of the balance sheet and audited accounts and other certificates provided by the Chartered accountants. Necessary verification is undertaken by the Bank.

(c) and (d) Information provided in audited balance sheets has to be authentic

and companies are liable for legal action if incorrect or misleading information is given in such documents and certificates to the Reserve Bank. Value of raw materials consumed can also be verified with reference to such statutory documents. It would be thus possible to verify the oils used in the manufacture of end products and, in particular, the value of non-conventional oils.

Finance for Modernisation of Elgin Company Limited

4201. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India, Lucknow/Bombay has been approached by the Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur a Government of India Company, for joining with other bankers of the said Company with a view to providing with increased finance for its modernisation programme;

(b) whether the said Company's requirements have not been met by one of its banker belonging to foreign nationals;

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the name of such foreign bank; and

(d) steps being contemplated to immediately provide finance in the larger interest of this Government company and also steps to be taken against such foreign banker ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. (EMCL) are enjoying only a demand draft purchase limit of Rs. 1 crore with State Bank of India (SBI). The company had approached SBI for taking over the entire advances from their present bankers. SBI has not agreed to the proposal of the company.

(b) and (c) Grindlays Bank is the leader of a consortium of banks financing EMCL. The Grindlays Bank has approached Reserve Bank of India for additional working capital limits for the company upto end of August, 1983. In accordance with the usages customary among bankers, information relating to individual constituents of banks are not to be disclosed. Hence specific details relating to the banking relations between EMCL and its bankers cannot be disclosed.

(d) The banks exercise their own commercial judgement in deciding about extending financial assistance to a unit. Government cannot direct a bank to provide financial assistance to a unit or take action against a bank for deciding not to extend financial assistance to a unit.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to provide financial and other assistance to EMCL. Government guarantee to the tune of Rs. 2.75 crores was provided in 1982 to the Bank of Baroda for financing supply of cotton to EMCL by the Cotton Corporation of India against usance bills. The Cotton Corporation of India who were approached by EMCL have also agreed to supply cotton for the value of Rs. 278 lakhs against 90 days credit to EMCL against Government guarantee and the supply has already commenced. EMCL has also approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India for short term loan of Rs. 10 crores to meet their financial requirements. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India is reported to have disbursed a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs in May, 1983 for the modernisation scheme of the company.

पुणिया जिले में पटसन पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

4202. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के पुणिया जिले में पटसन का अत्यधिक उत्पादन

होता है, और वहां पर कोई कारखाना न होने के कारण पटसन उत्पादकों को पटसन मजबूरन अपनी उत्पादन लागत से भी कम मूल्य पर बेचना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस जिले में, विशेष कर वनमालिया और घमदाहा में पटसन पर आधारित उद्योगों को लगाने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिंहा) : (क) यह सच है कि बिहार में पुणिया जिला देश में सबसे बड़ा पटसन उत्पादक क्षेत्र है और यह जिला परम्परागत तौर पर बिहार में अन्य जिलों की अपेक्षा बहेतर क्वालिटी के कच्चे पटसन का उत्पादन करता है जिसके लिये पुणिया जिला में पटगन उपजकर्ताओं को बिहार में अन्य जिलों के उपजकर्ताओं की अपेक्षा यथानुपात तौर पर उच्च कीमतें मिलती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार में पहले ही तीन पटसन मिले हैं जिनमें से दो कटिहार में स्थित हैं जो पुणिया के बिल्कुल नजदीक है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने पहले ही बिहार में दो नई पटसन मिले एक फोरेशेंगंज में तथा दूसरी किशनगंज में स्थापित करने के लिये आशय पत्र मंजूर कर दिये हैं। पुणिया जिले में एक नई पटसन मिल की स्थापना के लिये किसी नये प्रस्ताव पर उपरोक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर विचार करना होगा।

Embezzlement of Government/Public Money by CEO, Babina

4204. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased state :

(a) whether the Cantt. Board Babina meeting which was held on 9 May, 1983 has resolved after going through the preliminary inquiry that the purchase of diesel/mobile and stores by the Cantonment Executive Officer Babina at Babina was forged and embezzlement of Government/ Public money amount to Rs. 20,000;

(b) that 'Inquiry' into loss under rule 14 of Account Code was to be made and matter referred to the Director/GOC-in-Chief, Lucknow but the same has not enquired into by GOC-in-Chief, Lucknow, the reason thereof;

(c) whether CEO Babina has not been suspended so far if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the matter would be referred to C.B.I. for investigating such repeated happenings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) An Inquiry into loss amounting to approximately Rs. 20,000/- on account of alleged embezzlement and fraud was conducted by a committee appointed by the Cantonment Board, Babina under Rule 14 of the Cantonment Account Code, 1924. The Committee submitted its report on 7.5.1983. The recommendation of the Committee are now under consideration of the GOC-in-C, Central Command.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Sharing of Public Borrowings by Centre and States

4205. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Finance Minister has pleaded that the net public borrowings by the Union Government be equally shared between it and the States;

(b) whether according to him this would not compel the States to ask for an over-draft from the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether allocation of net public borrowings to the States had steadily fallen over a number of years; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. But the Government of India does not agree with his view. Reasons for states resorting to overdraft cannot be simplified as such.

(c) No Sir, The Market Borrowings of the State and their Enterprises which was only Rs. 155 crores during the first Plan period (1951-56) has increased to Rs. 4500 crores in the Sixth Plan period (1980-85).

(d) Does not arise.

Grant of Andaman Special Allowances to Government employees

4206. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has announced at Port Blair on 13 April, 1983 for grant of a special allowance to all Government employees working under Andaman and Nicobar Administration irrespective of place of recruitment and place of residence; and

(b) the total number of Government employees who will derive benefits out of this sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Finance Minister, during his visit to Port Blair from 12th to 14th July, 1983, had stated that Government had decided, in principle, to grant Special Allowance to Government employees irrespective of their place of recruitment and that the rate at which the Special Allowance was to be granted, is yet to be determined.

(b) About 16,100.

विमानों के प्रवेश द्वारों पर अंग्रेजी से ऊपर हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4207. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बार-बार आश्वासन दिये जाने के बाद भी विमानों के प्रवेश द्वारों पर अंग्रेजी में लिखे "इंडियन एयर लाइन्स" शब्दों के ऊपर अभी तक भी हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसे कब तक ठीक कर दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम सां) : (क) से (ग) पेट करने के लिए विमानों को भूमिस्थ करने के कारण राजस्व की हानि न होने देने की दृष्टि से, जब विमान नए पेट करने के लिए या इंजनों की जांच के लिए साए जाते हैं, इनमें से जो भी पहले होता है, तब उन पर "इंडियन एयरलाइंस" शब्द देवनागरी लिपि में पेट करने का कार्य प्रावस्थाबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है। अब तक छः विमानों पर हिन्दी रूपान्तर पेट किया जा चुका है और बाकी पर भी क्रमिक रूप में पेट कर दिया जाएगा।

Introduction of Value added Tax in certain Manufacturing areas

4208. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce Value Added Tax on an experimental basis in certain manufacturing areas;

(b) if so, whether he will identify these areas; and

(c) when is VAT likely to be introduced and whether necessary machinery to regulate it has been or is being set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) No, Sir, Government have not taken any such decision.

Inquiry into Foreign Exchange Manipulations by Large Industrial Houses

4209. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiries into the foreign exchange manipulations of some of the large industrial houses within the first 10 were conducted by the Enforcement Directorate and other agencies of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of such enquiries and the houses involved and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them for various Foreign Exchange irregularities/violations committed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Enquiries with regard to any manipulations involving any violations of the Foreign Exchange law can be against a person, whether corporate or individual, or against an association of persons or firm. If the names or identifying particulars of the persons, companies, etc. with respect to whom information is required, are specified, the information can be collected and furnished.

Recommissioning of Aircraft Carrier 'Vikrant'

4210. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's only aircraft carrier 'Vikrant' is likely to be recommissioned again during 1983 to be fitted with a ski jump and other equipment for Sea-Harrier aircraft, eight of which began delivery in late 1982; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) I.N.S. Vikrant continues to be in commission. The ship is due to be fitted with a "Ski-jump" and other equipment for the operation of Sea Harriers.

Negotiations with all India Federation of Bank Employees

4211. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are ready to hold wage negotiations with all the All India Union/Associations/Federations of the Bank employees; and

(b) if not, which are the organisations to be left out and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Settlements entered into by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and the Unions of Bank Employees on 18.7.79, 13.10.79 and 19.11.79 commonly known as the 3rd Bipartite Settlement, was to be in force for a period of 4 years with effect from 1st September, 1978. Notwithstanding the expiry of the Settlements, they continue to govern and bind the parties till such time they are terminated by either party by giving to the other a statutory notice as prescribed in the Law. The parties had recorded an agreement in the 3rd Bipartite Settlement that the demands of the workmen not covered by the 3rd Bipartite Settlement as also issues raised by Indian Banks' Association on behalf of the management of the banks would be discussed with a view to arriving at a negotiated settlement. Some of the important unresolved issues relate to computerisation and mechanisation, enlargement of duties of posts attracting special allowances, voluntary abandonment of service by employees, etc. The Indian Banks' Association and the Unions are still discussing these unresolved issues with a view to reaching at a negotiated settlement. Meanwhile, the All India Bank Employees Association, the Indian National Bank Employees Congress, the National Organisation of Bank workers, the National Confederation of Bank Employees and the Bank Employees Federation of India have submitted fresh Charters of Demands to the Indian Banks' Association. The question of negotiations with Unions concerned on the fresh Charters of Demands can arise

after the outstanding issues pertaining to the previous settlement are settled.

Setting up of Working Group to Monitor Imports

4212. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been facing the problem of increasing the export and the falling import as the Soviet Union in particular and some other European Countries, have not willing to sell to India goods of interest and for which India has to spend scarce foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up any working group to monitor imports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) India has bilateral trade and payments arrangements with the USSR and some of the other East European Countries in terms of which the two-way trade has to be balanced. Some of these countries have not been in a position to export enough to India to raise the required rupee resources to purchase Indian goods, leading to an imbalance in bilateral trade.

Government have set up a Working Group to monitor trade with East European Countries to study the problem faced in imports from these sources and to consider ways and means of facilitating such imports.

Separately, Government have also set up a Standing Working Committee to study possibilities of enlargement of scope for industrial co-operation and consider possibilities of increasing imports of equipment and machinery from East European Countries.

Issue of Complimentary Tickets by A.I. to Landlords for Foreign Travel

4214. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9303 on 29 April, 1983 regarding issue of complimentary tickets by Air India to landlords for foreign travel and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and how long more will it take to do the needful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Some information has since been received from Air India, which has been found to be inadequate and additional information is being obtained. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs have been requested for extension of time upto 15.10.1983 for fulfilment of this assurance, by which time the assurance is likely to be fulfilled.

Financial Assistance by IRCI to sick and closed Industrial Units in Gujarat

4215. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for sick and closed industries of Gujarat for financial assistance received by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India together with the names of sick units and the amount of assistance sought by each of them upto the end of 31 March, 1983; and

(b) the amount of assistance so far granted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and the names of the units which have received such assistance in Gujarat State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Since its inception in April, 1971 and till the end of March, 1983, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) have received applications for financial assistance from 41 industrial units situated in the State of Gujarat. 9 of the 41 units have requested for a total financial assistance of Rs. 635 lakhs and 32 units have not specified the quantum of assistance required. Till the end of June, 1983, IRCI had sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 950 lakhs to 12 of the above 41 units.

With a view to safeguard the credit worthiness of the sick industrial units, their ability to recover and maintain confidence among suppliers and to attract good technical and managerial personnel, it will not be in the larger public interest to furnish information relating to the individual units.

Third Level Air Service for Mizoram

4216. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third level air services will ever be introduced to Mizoram ;

(b) if so, when (the approximate time for its introduction) ;

(c) the main reasons for leaving out Mizoram from the said air-service till date ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the proposed air-field construction at Lengpui, near Aizwal has been abandoned ; and

(e) if not, when the work thereof will be, taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Vayudoot propose to commence air services to Aizwal in the near future after the Turial airfield is adequately equipped for scheduled operations of air services, for which work is in progress.

(c) An air service to Mizoram could not be introduced earlier in the absence of the requisite infra-structural facilities and in the context of the high cost of operations with the turboprop aircraft of Indian Airlines leased by Vayudoot.

(d) The construction of an air-field at Lengpui is estimated to involve an investment of about Rs. 5 crores. In the context of the present financial constraints, it has not been possible to undertake this project and it has been decided to restrict the operation only to Turial Airfield near Aizwal.

(e) In view of (d) above, there are no immediate plans to take up this work.

Study on set-up of I. A. and Vayudoot

4217. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether a study has been ordered to examine the organisational set-up of the Indian Airlines and the Vayudoot, the two domestic air services ;

(b) the details of terms and the reference for the study :

(c) by when the study will be conducted; and

(d) by when the report will be submitted to Government by the study team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to examine the organisational structure of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot with a view to determining the extent to which their existing structure requires modification, strengthening and streamlining to meet their future operational requirements. Shri R.P. Billimoria Chairman, PESB and Chairman, Indian Airlines has been entrusted with the task of undertaking these two studies. The studies are expected to be completed by 30th September, 1983.

Planes Owned by Industrial Houses

4218. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industrial houses which have got their own aeroplanes and their type and carrying capacity ;

(b) the stabling and other charges paid by them for each flight ;

(c) whether any manifest of passengers travelling on board is prepared and submitted to the authorities concerned before its take-off ;

(d) whether these industrialists are permitted to carry any one—their friends, relations not directly connected with their business trip in their planes ; and

(e) what is the justification in permitting the maintenance of such fleet when the I. A. Services and those of the Vayudoot are now very much improved and available and the distance to the nearby factory site can be covered in motor cars from the landing airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(b) They are required to pay the airport charges comprising landing, parking, housing and Route Navigation Facilities charges when they operate to aerodromes owned by the Civil Aviation Department or International Airport Authority of India as fixed from time to time under the Aircraft Rules and International Airport Authority Act 1971, as the case may be,

They are not required to pay any landing, parking, housing charges to the Civil Aviation Department when they operate to or from privately owned aerodromes.

(c) No, Sir. This is not required under the Aircraft Rules.

(d) Yes, Sir, provided it is not for hire or reward.

(e) The Aircraft Rules do not prohibit an individual from owing an aircraft.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial House	Type of Aircraft	Seating capacity including crew.
1	2	3	4
1.	Alembic Glass Industries, Baroda	Beech Bonanza A-35	4
2.	Alembic Glass Industries Ltd., Bombay	Beech Queen Air-80	9
3.	M/s. Bharat Commerce Industries Ltd., New Delhi	DC-3	25-33
4.	Bharat Forge, Pune	Beech Duke A-60	6
5.	Cama Aviation Services, Bombay	D-18-S	7
6.	M/s. Coal India Ltd., Calcutta	Beech D-18-S	7
7.	Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., New Delhi	DC-3	25-33
8.	Bokaro Steel Ltd.,	Islander BN-2A	10
9.	M/s. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd., Bihar	Cessna 310-K	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	George William & Sons, Assam		Cessna 180		6
11.	George William & Sons, Assam		Cessna 180-H		4
12.	George William Co., Assam		Cessa Sky Wagon		6
13.	Gammon India Ltd., Bombay		Bonanza A-35		4
14.	Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co., M. P.		DC-3		25-33
15.	Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta		Islander BN-2A		10
16.	Indian Iron & Steel Co., Barnpur		Twin Beech		4
17.	M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys, Bhubneswar		D-50C		
18.	M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys, Bhubneswar		Beech Baron		6
19.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi.		B-55		
20.	M/s. J. K. Synthetics, Kanpur		Cessna 172		4
21.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines, Pune		DC-3		25-33
22.	Kirloskar Oil Engine Ltd.		Beech D-18S		7
23.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines, Pune		Beech Baron		6
24.	M/s. Kalyani Steels Ltd., Pune		58 P		9
25.	M/s. Laxmi Mills Co., Coimbatore		Beech Baron		
26.	M/s. R. K. Machine Tool, New Delhi.		Beech Queen		
27.	Straw Products Ltd., New Delhi		Air 65-80		
28.	Straw Products Ltd., New Delhi		Cessna-320		5
29.	M/s. Susan Textiles Bearings Ltd., Bombay		Beech Bonanza		
	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay		A-35		4
			DC-3		25-33
			Beech C-18 S		7
			Beech D-18S		7
			DC-3		25-33

1	2	3	4
30.	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur	Beech Bonanza A-35	4
31.	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur	Beech Bonanza A-35	4
32.	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Bombay	King Air C-90	10
33.	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Bombay	Cessna T-303 Crusader	6
34.	M/s. Yadhuvindra Industries, Punjab	Beech Bonanaja A-35	4
35	Steel Authority of India	Beech Queen Air-65	7
36.	Steel Authority of India	-do-	7
37.	Hindustan Steels Ltd., Ranchi	Beech Twin Bonanza D-50 E	6
38.	Kudermukh Iron Ore Ltd., Bangalore.	Allute Helicopter	7
39.	M/s. Modi Rubber Industries, Modinagar.	-do-	7

Foreign Assistance to Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

4219. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of foreign assistance of different types made available to Indian Institute of Foreign Trade by various agencies like SIDA/ITC CFTC etc. for purposes of training and market studies under different programmes during last five years;

(b) the details of foreign equipment, books, journals imported for use at IIFT as gifts or otherwise during last five years alongwith value and financing agency for each item; and

(c) the particulars of employees of IIFT with qualifications who have been associated overseas product/market studies, MOT's etc. during last three years conducted with official/international assistance, finding or sponsorship and the reasons why academics from Indian Universities have not been considered for association with such studies/projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has received foreign assistance under International Trade Centre/Swedish International Development Authority (ITC/SIDA) Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme for Export Promotion for Market Research/Market Surveys, Market Orientation Tours (MOTs) and

Export Management Development Programmes (EMDPs). During the last five years, the Institute conducted 31 Research Projects, 12 Market Orientation Tours, 6 Export Management Development Programmes and 3 Overseas Marketing Research Programmes for its Post Graduate Diploma participants under ITC/SIDA assistance. IIFT officers also participated in a Training Programme organised by the Asian Productivity Organisation and a Programme organised by the ITC.

(b) An amount of approximately US \$ 1,30,000 was allocated for import of

various types of equipment (teaching aids) and reading/research materials for the Institute during the last 5 years, under ITC/SIDA assistance.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Experts are very carefully selected from amongst those who have known specialisation and have practical knowledge in the product group covered under various studies. The Institute seeks the assistance of outside experts/specialists only in cases where they are not available within the Institute.

Statement

Statement Showing Names of Faculty Members/Officers of IIFT with Qualification sent Abroad for Study/Training Since 1980 Till Date

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Educational Qualifications
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Shri V.P. Rama Rao, Director General	M.A. (Econ). B.C.L., Dip. in Tech. Science (Manchester)
2.	Shri V. Vithal Babu Dy. Director General	M.A. (Econ.)
3.	Shri N. Sengupta Dy. Director General	(i) M.A. (Econ.) (ii) Dip. in Business Admin. Glasgow
		(iii) Dip. in Advertising— London
4.	Dr. R.L. Varshney Dy. Director General	(i) M. Com. (ii) LL.B. (iii) Ph. D.
5.	Dr. R.K. Pandey Director	(i) M. Com. (ii) Ph. D.

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6.	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Chistti Professor	(i) M.A. (Econ.) (ii) Ph. D. (iii) Dip. in Economic Planning and Nation Accountancy—The Hague
7.	Dr. V.K. Pande Professor	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) M. Com. (iii) Ph. D.
8	Shri S.S. Mehta Professor	M.A. (Economics)
9.	Shri K.N. Mehrotra Professor	(i) M (Com.) (ii) LL.B.
10.	Shri S.K. Ghosh Chief	M. Sc. (Stat.)
11.	Shri S.K. Kalia Chief	M.A. (Eco.)
12.	Shri R. Anantharaman Chief	M.A. (Eco.)
13.	Shri N. Parthasarthy Chief	M.A. (Eco.)
14.	Shri Brij Mohan Chief	M.A. (Eco.)
15.	Shri P.S. Mehra Dy. Director	M.A.
16.	Shri I.N. Tandon Secretary	B.A.
17.	Dr. G.N. Gandhi Associate Professor	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) Ph. D. (iii) Dip. in Pub. Admn
18.	Shri A.K. Sengupta Associate Professor	M.A. (Eco.)
19.	Shri A.C. Vyas Associate Professor	M.Sc. (Stat.)
20.	Shri M.S. Sachdeva Associate Professor	M.A. (Eco.)

1	2	3
21. Shri B. Bhattacharya Associate Professor	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) Certificate in International Trade & Development	
22. Shri M.L. Verma Dy. Chief	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) LL.B.	
23. Shri G.N. Nagar Dy. Chief	M.A. (Eco.)	
24. Shri T.R. Negi Dy. Chief	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) Dip. in Commerce Exterieur (France)	
25. Miss. S. George Asstt. Chief	M.A. (Eco.)	
26. Shri S.L. Aggarwal Asstt. Chief	M.A. (Eco.)	
27. Shri S. Ramakrishna Assistant Chief	M. Com.	
28. Dr. Narayan Dutt Assistant Chief	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) Ph. D. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma in International Trade	
29. Shri S.K. Rao Assistant Chief	M.A. (Stat.)	
30. Shri D.S. Arora Asstt. Chief	(i) B. Com. (Hons.) (ii) Post-Graduate Diploma in International Trade	
31. Shri M. Dattatreylu Asstt. Chief	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) Dip. in Marketing & Sales Management	
32. Shri V. Ramachandriah Asstt. Chief	M.A. (Eco.)	
33. Shri R. Jai Kumar Asstt. Chief	M.A. (English)	
34. Shri L. Sahoo Asstt. Chief	(i) M. Com. (ii) L.L. B. (iii) Post-Graduate Diploma in International Trade	

35.	Shri A.T. Sentharam Research Officer	B.A. (Hons.) Pol. Science and Economics
36.	Shri O.P. Kapoor, Research Officer	M.A. (Economics)
37.	Capt. M.S. Yadav Research Officer	(i) B.A. (ii) Post-Graduate Diploma in International Trade
38.	Shri S.K. Upadhyaya Research Officer	M.A. (Stat.)
39.	Shri Vijay Singh Research Officer	M.A. (Economics)
40.	Mrs. C.K. Sehgal Research Officer	(i) M.A. (Eco.) (ii) Dip. in Pub. Admn.
41.	Shri H.L. Sharma Research Officer	M.A. (Eco.)

**Development of Birth Place of Buddhist Savant
Dipankar Srignan**

4220. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to develop the birth place of Buddhist savant Dipankar Srignan, near Bhagalpur in Bihar on the occasion of his 1,000th birth anniversary which is being celebrated on a large scale this year;

(b) if so, the details of the plan chalked out for this purpose; and

(c) if not, whether such a plan to develop the birth place and the nearby Bhagalpur town, would soon be drawn up for execution and the likely date by which it would be drawn up ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Wild Life Tourism in Orissa

4221. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government has taken to promote Wild-life in the State of Orissa.

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa has suggested some important places to the Centre in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government and the measures taken in this regard in Orissa during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) This Ministry has taken up two schemes for promotion of Wild Life tourism in Orissa in consultation with the State Government, These are :

(1) The setting up of the Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan; and

(2) The Construction of a Forest Lodge at Simlipal Wild Life Sanctuary, in Mayurbhanj district.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism has released Rs. 17.73 lakhs to the Government of Orissa for the development of the Nandan Kanan Lion Safari Park.

Regarding Simlipal Forest Lodge, this Department has requested the State Government to provide external water and electricity connections to the site already selected and also to construct the approach road, while the Lodge itself with its internal water supply, electricity and compound wall will be the responsibility of the Government of India. The ITDC will execute the project.

Interest Free Margin Money to Young Entrepreneurs

4222. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India propose to provide under the inquiry fund scheme interest free margin money to young entrepreneurs;

(b) whether it is proposed to give special consideration in case of unemployed young women graduate entrepreneurs; and

(c) the terms, condition and other details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the Equity Fund Scheme of the State Bank of India. A Scheme entitled 'Small Scale Industries Equity Fund Scheme' is being operated by the State Bank of India since 1st April, 1978 to provide equity support to new small scale industries. The benefits of the scheme are available to all entrepreneurs, including women enterprises if they satisfy certain eligibility criteria viz. (i) it is a new unit; (ii) the applicant devotes his direct and full attention to the

unit; (iii) it should not have availed of seed capital/margin money assistance from State Financial Corporations etc; (iv) the project is eligible for assistance under entrepreneurs scheme or should be eligible for assistance under bank's liberalised scheme; (v) the total cost of the project is above Rs. 25,000/-; (vi) it is covered by Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation; (vii) the entrepreneurs is genuinely not in a position to meet the necessary margin from his own resources and (viii) the unit is not covered by Selective Credit Control of Reserve Bank of India.

The scheme does not provide for any special consideration to unemployed young women graduate entrepreneurs.

(c) Essential features of the scheme are :

(i) it provides interest free loan between Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 1 lac;

(ii) after an initial moratorium of 5-7 years, the repayment will be in suitable instalments spread over 5-7 years;

(iii) for units considered under State Bank of India's entrepreneurs Schemes no contribution is sought from the entrepreneurs but units financed under banks entrepreneurial Development Programme and under its liberalised scheme are required to bring in 5% and 10% of the project cost respectively from their own resources.

Working Results of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

4223. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the unit-wise and year-wise working results of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills since take over under IDR Act in 1978;

(b) reasons why Government hesitating to provide funds to NTC who have been

saddled with the task of modernisation and providing for spares and components for proper running of the mills; and

(c) what is the extent of requirement of funds for this purpose ?

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

SANGMA) : (a) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) A sum of Rs. 3.66 crores has already been provided to N.T.C. for working capital immediate renovation/repairs of these units. Modernisation of these units could be considered only after their future has been decided. About Rs. 16 crores would be needed for this purpose.

Statement

Name of the Unit	Net profit/loss (Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan	+62.92	+67.53	+59.97	-26.89	-12.18
2. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	+38.71	+61.08	+24.81	-13.41	-14.77
3. Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli	+ 0.69	- 3.26	-16.02	-40.38	-54.63
4. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	+84.82	+115.75	+106.27	-55.13	-56.87
5. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-34.76	-188.21	-107.26	-542.38	-509.19
6. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	+ 47.62	+8.59	+0.74	- 99.39	-69.32

सेना के अधिकारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु

4224. श्री हेमवती नन्दन वहुगुणा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में निम्नलिखित पदों पर नियुक्त अधिकारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु का व्यौरा क्या है :

(1) कर्नल (2) ब्रिगेडियर (3) मेजर जनरल (4) लैफिटनेंट जनरल;

(ख) क्या उनके द्वारा सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु पर पहुंचने के बाद कर्नल, ब्रिगेडियर, मेजर जनरल और लैफिटनेंट जनरल के कार्यकाल को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रावधान है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह नियम किस तारीख से लागू हुआ; और

(घ) कार्यकाल बढ़ाने संबंधी नियम क्या -

है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) कर्नल, ब्रिगेडियर, मेजर जनरल और लैफिटनेंट, जनरल रैंक के अफसरों की सेवानिवृत्ति-आयु संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ) कर्नल से लेफ्टी, जनरल रैंक के अफसरों का सेवाकाल थल सेना नियम 16-क जो 4 जून 1979 से लागू हुआ था, के अंतर्गत अधिवर्षिता की आयु के बाद बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस नियम के अनुसार अफसर को अनिवार्य सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु के बाद केन्द्र सरकार के विवेक और सेवा की श्रावश्यकताओं के अनुसार ग्रांगे और अवधि के लिए रखा जा सकता है। इस प्रकार से कार्यकाल बढ़ाते समय अफसर की कार्यकुशलता और शारीरिक स्वस्थता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

विवरण

यत्व सेना के अफसरों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आय

रंक आर्म्ड कोर, आर्टिलरी, इंजीनियर्स इंटलीजेंस कोर विशेष सूची सेना शिक्षा कोर रिमाइंडर सेना सेना
 मिसनल्स, इंफैटी, आर्मी और जज एड- वेटरिनरी चिकित्सा दत्त
 सप्लाई कोर, आर्मी आर्ड्नेस वोकेट जनरल कोर और कोर चिकित्सा
 कोर, इलेक्ट्रिकल एण्ड मेकेनिकल
 इंजीनियर्स, पायनिर

सेना शिक्षा कोर रिमाइंडर सेना सेना सेना
 और जज एड- वेटरिनरी चिकित्सा दत्त
 वोकेट जनरल कोर और कोर चिकित्सा
 @ मिलिट्री फार्म कोर

कर्त्तव्य	52-55	55	55	55-57	55-57	55-57
ब्रिगेडियर	52-54	55	55	55-57	56-58	56-58
मेजर	54-56	—	55××	55-57	57-59	59 या
जनरल				(केवल डाइरेक्टर		

रिमाइंडर वेटरिनरी 4 माल की
 कोर के लिए 4 साल एक अवधि
 इसमें से जो भी पहले हो
 लेकिन 55 वर्ष की
 आय से पहले नहीं)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

लेपिटनेट
जनरल

59-58*

साल की
एक अवधि
इसमें से जो
भी पहले
हो ।

६१ सेना सप्टलाई कोर (खाद्य निरीक्षण संगठन को छोड़कर) सेना आईनेस कोर, इलेक्ट्रिकल एण्ड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स और पायनिर कोर के अफसरों के संबंध में 52 वर्ष । खाद्य निरीक्षण संगठन, अहंता प्राप्त अफसरों के संबंध में 55 वर्ष ।

② जज एडब्ल्यूकेट जनरल और सेना शिक्षा कोर के गैर अहंता प्राप्त अफसरों के संबंध में 52 वर्ष ।

× सब यूनिट कमांडरों, जो कि अब एक मत प्राय संवर्ग है, के संबंध में 52 वर्ष या बिगेडियर (मास्टर एट आर्मस) के संबंध में 54 वर्ष या 4 वर्ष की एक अवधि लेकिन 53 वर्ष की आयु से पहले नहीं ।

×× 56 वर्ष या मेजर जनरल की मौतिक रैंक में 3 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी होने पर एक अवधि लेकिन 55 वर्ष की आयु से पहले नहीं ।

* जनरल अफसर कमांडिंग इन चीफ की नियुक्ति पर या सह थल सेनाध्यक्ष और निदेशक आर्टिलरी, इंजीनियर इन चीफ, सिगनल अफसर इन चीफ, डायरेक्टर मार्ग्नाई एण्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट । निदेशक आईनेस सेवा और निदेशक इलेक्ट्रिकल एण्ड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स के पदों पर नियुक्त मूल रूपधार करने वाले अफसर 4 वर्ष की एक अवधि ।

Grant of Export House/Certificate and Additional Licences to Export Oriented Units

4225. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4115 on 5 November, 1982 regarding export house and state whether the Export House Certificate and the additional licences will continue to be granted to 100 per cent Export Oriented Units in respect of their exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The policy in this regard is under review.

Appointment of Committees on Export Promotion Councils

4226. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Task Force to go into the working of the Export Promotion Councils was appointed as mentioned in the newspapers dated 16th July, 1983; and

(b) whether such Committees on E.P.C.s were appointed in past and if so, the list thereof and the dates when their reports were submitted ?

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

(b) The following Committees have reviewed the working of Export Promotion Councils in recent past :-

Committee	Year of submission of Report
1. Review Committee on the Functioning of Export Promotion Councils under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.K. Sen Gupta, the then Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Commerce	1976
2. Review Committee on Export Promotion Councils under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhagwan Singh, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade.	1971

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा सार्वजनिक ठेकेदारों से निविदायें मंगाना

4227. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने वर्ष 1983 में हरियाणा में बहादुरगढ़, रोहतक आदि स्थानों पर जनरेटर सेट लगाने के लिए सार्वजनिक ठेकेदारों से निविदायें आमंत्रित की थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निविदायें कब आमंत्रित की गई और निविदायें भेजने वाले ठेकेदारों के

नाम क्या है तथा प्रत्येक ठेकेदार ने क्या न्यूनतम दरें भेजीं;

(ग) क्या बैंक अधिकारियों ने उन ठेकेदारों को ठेका दे दिया जिनके पास सरकारी वायरमैन लाइसेंस भी नहीं था और अपनी निविदाओं में अधिक दरें भेजी थीं, जबकि सरकारी लाइसेंस धारी ठेकेदारों को उपेक्षित कर दिया, जिन्होंने कम दरें लगायी थीं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करायेगी तथा इस संबंध में अनियमितताएं बरतने वाले बैंक अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कायंवाही करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Joint Ventures Proposals for Bangladesh

4228. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :

SHRI SUSHILA BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some joint ventures proposals have been submitted by the Bangladesh businessman before Indian High Commissioner in Dhaka;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received by the Indian High Commissioner from Bangladesh businessmen;

(c) what are those joint venture proposals; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(़) Proposals on joint ventures are received by the High Commission of India in Dhaka, from Bangdesh businessmen, from time to time.

(b) During the last four months High Commission of India have received Twenty eight queries from Bangladesh businessmen and Industrialists for postsible Joint Ventures, Technical Collaboration etc. with Indian counter parts for projects in Bagladesh.

(c) Such proposals received recently include Specialised Textiles, Readymade Garments, Automobile Workshop, P.V.C. Adhesive Tapes, Collapsible Tubes, Centrifugal Pumps, Moulded Luggage Goods, Metal-Work Machineries and Components, Marine and Auto Engines, Grease Industrial Adhesives and Brake Fluid for Automobiles, Electric Bulbs, Hurricane Lanterns, Wall Clocks, Bicycles, Ballpoint Pens, Plastic Resin from Molasses Distilleries, Pulp and Paper Mills, Industrial Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Fish Processing, Canning and Preservation and Deep Sea Fishing.

(d) Government welcomes such joint venture proposals and every effort is made to concretise them, wherever possible.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Reservation in Appointment made to Indian Income tax Service and Indian Customs and Central Excise Service

4229. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rosters for giving reservations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointment made to

the Indian Income-Tax Service Group 'A' and Indian Customs & Central Excise Service Group 'A', are being maintained in the proper form and being inspected by the Liaison Officers at regular intervals;

(b) if so, the dates on which the inspections were carried out by Liaison Officers during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons for not carrying out the inspection by the Liaison Officers; and

(d) the shortfall in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers in these two services ?

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

जिला बाड़मेर राजस्थान में सेना के अधीन भूमि

4230. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना ने वर्ष 1976 में रक्षा प्रयोजन के लिये जिला बाड़मेर के मिथाड़ी गांव के किसानों की खसरा सं. 34, 36, 51, तथा अन्य खसरों के अधीन भूमि पर कब्जा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गाँव वालों को इसके बदले में कोई मुआवजा दिया गया था और इस मद में कितनी धनराशि बकाया है;

(ग) उन्हें मुआवजा कब तक दे दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी, हां। सेना ने मिथाड़ी खुर्द गांव के खसरा सं. 34,76 तथा 51/2 को 1976 में और उसी गांव के किसानों के अन्य खसरों को उसके बाद 1980 में कब्जे में लिया था।

(ख) और (ग) सैन्य सम्पदा अधिकारी, जयपुर ने किराया संबंधी मुआवजे की अदायगी के लिए वित्तीय मंजूरियां जारी कर दी हैं। लेकिन अभी तक कोई भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। इस पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Purchase of Tobacco by S.T.C. in Andhra Pradesh

4231. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed State Trading Corporation to purchase tobacco from Andhra Pradesh tobacco growers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation did not purchase all varieties of tobacco; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) As there is increased production of virginia tobacco during this year in Andhra Pradesh coupled with slack export demand, the Central Govt. asked the STC to purchase virginia tobacco from the growers of Andhra Pradesh with a view to mitigate their hardship. STC has purchased exportable **grades** and low **grades** of virginia tobacco.

Fixing up of few Regional Rural Banks for Self-Employed Productive Endeavours

4232. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion has been received to fix up a few Regional Rural Banks only for self-employed productive endeavours particularly in backward areas totally lacking industrial culture and aptitude;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and Government reaction thereon;

(c) whether Madubani and Darbhanga Regional Rural Banks are being selected for such concentrated productive endeavours; and

(d) if so, details thereabout, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Member himself has made such a suggestion. The lending operations of all the Regional Rural Banks are primarily directed towards supporting productive endeavours of borrowers belonging to the Weaker Sections of the Community in all Sectors of the rural economy. All Regional Rural Banks are expected to endeavour for promoting self-employment ventures, and in specific areas they could devote greater effort to specific area of activity. It is not, however, considered adviseable to restrict their lending operations to any particular Sector of the rural economy in any area, as it would deprive the people undertaking economic activity in other Sectors in that area

of credit support from the Regional Rural Banks.

India's Share in Japan's Iron Ore Imports

4233. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in Japan's iron ore imports has been static at about 13 per cent in the last four or five years;

(b) if so, the details of India's iron ore export to Japan and rate per unit and its percentage to the Japan's total iron ore import;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for the static percentage of India's share is the in-adequate handling and other facilities at the ports such as Paradip, etc.; and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) The information is tabulated below :

Year	Total exports from India to Japan (million tonnes)	Unit price per tonne (Rs./tonne)	Total imports by Japan (million tonnes)	Percentage share
1978-79	14.48	125.92	117.92	12.28
1979-80	17.01	131.76	128.71	13.22

1980-81	15.03	149.63	133.22	11.28
1981-82	16.53	185.55	125.27	13.20
1982-83	15.18	235.50	114.26	13.29

Note : Based on MMTC's exports

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a proposal to deepen Madras Outer Harbour in order to accommodate 100,000 DWT vessels. MMTC has also requested Steel Mills of Japan to consider possibility of two port loading, i.e., loading the vessels initially at Paradip port to the extent of permissible draft and thereafter uptopping the vessel at Madras/Vizag. The reaction of the buyers is awaited.

Visit of an Iranian Delegation for Purchase of Indian Textiles

4234. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the recent visit of an Iranian delegation for the purchase of Indian textiles ;

(b) how far it is going to make up the adverse trade balance of India with Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : An Iranian Textile Delegation which had visited India recently evinced interest in imparting Indian Textiles. Necessary follow-up action is being taken in pursuance of this visit.

(b) It is not possible to assess the impact on balance of trade with Iran as a consequence of this development since firm orders have yet to be placed.

Defence Land Given on Lease in Tamil Nadu

4235. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much defence land has been given on lease, in Madras city and in St. Thomas Mont, Meenamhakkam and in Pallaveran Area in Chinglepet District in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the parties, who have been allotted defence land, and the area of land, since when and when the lease agreement expires;

(c) whether any land has been declared as "not useful for Defence purposes" in the above area and if so, extent of area;

(d) the policy of Government on issue of defence land on lease; and

(e) for what purpose the defence land is being issued on lease and who are eligible to apply for the above land on lease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inquiry of Fire in Air India Office at Palam Airport

4236. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a fire that recently broke out in the Air India

office at Palam Airport, Delhi, important documents and files concerning foreign travel tax and mishandled luggage, were destroyed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the result of the inquiry if any conducted by Government into the matter and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A fire broke out at Delhi airport in the early hours of 25th July, 1983 in the old records store of Air India. This fire was immediately brought under control. Preliminary investigation by Air India and IAAI indicates that the fire might have been caused by a lighted object like a match stick or Cigarette/Beedi. It has also been found that the documents destroyed were relatively unimportant.

**Extension of IC-489/590 flights
upto Dibrugarh**

4237. SHRI N.E. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the connection provided at Gauhati to passengers bound for Delhi from Dibrugarh and adjoining Upper Assam towns by flight IC-490 two days a week becomes impracticable due to almost regular operational delays of flight VL-702/710 and IC-210;

(b) whether Government are aware of the severe difficulties and hardships faced by such passengers who have to rush to Gauhati by hired cabs for a distance of approximately 450 kms. to catch flight IC-490; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend IC-489/490 upto Dibrugarh at least twice a week which will also enable passengers to Arunachal Pradesh particularly to Itanagar to reach their destination the same afternoon

by suitably amending the flight schedules in such a way so as to provide both way connections to Imphal at Gauhati for Delhi bound passengers and vice-versa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, there is a connecting time of 30 minutes available at Gauhati between the arrival of IC-210 on Wednesdays and Saturdays and the departure of IC-490 for passengers bound from Dibrugarh to Delhi via Gauhati. The feasibility of rescheduling the departure of IC-490 ex-Gauhati to provide longer connecting time for passengers bound for Delhi from Dibrugarh and adjoining towns is being examined by Indian Airlines.

(c) At present, the service IC-489/490 operates on Delhi/Patna/Bagdogra/Gauhati/Imphal route. As there are no night landing facilities at points of halt enroute, it is not feasible to extend this flight to Dibrugarh.

**Payment of Instalments of D.A. to those
Employees having adopted Percentage
Base D.A. Increase Formula**

4238. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two more D.A. instalments have become due upto 30 June, 1983 to those employees of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings, etc. who have adopted for the D.A. increase on percentage basis formula consequent on the average index crossing of 8 points;

(b) if so, by which date the same will be released to the eligible employees; and

(c) if the reply of (a) and (b) above be in negative, state the average (beyond 472 points) as on 1 April, 1983 and on 30 June, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Two instalments of D.A. became due for consideration, consequent on average index crossing 480 and 488 points at the end of February and April 1983 from 1-3-1983 and 1-5-1983 respectively.

Payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to pensioners costs the exchequer approximately Rs. 72 crores and Rs. 8 crores 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 these instalments is receiving the attention of the Government.

**Condition of Delhi Airport
Cargo Godowns**

4239. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government had been drawn to the press report appeared in the "Times of India" dated 4 August, 1983 highlighting the prevailing conditions in the Delhi airport cargo godowns with serious risk of damage to the imported goods and harassment to the importers in collecting their goods; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

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

(b) Suitable measures have been introduced by Air India in coordination with the Central Warehousing Corporation which include extension of office hours and working on holidays so that handling of the cargo is speeded up. The International Airports Authority of India intends to constructing a

modern mechanised cargo terminal which will meet not only the present cargo traffic, but also the anticipated growth in future. This project is scheduled to be commissioned by mid-1985. To meet the existing growth in demand, Central Warehousing Corporation has made a three-fold increase in its storage capacity at the airport.

**Decision to increase stipend of Trainees
in Carpet Weaving Training Scheme**

4240. DR. GULAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to increase stipend of trainees in the carpet weaving training scheme, has been taken by Government along-with increases in wages of craftsmen;

(b) if so, whether the revised rates are under operation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to increase stipend of trainees in the carpet weaving training scheme.

(b) and (c) The increased stipend will be given effect to after the re-organisation of the scheme which is under consideration.

**Grievances of Drivers of Syndicate
Bank Manipal**

4241. SHRI OSKAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drivers of Syndicate Bank, Manipal have represented to Government about their exploitation by the bank by not taking them on regular rolls but by only treating them as drivers engaged by officers of the bank;

(b) if so, the action Government are taking to stop exploitation of this weaker section of low paid employees;

(c) the number of vehicles possessed by the bank;

(d) the number of drivers on regular rolls of the bank; and

(e) the number of drivers treated as drivers of officers ?

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

महानिदेशक, रक्षा भूमि और कैन्टोनमेंट
द्वारा अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग

4242. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महानिदेशक, रक्षा भूमि और कैन्टोनमेंट, जिन्होंने 31 मार्च, 1983 को महानिदेशक का कार्यभार सम्भाला था, ने 31 मार्च, 1983 से 31 मई, 1983 तक अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग किया था;

(ख) क्या महानिदेशक उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान मरकारी नियमों का उल्लंघन करके अपने अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच करवाई है और क्या वह अनियमित स्थानान्तरणों को रद्द करके दोषी अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए स्थानान्तरण आदेशों की पुनरीक्षा की गई है। जहाँ आवश्यक समझा गया है और संशोधित आदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

Overdraft Received by Central Government from Reserve Bank of India

4243. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have at any time received overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. The concept of overdraft does not apply to the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Appoointment of Arya Travels of Bihar as I.A. Agents

4244. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Arya Travels of Bihar were appointed Indian Airlines agents for booking tickets in Ranchi, Patna, Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Orissa, despite the fact that there is one agent at Jamshedpur and Ranchi and two at Bhuban-

neswar and that there is a ban on the appointment of new agents; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which Arya Travels were appointed Indian Airlines agents in these cities by waiving the norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s. Arya Travels of Bihar have been appointed agents of Indian Airlines for booking tickets in Ranchi, Patna, Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Bhubaneswar. There was however, no ban as such on the appointment of new agents but for commercial reasons, Indian Airlines had not appointed any agents since the end of 1980.

The matter was reviewed in April, 1983 and it was decided to consider the pending applications for Indian Airlines agencies and to approve the appointment of agencies, wherever deemed necessary. M/s. Arya Travels had applied for an Indian Airlines agency on 31st March, 1982. The number of agents to be appointed in each city is dependent on several factors such as the available business potential, capacity provided by Indian Airlines, spread of the city, industrial development in the area to be served by the agents, etc. These factors were duly taken into account by Indian Airlines while considering the application of M/s. Arya Travels and no norms were waived.

वायुसेना को हेलिकोप्टर उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी परियोजना की मंजूरी

4245. श्री विलास भुत्तेमवार: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 वर्ष तक मंजूरी के लिये लंबित पड़ी रहने के पश्चात वायु सेना को अत्याधुनिक देशीय हेलिकोप्टर उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी फ्रांस के सहयोग से

चलाये जाने वाली परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ख) इस मामले में इतने अधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इससे सरकार को क्या लाभ अथवा हानि हुई;

(ग) पिछले छः वर्षों के दौरान इस परियोजना के संबंध में भारतीय अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों और फ्रांस के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये दौरों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ; और

(घ) परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और उसके अन्तर्गत वायुसेना को कितने हेलिकोप्टरों उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। फ्रांस के साथ सहयोग का कोई प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है जैसा कि कहा गया है। समसामयिक टैक्नालाजी से युक्त हेलिकोप्टरों के डिजाइन और विकास के लिए कुछ देशों से प्राप्त सहयोग के प्रस्तावों पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है। प्रस्ताव को अंतिम रूप देने में देरी का आंशिक कारण एक इंजन वाले हेलीकोप्टर के स्थान पर दो इंजन वाले हेलीकोप्टर में बदलने की जरूरत है और आंशिक कारण सहयोग की उचित शर्त प्राप्त करने में लग रहा समय है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(घ) इस परियोजना पर किया जाने वाला कुल सचं और इसके अन्तर्गत वायुसेना को उपलब्ध किए जाने वाले हेलिकोप्टरों की संख्या हेलीकोप्टर के डिजाइन और विकास से संबंधित विदेशी सहयोग प्रस्ताव को जिन पर अभी विचार हो रहा है, अंतिम रूप दिए जाने पर ही मालूम होगी।

Transfer of Officers in State Bank of Hyderabad

4246. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2133 on 5 August, 1983 regarding transfer of officers in State Bank of Hyderabad having branches in Calcutta and state :

(a) whether Government or the Reserve Bank of India could ascertain now the length of service each officer has put in different branches of the bank in Calcutta;

(b) whether Government's advice and further reiteration of the advice of Reserve Bank of India issued earlier in 1977, have been followed by State Bank of Hyderabad in the above matter in letter and spirit;

(c) if so, the details thereof including dates of joining in Calcutta branches of each officer working now ; and

(d) what further corrective action is being proposed to enforce the said advice ?

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

Banking Services in Kandla

4247. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industries has appealed and written to him very recently for providing banking services on the coast of ports nearby Kandla and Kutch for the development of Kandla Free Trade Zone;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news published in "Gujarat Samachar", Ahmedabad on 29 July, 1983 under caption "Appeal for banking services in the area of Kandla";

(c) if so, the details of both (a) and (b) above ;

(d) the action taken in the matter; and

(e) when and how the said banking services will be provided for the rapid progress of the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) A representation dated the 27th July, 1983 has been received by the Government from the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry for providing off-shore banking facility at Kandla Free Trade Zone. The news item which appeared in the "Gujarat Samachar" dated the 29th July, 1983 refers to this representation. The Reserve Bank of India has been asked to examine this proposal.

Opening of Leh-Manali Highway for Civilian Traffic

4248. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister on her last visit to Ladakh had stated at a public meeting at Leh that Government propose to open the Leh-Manali highway for civilian traffic;

(b) whether Government propose to consider to open this road for home and foreign tourist traffic also; and

(c) if replies to part (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative when this will be implemented and if the replies be the negative the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since a portion of the road is not open to civilian traffic, it will not be possible to open the full road to home and foreign tourists. Government have no plan for the present to open the portion closed to civilian traffic due to reasons of security.

Concern over Implications of Banking Laws Amendment Bill, 1983

4249. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore, has expressed grave concern over the serious implications of the banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983 affecting the society at large and the business community in particular; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government have seen a press report which appeared in 'Business Standard' dated the 12th of July, 1983 to the effect that the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Coimbatore has expressed grave concern over the serious implications of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the last Budget session. The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses appended to the Bill explain the reasons for promoting this measure. The Bill is likely to come up for consideration during the current session of Parliament.

संसद सदस्यों/केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों/राज्यों के मंत्रियों के विदेश दौरे

4250. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 और 1 जनवरी, 1983 से 15 जुलाई, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने संसद सदस्यों, राज्य विधायिकों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और विभिन्न राज्यों के मंत्रियों ने कितने देशों का दौरा किया; और

(ख) इन दौरों पर केन्द्र और राज्यों ने, अलग-अलग कुल कितना व्यय किया और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिम रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों आदि से भी एकत्रित करनी पड़ेगी। तदनुसार, इसके एकत्रित करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा और इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा, परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Rubber Production

4251. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is scope to step up rubber production by expanding rubber cultivation in non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, whether such areas have since been identified;

(c) the special incentives given for rubber cultivation in non-traditional areas for the growers;

(d) whether Government consider it desirable to set up small and medium industries based on rubber in and around rubber growing areas; and

(e) the specific projects for the expansion of the rubber cultivation during the current Plan?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under its Rubber Plantation Development Scheme, the Rubber Board provides the following incentives to the rubber growers both in the traditional and non-traditional areas for encouraging new planting and replanting of rubber :—

- (i) Cash subsidy @ Rs. 5000 and Rs. 3000 per hectare for small growers and large growers respectively;
- (ii) Input subsidies, fertiliser subsidy and soil conservation for growers owning upto six hectares;
- (iii) Interest Subsidy @ 3% on loans availed of under NABARD's Programme;
- (iv) Free Extension Advisory Support in all growers at all stages of planting and maintenance.

The Rubber Board also gives training in modern methods of cultivation, production and processing of rubber to persons deputed by the Rubber growing units from non-traditional areas. Rubber tapping demonstrators are also deputed by the Board to non-traditional areas to impart training to workers engaged in tapping and processing of rubber. State Govt. agencies are also involved in

rubber plantation development in non traditional areas.

(d) While availability of rubber in vicinity in an advantage, location of rubber based industries would depend also on availability of other raw materials, infrastructure and markets.

(e) The main project for the expansion of rubber cultivation during the current Plan is the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme of the Rubber Board with a target of 30,000 hectares. The State Governments are also involved in expansion of rubber cultivation.

Views Expressed by Group of "77" about UNCTAD Results

4252. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Group of 77 representing the developing world has voiced its deep disappointment at the "meagre results" of UNCTAD held recently at Belgrade;

(b) if so, whether Government is in agreement with the views expressed by the Group of 77; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नीमच के अल्कलायड कारखाने का
उत्पादन

4253. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंदसौर जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के नीमच स्थित अल्कलायड कारखाने के वर्ष 1982-83 के उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस उत्पादन से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जिला मंदसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में नीमच रिथत अफीम तथा एल्कलायड के सरकारी कारखाने में वर्ष 1982-83 में हुए एल्कलायड के उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है : -

एल्कलायड का नाम मात्रा
(किलोग्राम में)

अर्ध परिष्कृत मार्फीन 7516
अर्ध परिष्कृत कोडीन (प्राकृतिक) 1356

अर्ध परिष्कृत कोडीन (सशिलष्ट) 2671

क्रूड नाकोटीन 7906

क्रूड पापैवेरीन 961

क्रूड थीबीन 1038

कोडीन फास्फेट 4409

कोडीन बी०पी० 259

नाकोटीन बी०पी० 1260

इसमें, नीमच स्थित कारखाने के अफीम यूनिट में उत्पादित कच्चा अफीम शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) अफीम तथा एल्कलायड का सरकारी कारखाना नीमच, मुख्यतः स्वदेशी फार्मेसिटीकल उद्योग की उपर्युक्त औषध-द्रव्य की आवश्यकता पूर्ति करता है। तथापि, कारखाने में वर्ष 1982-83 तथा इससे पहले उत्पादित कुछ क्रूड औषध-द्रव्यों का निर्यात किया गया था। उक्त वर्ष में उसके निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नानुसार थी : -

एल्कलायड का नाम निर्यातित मात्रा (किलोग्राम में) विदेशी मुद्रा (रुपयों में)

क्रूड पापैवेरीन 1100 2,27,106

क्रूड थीबीन 1400 9,26,768

जोड़ : 11,53,874
(अनंतिम)

इसमें नीमच स्थित कारखाने के अफीम यूनिट द्वारा कच्चे अफीम के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा शामिल नहीं है।

Action Against M/s. Jayalakshmi International and Jayalakshmi Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd., Guntur

4254. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) considering the trade relations with Peoples Republic of China; whether Government have conducted an impartial and high-level probe into the alleged fraud practised by Jayalakshmi International and Jayalakshmi Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd. of Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against the culprits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A three-members delegation consisting of Chairman, Tobacco Board and a representative each of the STC and Directorate of Marketing and Inspection visited China in February/March 1983 for promotion of exports of tobacco. Some tobacco lots exported by certain Indian exporters were referred to the delegation and most of these packages inspected contained tobacco of quality not conforming to the grade labels. These included the lots packed and exported by M/s. Jayalakshmi International and Jayalakshmi Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection took action against these companies and a few other defaulting packers. Show-cause notices were served on 5 packers and 5 re-drying factories owners as to why their certificate of authorisation should not be cancelled.

Quality control measures are being strictly enforced by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection to avoid recurrence of quality complaints.

Complaint against M/s. Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys, Orissa

4255. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received against M/s. Indian & Ferro Alloys, Orissa alleging :

(i) that the firm has been selling prime quality high carbon ferro chrome/charge chrome produced in its 100 percent export oriented unit located at Therubali Rayagada, District Koraput, Orissa in the domestic market exporting any material;

(ii) that in its above Unit, the firm has been manufacturing high carbon ferro chrome although it is authorised to produce therein only charge chrome; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the said firm for such violations of Government's scheme governing 100 per cent export oriented units ?

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

(b) Detailed examination of the matter has not been completed.

Manufacture of Light Combat Aircraft

4256. **SHRI INDARIT GUPTA** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it has been decided to manufacture a Light Combat Aircraft instead of a deep penetration strike aircraft ;

(b) if so, whether the proposed Light Combat Aircraft will have to depend on an imported engine, wing assembly and avionics ; and

(c) if so, with whom the required collaboration is being conducted ?

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

(b) and (c) The Light Combat Aircraft is proposed to be developed indigenously with limited consultancy/collaboration from abroad. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

Textiles Mills not yet started functioning

4257. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of textile mills have not yet started functioning and departments of few mills have been closed down rendering thousands of workers jobless ;

(b) If so, the names of the mills and the number of workers affected; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken to take back all the workers who want to join duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) It is presumed that the Honourable member seeks information regarding functioning Bombay Textile Mills. According to available information 3 cotton textile mills in Bombay are still closed.

(b) These three mills are Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd., Mukesh Textile Mills and Shree Madhusudan. The number of workers affected mill-wise is as follows :

Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd.	3948
Mukesh Textile Mills	1656
Shree Madhusudan	4092

(c) A task force headed by the Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India is looking into the problems of these mills. A group of officers has also been constituted to examine the problems of these mills.

शराब बनाने वाली कंपनियों द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये की हेराफेरी

4258. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 8 जुलाई, 1983 के नवभारत टाइम्स में "ज्यादा शराब बनाकर करोड़ों रुपये की हेराफेरी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिक शराब बनाकर करोड़ों रुपये की हेराफेरी करने तथा देश में शराब बनाने वाली इस कथित मुख्य कम्पनियों द्वारा नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए इनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) किस तारीख को कौन-कौन सी कम्पनी पर छापा मारा गया तथा वहां से प्रत्येक प्रकार की शराब कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में ब्रामद हुई; और

(घ) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में 30 जून, 1983 तक, उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाई का पुरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। राज्य सरकारों से और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार देश में

एलकोहल के उत्पादन हेतु मौजूद आसवन क्षमता लगभग 9,945 लाख लिटर है। इसकी तुलना में एलकोहल वर्ष 1981-82 (दिसम्बर-नवम्बर) के दौरान उत्पादन केवल 5,154 लाख लिटर हुआ था, जो आसवन क्षमता का केवल 51.82 प्रतिशत है। उत्पादन का नियमित आधार पर मद्यनिर्माणशालावार मानीटर करने हेतु कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

(ग) और (घ) इन प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध उन विषयों से है जो शराब का उत्पादन, निर्माण आदि करने वाले सम्बन्धित राज्यों की सरकारों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आते हैं। वित्त मंत्रालय के पास इन विषयों से सम्बन्धित कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

Take over of J.K. Rayon, Kanpur

4259. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take over J.K. Rayon, Kanpur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to resolve the crisis in JK Rayon, Kanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Action under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 is proposed. Order No. SO 561 (E) has been issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 6th Aug., 1983, ordering investigation under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Ban on Export of Beef and Animals

4260. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that export of beef and youngcows and buffaloes continues on a large scale resulting in reduction of the number of cows and bullocks and the animal population in general ;

(b) whether Government would impose blanket ban on export of beef and the animals so necessary for cultivation, transportation and rural economy;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many top industrialists in the country had urged the Prime Minister for a blanket ban in this regard ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) Export of cows or cow meat (beef) is not allowed. Export of 'culled' buffaloes and their meat is allowed. A number of representations have been received from time to time suggesting a blanket ban on exports of meat and animals. Our export policy does not affect the availability of animals for cultivation, transport or any other rural need. Export of only culled buffaloes are allowed which are certified not fit for drought and breeding purposes. The slaughter rate of animals is only around 1.5% when under proper stock keeping practices, the slaughter rate can go up to 25%. The buffaloe population, according to Live-stock Census has been registering an increase.

Industrial Disputes pending in Delhi between ITDC and its Workers/Unions

4261. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the industrial disputes pending as on 15 July, 1983 in Delhi Industrial Tribunal between ITDC Management and its workers/unions;

(b) how many among them are more than five years old disputes;

(c) list of these disputes which are more than 5 years old along with the year of origin of dispute;

(d) whether Government/ITDC Management will take some steps for speedy disposal of these disputes; and

(e) the reasons which prevent the Management from settling these disputes across the table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) As on 15th July 1983, there were 12 Industrial disputes between ITDC Management and its workers/unions pending with the Delhi Industrial Tribunal.

(b) and (c) Only one case which was originated in 1978, is more than five years old.

(d) and (e) The Corporation constantly examines these cases and takes necessary steps for speedy disposal of pending industrial disputes.

All efforts are made to settle industrial disputes across the table and only when all avenues of understanding are exhausted does the ITDC management take up such cases for contesting.

Alleged Removal of Cigarettes by India Tobacco Co.

4262. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 28 February, 1983 the day on which the General Budget for 1983-84 was presented to Parliament, India Tobacco Company, one of the largest Cigarette manufacturers, removed

three truck-loads of cigarettes from their Saharanpur factory;

(b) if so, whether the facility for removal of goods under the excise laws, prohibits the removal on the budget day;

(c) if so, how was it possible for the India Tobacco Company to resort to clandestine removal of truck-loads of cigarettes with a view to evading the duty; and

(d) what steps are taken to deal with the illegal actions of the India Tobacco Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cigarettes in three trucks and a few carts were cleared on payment of duty by the factory on the 28th February, 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Supreme Court Decision in Excise Duty

4363. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court have recently decided on certain basic issues relating to payment of Excise duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of excise duty locked up in litigation which will be subject to review as a result of this judgement; and

(d) the amount of excise duty realised so far and the amount yet to be realised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Recently, after hearing the arguments in a few of the

batch of cases pending before it, the Supreme Court delivered the operative part of its judgement on certain issues relatable to the valuation provisions of the Central Excise Law. The full judgement, with its supporting reasons, has yet to be delivered. In the light of this general pronouncement the individual cases may be heard by the court for making specific orders in each such case having regard to its facts and merits.

(c) The amount of Central Excise duty locked up in litigation is Rs. 335.44 crores approximately.

(d) Information is being collected.

बिक्री कर समाप्त करने के संबंध में
फिक्की द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

4264. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल महासंघ ने बिक्री कर समाप्त करने और उत्पाद शुल्क लागू करने के संबंध में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं और यदि हाँ, तो वे कब प्राप्त हुई थीं;

(ख) इन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उन्हें कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने में कोई कठिनाई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभी रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को हाल ही में इस प्रकार की कोई सिफारिशें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। तथापि, ऐसा समझा जाता है कि भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल महासंघ ने 18 जून, 1982 को एक पत्र वनस्पति, औषध-द्रव्यों और दवाइयों, सीमेंट, कागज और गते

तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने पर गठित विशेष समिति के अध्यक्ष को लिखा था। इस पत्र में, उक्त समिति द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई प्रश्नावली के उत्तर में महासंघ के कुछेक अभिमत निहित थे। समिति की रिपोर्ट 29 अप्रैल, 1983 को सदन पटल पर रखी गई थी। बिक्री कर पर फरवरी, 1981 में आयोजित मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार रिपोर्ट को समुचित विचार-विमर्श के लिए इस प्रयोजनार्थ बुलाए जाने वाले मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाना है।

Fall in Occupancy Rate in top Hotels in the Capital

4265. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a virtual fall in occupancy rates in top hotels in the capital compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the details of the occupancy rates month-wise during the current year in comparison with the occupancy rates during the same period in the last two years in major ITDC hotels in the capital; and

(c) whether this crisis is because of the unplanned creation of excess capacity for the Asian Games ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The room occupancy in respect of top hotels in Delhi has, by and large, shown a decline during the first six months of 1983 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Month-wise comparison of room occupancy percentage in major ITDC hotels in the capital during the first six months of the current year and corresponding periods in the last two years is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Fall in the occupancy ratio of hotels can be attributed to various factors including economic recession in the tourist generating markets resulting in a world-wide decline in tourist traffic, high air-fare structure in respect of long-haul destinations, etc.

Statement

Month-wise room occupancy % in major ITDC hotels in Delhi during the first six months of the year 1983 in comparison to the same period in the last two years.

	Ashok			Akbar			Qutub		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
January	83	62	37	87	71	71	86	82	72
February	96	88	30	96	94	80	91	93	76
March	62	65	62	90	86	70	94	89	84
April	53	57	34	79	73	54	72	88	61
May	44	39	23	67	53	44	72	74	51
June	40	38	21	57	49	30	72	63	46

Seminar on 'Take-Over of Companies'

4266. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a spokesman of his Ministry has clarified Government policy regarding investment by non-resident Indians while speaking at seminar on 'Take-over of Companies' organised by the Economic Research and Training Foundation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber

(b) if so, the main clarifications given by him; and

(c) further action being taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The

Controller of Capital Issues, Ministry of Finance, inaugurated the Seminar and reacted at the end to some of the suggestions given by the participants. His clarifications on the facilities provided to non-resident Indians were with reference to the policies of the Government and emphasised the view that Government would continue in its efforts to mobilise the foreign exchange resources of non-resident Indians through various schemes open to them. He also sought to allay the fears expressed in some quarters about the possible misuse of the investment facilities, with a view to take-over bids, and stated that Government would not permit such take-overs by non-residents through this scheme of portfolio investment by non-resident Indians.

Achievements of UNTAD VI

4267. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what have been the specific achievements of UNCTAD VI towards stabilising commodities prices, halting protectionism and increasing flow of capital to developing countries; and

(b) what was the contribution of the Indian delegation to the Conference on the aforesaid matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The results of the Conference fell considerably short of the proposals made by Group of '77', especially in the key areas of commodities, trade and money and finance. The main elements of the resolutions adopted by the Conference relating to stabilisation of commodity prices, protectionism and increase in the flow of resources to developing countries are, however, briefly summed up below.

In the area of stabilisation of commodity prices, the Conference urged all Governments to reaffirm their commitments to the Integrated Programme for Commodities and to adopt measures that would contribute to achieving stable conditions in commodity markets in accordance with the objectives of the Integrated Programme.

On protectionism, the developed countries have committed themselves to halt protectionism by fully implementing and strictly adhering to the standstill provisions they have accepted, in particular, concerning imports from developing countries. The developed countries have also agreed to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effect in accordance with the resolution adopted during UNCTAD V and to review periodically the progress in this regard.

In regard to flow of capital to developing countries the conference has *inter-alia* urged that the developed countries reaffirm their commitments they undertook under International Development Strategy with respect to the target relating to official

development assistance. On the proposals made by G—'77' in respect of SDR allocation, increase in IMF quota, expansion in the World Bank lending programmes etc., the IMF and World Bank have been invited to pursue the examination or consideration of the subjects.

(b) India along with other members of Group '77' strived with other groups to reach consensus on the proposals put forward by the Group '77'. India played a prominent role in the negotiations.

Hotel Industry facing Financial Crisis

4268. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

SHRI BHIM SINGH :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

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

(a) whether hotel industry has been facing financial crisis during the current year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether financial losses being suffered by the hotels running in the public sector have been assessed;

(d) if so, the amount of the losses; and

(e) if not the reasons for not making the assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) In the formative years of setting up of a hotel, the hotel concerned generally comes across many financial problems. These problems vary from unit to unit and from area to area and may be for a number of reasons,

(c) to (e) As the profit and loss account of the hotels in the public sector are prepared at the end of each financial year, a final assessment of the current year is not possible at this stage.

India Invited in 1984 'Hanover Fair' as a Partner Country

4269. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHAMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been invited as a partner-country in 1984 Hanover Fair, the World's largest regular industrial and trade fair;

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been accepted; and

(c) the total number of parties from the private and public sectors expected to take part in the fair ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 1255 Indian Companies in the public and private sectors have been requested so far for participation.

Liberalised Customs Baggage Rules

4270. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the amended baggage rules, any passenger may import electronic items by paying 200 per cent duty whereas these items are taxed in the country at 250 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government are to sustain a loss of more than Rs. 300 crores on account of such liberalised customs baggage rules;

(c) whether this will not adversely affect the indigenous electronic industry; and

(d) the reasons for changing the baggage rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the amended Baggage Rules, the rate of duty on articles of baggage including electronic items up to a value of Rs. 2,000/- (in excess of the free allowance of Rs. 1250/-) is 165% and for value in excess of Rs. 2,000/- the rate of duty applicable would be 235%. The duty of Central Excise on electronic items manufactured in India varies from 25% to 40%.

(b) No, Sir. On the other hand realisation of duty on baggage has been on the increase since the liberalisation of the Baggage Rules, because of revised procedure of clearance.

(c) The impact of the revised Baggage Rules on the indigenous electronic industry is being watched.

(d) The Baggage Rules were liberalised mainly for expediting the pace of clearance and also as a number of representations had been received by the Government from Indians working abroad. As a result of inflation, and consequent erosion of money value the free allowance of Rs. 1000.00 fixed in the year 1978 had become somewhat inadequate. The rate of duty of 300% on the higher slab was being resented by passengers as being prohibitive. The high rate of duty on articles of baggage was also found to be the cause for large scale misdeclaration with a view to evade payment of duty.

Cadre Review for Service Officers in DGI

4271. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for cadre review for service officers in DGI Organisation and if so, why such a cadre review is being done outside the Army;

(b) whether any service officer was recruited exclusively for employment in DGI or transferred from Army to meet the organisational demand;

(c) if the cadre review was necessitated because of stagnation at lower ranks, why the service officers cannot be sent back to Army;

(d) what is the percentage promotional opportunities available for (I) permanently seconded Major to Lt Col. (II) Lt. Col. to Col. and (III) Col. to Brig. in the entire organisation of DGI; and

(e) what is the corresponding percentage of promotional opportunities for civilians of equivalent grades ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for a cadre review in respect of the permanently seconded service officers in the DGI organisation as the permanently seconded Service officers are not covered by the cadre review of the Services.

(b) Service officers are selected for service in the DGI on tenure basis initially and subsequent permanent secondment on a selective basis. The initial selection is based on their regimental experience and specialised equipment-oriented training.

(c) The DGI organisation is made up of a composite cadre of tenure and permanently seconded service officers, and civilian officers. A cadre review is in hand in

respect of both the constituents. The suggestion made regarding the return of the permanently seconded service officer is neither feasible nor desirable.

(d) and (e) Any computation of promotional opportunities would be notional and hypothetical as these would depend on a number of factors like age group in each category, retirements and other wastages etc. from time to time.

Work Done by the Liaison Officers for ST/SC.

4272 SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Liaison Officers for SC/ST of the concerned Ministries are looking into the matters of recruitments/promotions in their departments/undertakings;

(b) whether the Liaison Officers for SC/ST are following Government instructions in right earnest; and

(c) if not, what other measures are proposed to be taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The designated Liaison Officers are looking after the matters relating to recruitment/promotion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in all departments/establishments under this Ministry.

(b) The Government instructions are being followed.

(c) Does not arise.

समन्वयन की कमी के कारण पर्यटन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

4273. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न विभागों तथा मन्त्रालयों के बीच आवश्यक समन्वयन न होने के कारण पर्यटन के मामले में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या थे और उन्हें कितना पूरा किया गया; और

(ग) निर्धारित भावी लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के

राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग) पर्यटक यातायात में बृद्धि दर विश्वव्यापी मंदी, कुछ पड़ोसी देशों में गड़बड़ी के हालात और कुछ सीमा तक "लैंडिंग परमिट" सिस्टम में हाल ही के परिवर्तनों के कारण लक्ष्य से नीची रही। हालांकि वार्षिक लक्ष्य निश्चित नहीं है, फिर भी मंत्रालय ने 1985 तक 1.7 मिलियन और 1990 तक 3.5 मिलियन पर्यटक आगमनों का एक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पर्यटक आगमनों की वास्तविक संख्या और बृद्धि दर इस प्रकार रही :

वर्ष	संख्या	पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबिले "प्रतिशत परिवर्तन"
1980	800,150	4.6
1981	1279,210*	6.6 × ×
1982	1288,162*	0.7

* पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रिक शामिल हैं।

× × उस संख्या से तुलना करते हुए जिसमें पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रिक शामिल नहीं हैं।

1985 अथवा 1990 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का पुनरीक्षण, पर्यटक भेजने वाली प्रमुख मार्केटों में लगातार स्थितियों के अनिश्चित बने रहने और मंदी होने के कारण अभी नहीं किया गया है।

Revision of Pay Scales of Asstt. Managers/
Dy. Managers in MMTC

(b) whether pay scales of Assistant Managers/Deputy Managers were revised along with unionised cadre employees during November 1979;

(c) if not, reasons for non-revision of pay scales at (b) above;

(d) in view of variation as (a) above, action proposed to bring pay scales of Assistant Managers/Deputy Managers of MMTC on par with similar undertakings during pay revision under examination of Government to remove pay scale anomalies; and

4274. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scales of Assistant Managers/Deputy Managers cadre in MMTC and that of Assistant Managers/Deputy Managers cadres of BHEL, SAIL, DCI, BHPV, Ports, HMT, HAL, as on 1-11-1972; 1-11-1976; 1-11-1979 and 1-11-1982 (cadre-wise);

(e) measures taken or proposed to be taken to compensate loss suffered by MMTC officers due to non-revision of pay scales during 1979 on par with unionised cadre employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI

RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Pay scales of managerial cadres of various public sector undertakings are not comparable as these are related to different functions performed by different organizations. In MMTC, the designation of the posts Assistant Divisional Manager and Deputy Divisional Manager. The pay scales of these are as under :—

	Assistant Divisional Managers	Deputy Divisional Managers
1-11-72	Rs. 700-40-1100 — EB—50-1250	Rs. 1050-50-1550
1-11-79	Rs. 740-40-1100 — EB—50-1350	Rs. 1075-50-1675
1-11-82	Rs. 740-40-1100 — EB—50-1350	Rs. 1075-50-1675

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Pay scales of managers in different cadres were earlier revised with effect from 1.1.1979 and as such no further revision was due in November, 1979.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of answer to (c) above, the question does not arise.

आयकर अधिनियम में संशोधन

4275. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 35 सी. सी. ए. में संशोधन करने का निर्णय लिया है ताकि स्वयंसेवी संगठन गुजरात में वर्षा और तूफानग्रस्त लोगों की मदद कर सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन्होंने अपने हाल के राज्य के दौरे के दौरान लोगों को जो आश्वासन दिये, उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वैकों को वर्षा और तूफानग्रस्त लोगों के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता देने को कहा गया है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभीम रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रखा दी जाएगी।

Present position of Jute Products in World Market

4276. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the jute products in the world market; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take further in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Jute pro-

ducts are facing severe competition from synthetic substitutes in the world market. India's exports of jute goods are also facing keen competition from other jute exporting countries. India's exports in 1982-83 have come down to 3,29,500 tonnes from 4,04,800 tonnes in 1981-82.

(b) Several steps are being taken by the Government to improve exports of jute goods. These are :-

- (i) Cash compensatory support schemes for export of various types of jute goods are being continued. The CCS is now being granted at a higher rate to the public sector State Trading Corporation and National Jute Manufactures Corporation for exports of hessian and sacking for effective participation in global tenders as well as through direct negotiations with the foreign importing agencies in markets outside USSR and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe.
- (ii) Since exports of carpet backing cloth to United States have come under severe competition from synthetics the exports of this item to North American countries have been canalised through STC. A consortium has also been formed between STC and the exporting mills for exports of CBC to USA with 50 : 50 loss-sharing arrangement. While NJMC is already exporting substantial quantity of CBC through STC in this market, efforts are being made to persuade private mills to join this consortium.
- (iii) Intensive product development efforts through Research & Development are being made to make our exports more competitive. Both Houses of Parliament have already passed the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983 and the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983. The formation of the new JMDC will be a major step in improving R & D efforts in jute industry as well as

for intensive market promotion for jute goods. This will also form the nucleus of an export price stabilisation fund.

- (iv) India has been participating in trade fairs and workshops on jute exports and sponsoring market-oriented trade delegations. The Jute Manufactures Development Council have recently participated in the prestigious International Carpet and Rug Market at Atlanta in July, 1983 for promoting the exports of CBC. The JMDC will also participate in an equally important carpet fair to be held at Harrogate in Western Europe in September 1983.
- (v) The setting up of 100% export-oriented units in the jute industry are being encouraged.
- (vi) Efforts are being made to arrive at a mutual consensus with Bangladesh on a joint export marketing strategy. India has also signed the draft International Jute Agreement for promoting international co-operative action on jute front.

India's position in tourist trade

4277. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the position India is possessing as a competitor in the international communities and Asian countries in the tourists trade;
- (b) the total amount earned in foreign exchange by India during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;
- (c) the further prospects and potential in the future for India's tourist trade; and

(d) what specific measures are being taken to further improve the tourist trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) India competes for attracting tourist traffic with other major tourist receiving countries of the world.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India are computed by the Department on a calendar year and not on a financial year basis. The estimates for the years 1978 to 1983 are as under :-

Year	Rs. crores
1978	338
1979	384
1980	482
1981	702*
1982	750*
1983 (PE)	800*

(c) In view of the abundant tourist sites and attractions and the Government's constant endeavour to develop and promote tourism, India's future prospects for tourism are very bright.

(d) The measures envisaged to improve the tourist trade include promotion of charter traffic, hosting international conferences/conventions, increased marketing and promotion overseas, opening of new offices overseas as for instance in Kuala Lumpur, the Gulf Region and Sri Lanka, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of air services, air routes, carrying capacity as well as the capacity of existing airports and con-

struction of new air terminals, promoting regional tourism from neighbouring countries including countries of West Asia, improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities and many others.

Production and purchase of jute

4278. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of jute produced by the farmers and purchased by various agencies viz. Jute Corporation of India, various jute mills, direct from the farmers and prices paid to the farmers during the last three years, year-wise, agency-wise and State-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that only a very small percentage of produced quantity, was purchased by the Jute Corporation of India with the result that the jute growers had made distress sale of their jute crops even at a lower price and if so, what measures Government contemplate to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Details of purchases of raw jute made by jute mills and other agencies, excepting Jute Corporation of India, (JCI) are not available with the Government. Details of production of raw jute and mesta, during the last three years year-wise and the purchases made by the JCI through its own Departmental Purchase Centres as also through State Apex Cooperative Organisations who act as their agents are given in the enclosed Statement.

2. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, the entire procurements by JCI were made at statutory minimum prices though the ruling market rates were in general lower.

3. During 1982-83, about 6.35 lakh bale of raw jute were procured at statutory mini-

*Includes earnings from nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.
(PE) Provisional Estimate.

mum prices and about 2.01 lakh bales were procured at prices ranging between Rs. 5/- and Rs. 30/- per quintal higher than the statutory minimum prices.

(b) The Jute Corporation of India has been able to procure 13 to 21 per cent of total production during 1980-81 to 1982-83. However, during 1980-81 and 1981-82, with large carry-over stocks, sizable production of raw jute and mesta and rear-total absence of trade and industry from market, a serious

imbalance between supply and demand developed. Consequently, prices, especially of lower grades, ruled at low levels particularly during peak arrival period. But 1982-83, due to shorter crop and larger purchases by trade and industry, prices were generally higher than the statutory minimum prices fixed by the Government.

Market coverage of JCI is being increased gradually so as to reach benefit of price support operation to a larger number of growers.

Statement

State-wise production of raw jute and mesta and procurement made by Jute Corporation of India from 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(In '000 Bales of 180 Kgs. each)

State	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement
	by JCI	(including	by JCI	(including	by JCI	(including
		Cooperatives)		Cooperatives)		Cooperatives)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	4702	469	4623	1070	3500	619
Bihar	883	325	984	275	800	70
Assam	961	189	1003	246	850	131
Orissa	519	12	630	79	370	1
Uttar Pradesh	72	2	77	1	60	Neg.
Tripura	88	32	90	49	100	34
Andhra Pradesh	676	31	748	40	350	—
Meghalaya	70	—	62	1	70	2
Other States	187	—	183	—	200	—
Total :	8158	1060	8400	1761	6300	857

**Guidelines for Advancing Loans
by State Financial Institutions**

4279. SHRI ANANTHA RAMUTU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some guidelines have been issued to State Governments to prepare schemes for advancing of loans by the State Financial Institutions to weaker sections of the society having no means of livelihood; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has issued circulars to the various State Financial Corporations in respect of schemes operated by it under its scheme of refinance of industrial loans. IDBI has introduced refinance scheme in respect of composite loans for equipment finance or working capital or both, sanctioned by eligible financial institutions to meet the credit requirements of Artisans, etc. upto Rs. 25,000/- in the Sub-sector of Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries at concessional rate of interest.

Since September 1979, IDBI has been providing 100% refinance assistance (upto Rs 25,000/- per unit) in respect of loans granted for projects promoted by entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at concessional rate of interest and promoters' contribution is at relaxed norm of 5% exclusive of seed capital assistance.

IDBI has also been extending since January, 1983, 100% concessional refinance assistance (upto Rs. 25000 - per project) in respect of projects promoted by Physically Handicapped Entrepreneurs and in such cases promoters' contribution is not insisted upon.

आयात कम करना

4280. श्री तारिक अनबर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने देश को कृष्ण के दुश्चक्ष से बचाने के लिये आयात को कम करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सुझाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद धाटे का 2.3 प्रतिशत से कम करके — 1.7 प्रतिशत करना संभव होगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुख्जी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने मार्च, 1983 में मद्रास में जो टी.टी. कृष्णामाचारी स्मारक भाषण दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि एक जोरदार नियत अभियान तथा तेल, उर्वरक, इस्पात, वनस्पति तेलो और सीमेंट के आयातों पर अपनी निर्भरता में लगातार कमी करने से हमारी कृष्णपात्रता में सुधार करने में सहायता मिलेगी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर द्वारा विभिन्न स्थानों पर दी गई वार्ताओं, भाषणों में इस ढंग से भारत के भुगतान शेष का प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है जो विश्वसनीय है और आत्मविश्वास की भावना उत्पन्न करता है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान जो अद्यतन वर्ष है जिसके लिये भारत के भुगतान शेष के लेखे उपलब्ध हैं, उपादान लागत (फैक्टर कास्ट) पर देश के सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद में चालू खाते के धाटे का जनुपात 1.5 प्रतिशत था। आयात में कमी करना इस अनुपात में

कमी करने का एक उपाय है, किन्तु आयात में कमी करने से विकास और आय की वृद्धि पर जो प्रभाव पड़ेगा उसे मी ध्यान में रखना होगा। चालू घाटे के अनुपात में कमी करने के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति निर्यात में तथा निवल अदृश्य प्राप्तियों में सुधार के जरिये भी की जा सकती है।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के विचार, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में अपनी विद्यमान ऋणपात्रता को बनाये रखने की समस्या और अपने भुगतान शेष की सक्षमता को पुनः स्थापित करने के विषय में सरकार के वृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप हैं।

UNCTAD Conference to be held in Delhi

4281. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNCTAD VI is going to be held in India;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to make it a success; and

(c) the progress made in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Sixth Session of UNCTAD was held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) from 6 June to 2 July, 1983.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को हुआ घाटा

4282. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों को इस वर्ष और पिछले वर्ष भी घाटा हुआ था;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस घाटे के कारणों का पता लगाया है;

(घ) प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा उठाये गये घाटे की राशि का पूथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस घाटे को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी.ए. संगमा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) इन मिलों में हानियों के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. अधिकांश मिलों में पुराने एवं अप्रचलित संयंत्र तथा मशीनें;

2. मिल का अलाभकर आकार;

3. विजली की कमी के कारण अधिष्ठापित क्षमता की कम उपयोगिता; तथा

4. अधिक श्रमिक बल।

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-1983 के वर्षों के दौरान एन.टी.सी. मिलों को हुई हानि की राशि के ब्यौरे अलग से नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

वर्ष	निवल हानि (करोड़ रु० में)
1981-82	71.24
1982-83	95.76 (अंतिम)

(ङ) इन मिलों के कार्यचालन में सुधार करने हेतु उठाये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

- (1) आधुनिकीकरण विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को शीघ्रता से कियान्वित करना;
- (2) कार्यभार तथा श्रमिक बल का सुव्यवस्थीकरण;
- (3) विजली की कमी पर काबू पाने के लिए कुछ मिलों में डीजल जैनरेटिंग से अधिष्ठापित करना;
- (4) उत्पादन की पद्धति में विविधीकरण; तथा
- (5) मानव निर्मित रेशों, काम्बर वेस्ट के प्रयोग द्वारा रुई मिश्रित करने की लागत में किफायत तथा नियंत्रण।

Value of Confiscated Goods

4283. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the value of smuggled goods confiscated by the Customs authority during 1982 and 1983 till date, State-wise;

(b) the value of the smuggled goods disposed of by the Customs Department during the above period;

(c) the value of the smuggled goods lying with the Customs Houses because of stay orders obtained from courts; and

(d) whether it would be advisable to allow the smuggled and confiscated goods for sale in the Super Bazar also and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The value of smuggled goods confiscated by the Customs authorities during 1982 and 1983 (upto March) (for which figures are available) was about Rs. 27.16 crores and Rs. 8.25 crores respectively. (Statewise figures are not being compiled).

(b) The value of seized/confiscated goods disposed of by the Customs authorities during the years 1982 and 1983 (upto March) was about Rs. 24.90 crores and Rs. 6.37 crores respectively.

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

(d) Seized/confiscated goods ripe for disposal are sold to National Co-operative Consumers' Federation for sale to bona fide consumers through Super Bazaars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc. In addition, orders have been issued recently for sale of seized/confiscated goods to Co-operative Societies approved by the Central and State Government and duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act for sale to bona fide consumers.

रुई का नियंत्रित

4284. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको भारत द्वारा रुई का नियंत्रित किया जाता है;

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 में अब तक इन देशों को कितनी मात्रा में रुई का नियंत्रित किया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष रुई के नियंत्रित पर कोई पाबंदियाँ लगाई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या रुई के नियंत्रित पर लगाई गई इन पाबंदियों के कारण कोई राजस्व प्राप्त होगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके द्वारा कितनी हानि की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिंहा) : (क) और (ख) रुई वर्ष 1982-83 के पहले छः महीनों के दौरान, बंगलादेश, हांगकांग, जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, श्रीलंका, चीन (मेनलैण्ड) ताइवान, चेकोस्लोवाकिया आदि को रुई की लगभग 1.20 लाख गांठे नियंत्रित की गई। जहाँ तक रुई मौसम 1983-84 के दौरान नियंत्रित का सम्बन्ध है, रुई की उपलब्धता तथा मांग स्थिति पता लगाने के बाद समूचित समय पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

(ग) मांग तथा सप्लाई स्थिति तथा रुई कीमतों की प्रवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय

समय पर रुई के नियंत्रित रिलीज किये जाते हैं। तदनुसार, रुई मौसम 1982-83 के दौरान 7.36 लाख गांठों की मात्रा के नियंत्रित की अनुमति दी गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Overdrafts by States not Deposited under any Specific Head

4285. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the overdrafts obtained by the States from the Reserve Bank of India are not deposited under any specific head;

(b) whether many States have transferred such overdrafts in the General and political account;

(c) if so, the names of such States; and

(d) whether recently the Chief Minister of Haryana had obtained Rs. 20 crores as overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India and transferred to the Treasury in the General and Political account to enable him to withdraw which will not come under the purview of the Legislature ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Monetary transactions of the State Governments take place simultaneously at the numerous treasuries/sub-treasuries and banks. Overdrafts arise when disbursements in the accounts of the State Governments exceed their receipts and authorised Ways and Means limits. Overdrafts only reflect the daily cash position of the State Governments and repre-

sents the net effect of all transactions of a State on a particular day and not the expenditure under any specific head of account.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

दिल्ली के लिए नया हवाई अड्डा

4286. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में एक नया हवाई अडडा बनाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह हवाई अड्डा कब तक बन जाएगा और उस पर कुल व्यय कितना आएगा; और

(ग) दिल्ली में नया हवाई अड्डा बनाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या विद्यमान हवाई अड्डे वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्जीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली में एक नये विमान क्षेत्र के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन से भारत अंतर-राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण 63.95 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से दिल्ली में वर्तमान विमान क्षेत्र पर एक नये अन्तरराष्ट्रीय यात्री तथा माल अंतस्थ परिसर (कार्गो टर्मिनल काम्प्लेक्स) का निर्माण कर रहा है। इसके वर्ष 1985 में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। इस नए अंतस्थ का निर्माण इसलिए आरंभ किया गया था क्योंकि वर्तमान अंतस्थ अन्तरराष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्देशीय यातायात की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह नया अंतस्थ

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्री यात्रा यात्रा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करेगा तथा वर्तमान अंत स्थ का प्रयोग फिर केवल अन्तर्देशीय यात्रा यात्रा के लिए किया जायेगा।

Purchase of Ilyushin Aircraft from USSR

4287. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase Ilyushin aircraft from USSR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) IL-76 transport aircraft of Soviet origin is being considered as a replacement for the ageing AN-12 aircraft to meet the Heavy Transport Aircraft requirement of Indian Air Force. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Newsitem Captioned "Foreign Exchange Crunch Need for Selective Planning"

4288. SHRI GUISHER AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article titled "Foreign Exchange crunch-Need for Selective Planning" published in the 'Times of India' dated 25 July, 1983;

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the reported determined bid of U.S. Government to choke the flow of multi-lateral development assistance to the poor countries and the effect this is likely to have on India;

(c) whether Government are considering tapping alternate sources like investment by non-residents, attracting foreign tourists, liberalising incentives for export and helping import substitution etc. in order to meet our developmental needs and if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would consider formation of committees of Members of Parliament and economists to consider ways and means of strengthening our foreign exchange position/foreign exchange reserves in order to accelerate pace of development in our country ?

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

(b) The Government of India shares the concerns of majority of countries that set back in flow of multi-lateral aid would adversely affect the availability of development assistance on concessional terms to low income developing countries, including India, and would thus make the rate of development more difficult.

(c) The Government's policy for tackling the balance of payments situation and to meet our development requirements has been spelt out in the Budget speech and the Economic Survey, 1982-83.

(d) In the formulation of its policies, the Government takes into account suggestions from Members of Parliament and economists and the present machinery for this purpose is considered adequate.

Credit Facilities to Suppliers/Buyers

4289. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to allow suppliers/buyers credit only to certain types of industries; and

(b) the name of the industries which can avail of such types of credit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Supplier's Credit and Buyers Credit facilities are already available under export credit being extended by Banks. Suppliers credit is extended by exporters to overseas buyers for all kinds of consumer goods without any restriction and exporters in turn obtain credit from their Bankers. For exports other than on deferred payment terms the maximum period of such credit is 180 days which has been extended on a case to case basis upto 365 days. In regard to exports on deferred payment terms, exporters can extend suppliers credit to overseas buyers for specified capital and engineering goods for varying periods beyond one year and upto ten years.

Under Buyers Credit, the Banks in India are extending credit to foreign buyers for imports in their countries of specified Capital and Engineering Goods from India which are same as those for which Suppliers Credit may be extended.

जबलपुर में बीमा पालिसियों के भुगतान
में विलम्ब

4291. श्री बाबू राव परांजपे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर मंडल में जीवन बीमा निगम के सिटी कार्यालय में बीमा पालिसियों के भुगतान में विलम्ब होता है तथा पालिसी-धारकों को बार-बार इन कार्यालयों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस शिकायत के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान जबलपुर से प्रकाशित होने ही वाले 'युग्म' के दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 1983 के अंक की ओर आकृष्ट कराया गया है और

यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनर्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) निगम ने सूचित किया है कि कुछ एक मामलों में दावों के भुगतान में देरी हो गई थी, लेकिन जैसे ही इस बात का पता चला, उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई कर दी गई। जहाँ तक समाचारों में उल्लिखित मामलों का संबंध है, इनमें से दो पालिसियों को मशीन परिपक्वता सूची में नहीं पाया गया लेकिन जैसे ही इस चूक का पता चला तो डिस्चार्ज वाउचरों को जारी करने और पालिसी धारकों की परिपक्वता दावों की अदायगी करने के संबंध में कार्रवाई कर दी गई तीसरे मामले में दावे के भुगतान में देरी हो जाने का कारण यह है कि प्रीमियम की कुछ किस्तों की अदायगी दर्ज नहीं थी और इनका समाधान पालिसी-धारक के प्रीमियम भेजने वाले नियोजक के साथ करना आवश्यक था। जीवन बीमा निगम ने अब संबंधित पालिसी धारक को एक डिस्चार्ज वाउचर जारी कर दिया है और इस यथोचित ग्रुप से भरे हुए वाउचर के प्राप्त होते ही गुमशुदा प्रीमियमों के संबंध में आवश्यक समायोजन करने के बाद, परिपक्वता दावे का भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा।

Promotion Policy for Officers of MMTC of India

4292. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approved Promotion Policy in respect of Officers of MMTC of India Limited;

(b) rationale for amending established Promotion Policy vide Office Order 23/81-P (P& O) dated 5.5.1981;

(c) whether promotion policy at (a) above made in consultation with Federation of Officers' Associations; and

(d) whether Government are aware that Federation of Officers' Association opposed promotion policy at (b) above which is advantageous mostly for officers serving in head office encouraging corrupt practices among officers to secure out of turn promotions superseding seniors victimising officers working in Regional Offices if so, action proposed to be taken to revoke defective order mentioned at (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Necessary information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The policy was amended to provide for weightage to seniority at lower levels and to merit for selection to higher posts.

(c) Personnel policy including promotion policy is determined by the Board of MMTC. However, there were informal discussions with the then existing Officers' Association.

(d) The promotion policy is not discriminatory. Specific cases of any discrimination can, however, be looked into if brought to notice.

Statement

The salient features of promotion Policy for Managers as approved by The Board of Directors of MMCC on 13.2.1981.

The following guidelines shall be adopted for promotion to a post to be filled in by promotion :—

(i) No person shall normally be considered eligible for promotion to

the next higher post unless he has served for three years in the post from which he is to be promoted. In the case of the post of General Manager and equivalent, this period shall be two years.

The "Zone of Promotion" (i.e. the list of eligible persons to be considered) should normally be twice the number of vacancies likely to be available. In case there are only one or two vacancies, a minimum of 4 or 5 eligible persons would be considered. However, the "Zone of promotion" will not be determined in a rigid fashion.

- (ii) All persons eligible for promotion shall be arranged in the order of their seniority and a complete list duly certified by the General Manager or, in his absence, by Divisional Manager in the Personnel Division, or by any other officer authorised in this behalf that no eligible person has been left out, shall be placed before the Departmental Promotion Committee to decide the "zone of promotion" (list of persons to be considered).
- (iii) Out of the list of persons to be considered the Departmental Promotion Committee shall prepare a list of persons who are not fit for promotion. Such a list should consist of persons who have been categorised as "Fair" or "Poor", or who have been given adverse comments in their Appraisal Reports during the last three years.
- (iv) Persons considered fit for promotion may further be graded as "Outstanding" and as "Fit for promotion" in two separate lists. The former list of "Outstanding" would include only those whose Appraisal Reports over the previous three years indicate a consistent level of outstanding performance, combined with an

equally or almost equally high level of performance over a longer period. Anyone who has had an adverse comment or whose performance has been categorised as less than "very good" in the previous three years or in the period which he has spent in the present grade shall not be considered as outstanding. All others whose performance is considered satisfactory i.e. "good" and "very good", would be graded as "fit for promotion" and brought into the other list.

- (v) Vacancies in the junior level (promotion to the posts of DDM and equivalent level) shall be filled by the persons included in the two lists in the ratio of one from the outstanding list for every three to be filled from the other list. In the middle level (from DDMs to JDMS and from JDMS to DMs and equivalent), posts are to be filled by one person from the outstanding list for every two from the other list. At the senior level (promotion to the posts of General Manager and Sr. General Manager) all posts would be treated as selections posts and promotions would be effected only by merit. The Departmental Promotion Committee can also interview the eligible candidates for selection to the posts of General Manager and Sr. General Manager.
- (vi) A person who is not fit for promotion at a particular meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee, shall be considered at the subsequent meeting along with other eligible persons, unless otherwise directed by the DPC.
- (vii) The panel will normally be valid for a period of 12 months. If required, its validity can either be extended or curtailed with the approval of the Chairman.

Changes in Customs and Excise Rules

4293. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make changes in Customs and Excise rules;

(b) if so, what are the changes likely to be made; and

(c) what will be its effect on the trade of import and export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Review of the rules relating to both Customs as well as Central excise is undertaken by the Department as an on-going exercise. Whenever considered necessary appropriate changes in the rules and procedures are made from time to time. By and large, changes on the Customs side are effected with the object of facilitating clearance of goods, both imported and exported. The change in Central excise side may not necessarily have any impact on the trade of Import and Export.

Annual Gross Deposits with Nationalised Banks in Punjab

4294. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : The annual gross deposits with the nationalised banks in Punjab and the annual investments made by these banks in agriculture and industry within the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : State-wise data of all Scheduled Commercial Banks on

Sectoral Distribution of advances is being compiled by the Reserve Bank of India and published in Basic Statistical Returns. The latest available data relate to December 1980 and information in respect of Punjab is given below :—

(Amount in Rs. crores)	
Deposits	1963.56
Advances	1329.71*
Of which to :	
Agriculture	289.79
Industry	349.47

Precedence in Cadre Review to Service Officers over Civilian Officers

4295. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that cadre review for Service Officers in DGI is given precedence over the civilian officer's cadre review;

(b) is it true, service officers in DGI are occupying group "A" Civil posts, if so, whether approval of department of Personnel has been obtained for such cadre review;

(c) what is the necessity of conducting cadre review for Service Officers separately as Army has already done the cadre review for all Armed Forces Officers; and

(d) state under what provisions department of Defence Production can carry out the cadre review for Armed Force Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P.

*As per utilisation of advances for which sectoral classification is available.

SINGH DEO) : (a) A cadre review for service officers and civilian officers of the DGI is being undertaken concurrently.

(b) The Officer's Cadre of the DGI has been bifurcated, posts being earmarked for service and civilian officers. Service officers do not occupy posts earmarked for civilian officers except as a temporary measure when civilian officers are not available. Approval of DPAR is not required for a cadre review of service officers

(c) The cadre review carried out in the Army does not cover permanently seconded officers in the DGI.

(d) The cadre review relates to the permanently seconded service officers of the DGI, who are the responsibility of the Department of Defence Production.

Customer Service by State Bank of India

4296. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that service to the customers by State Bank of India particularly branches in VIP areas, is fast deteriorating;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some senior-most bank employees in the above branches are showing total callousness in rendering customer's service;

(c) the tenure of an employee in a particular branch especially branches in VIP areas indicating the number of employees serving for more than three years, branch-wise;

(d) if answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) be in affirmative the steps Government have taken to improve the customer's service of SBI branches in VIP segments; and

(e) if answer to parts (b) and (c) are in negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) In the absence of particulars about the branches involved it is difficult to furnish the desired information. However, there have been a few complaints from Members of Parliament involving State Bank's branches in Parliament Street and Parliament Annexe in New Delhi. These complaints relate to specific incidents and do not reflect on the quality of the service generally rendered by these branches to their customers. It will not, therefore, be correct to say that the service rendered to customers by State Bank of India in Delhi/New Delhi is fast deteriorating. However, functioning of public sector banks is continually kept under review by the Reserve Bank of India as well as by the Government of India with a view to improve the quality of customer services in banks to meet the increasing tasks and expectations. The banks have already been advised to make more concerted efforts to improve their operational efficiency. The measures advised include, inter-alia, strengthening of inspection machinery, general tone up of discipline and punctuality in attendance of staff, prompt redressal of customer grievances, courtesy extended to customers etc. Specific complaints brought to the notice of Government/ Reserve Bank of India are looked into and appropriate action taken. Normally the tenure of an employee of supervising cadre at a branch is about 3-4 years.

More International Flights from Trivandrum to Gulf Countries

4297 PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representation for introducing more international flights from Trivandrum airport to gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received for introduction of direct flight from Trivandrum to Muscat, Doha, Bahrain, Kuwait and Dubai in the Gulf. Air India is operating seven services a week from Trivandrum to Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Kuwait and Ras-al-Khaymah. Air India have not been able to operate direct services from Trivandrum to Muscat, Doha and Bahrain as the concerned governmental authorities of these points in the gulf have not accorded clearance to the unilateral operation of services by Air India.

व्यापार सलाहकार समिति

4298. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यापार सलाहकार समिति के गठन के लिये निर्धारित मापदण्ड क्या है और इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का दो तिहाई भाग कृषि क्षेत्र से होता है और यदि हाँ, तो व्यापार सलाहकार समिति में कृषि क्षेत्र के कृषक संघों से शामिल किये गये प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या कितनी है और यदि इस प्रकार का कोई प्रतिनिधि शामिल नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या अब उन्हें उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) एक वर्ष में उपयुक्त समिति की कितनी बैठकें होती हैं और पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी बैठकें हुईं तथा इन बैठकों में क्या महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये गये अथवा सिफारिशों की गईं और उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों के सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया तथा कितनी सिफारिशों को अस्वीकार किया गया तथा उन्हें अस्वीकार करने के क्या कारण थे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) केन्द्रीय व्यापार सलाहकार परिषद् के गठन के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड में व्यापार, उद्योग तथा अन्य आर्थिक हितों को प्रतिनिधित्व देना निहित है। परिषद् के इसके सदस्यों सहित गठन से संबंधित सरकारी संकल्प राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

(ख) कृषि क्षेत्र से निर्यातित सामान देश के कुल नियर्यातों के दो तिहाई से अधिक नहीं होते।

नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कॉऑपरेटिव मार्किटिंग फेडरेशन आफ इंडिया (नेफेड) के अध्यक्ष तथा डा०पी० भट्टाचार्य, अवकाश प्राप्त पशु-पालन आयुक्त और कृषि सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय आयोग के सदस्य, व्यापक रूप में कृषि क्षेत्र के हित का प्रतिनिधित्व परिषद में करते हैं।

(ग) आमतौर पर परिषद् की बैठक दो वर्ष में एक बार होती है। 13 मार्च, 1981 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक के परिषद् के कार्यकाल के दौरान तीन बैठकें आयोजित की गईं। । अप्रैल, 1983 से परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया गया है। परिषद् द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें स्वीकार करने अथवा अस्वीकार करने और अस्वीकार किए जाने के कारणों से संबंधित जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भारतीय सीमाओं पर तस्करी

4299. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1982 के दौरान तथा जून, 1983 तक भारत-पाक, भारत-नेपाल, भारत-बंगलादेश, भारत-अफगानिस्तान और भारत-चीन तथा अन्य सीमाओं पर सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा पकड़ी

गई तस्करी की वस्तुओं की मात्रा एवं स्वरूप का विवरण क्या है और पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि

रामा राव) : सीमा गुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के तहत विभिन्न भू-सीमाओं पर, पकड़े गए तस्करी-शुदा माल के व्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं : -

(मूल्य : लाख रुपयों में)

पकड़ी गई महत्वपूर्ण मदों के व्यौरे

वर्ष	मूल्य	पकड़ी गई महत्वपूर्ण मदों के व्यौरे
1982	567	सोना, घड़ियां, संशिलष्ट, फैब्रिक, सिली-सिलाई पोशाकें, रत्न, भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्राएं, नारकोटिक औषध-द्रव्य, टैक्स्टायल, चांदी औषधीय चूण आदि
1983*	341	
	(जून तक)	

Recognised Tourist Travel Agents

4300. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many tourist travel agents have been recognised since 1978 and how many applications are pending since 1979 onwards, a State-wise list thereof; and

(b) what is the assistance given to these agencies, a State-wise list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Since 1978 upto the end of July 1983, the Department of Tourism has granted recognition to 29 Travel Agencies. In respect of the years 1979 and 1980, no applications are pending. The number of applications pending since 1981 are given below State-wise : -

Maharashtra	—	2
Union Territory of Delhi	—	1
West Bengal	—	2
Bihar	—	1
Gujarat	—	

(b) The Department of Tourism extends certain incentives to the Recognised Travel Agents, such as release of 10% of their foreign exchange earnings for promotional activities overseas, which include promotional tours, delegations to conferences, seminars, advertisements in travel trade journals, import of office equipment, cars etc. These incentives are applicable on all India basis to eligible Travel Agents and are given on an individual agency basis.

Non-Resident Indian who sought Permission of RBI for Investment in shares

4301. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) a list of non-resident Indians who sought permission of the Reserve Bank of India through the designated bank or otherwise for investment in certain shares;

(b) out of the above in what cases and for which shares the permission was given;

(c) whether any shares have been purchased by any non-resident Indian without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) if so, the details of such unauthorised purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A list of non-resident Indians who have got permission of the Reserve Bank of India from 1st April, 1942 to 15th July, 1983 for investment in shares is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) During the period 2nd March, 1983 to 28th April 1983 13 overseas companies of U.K. had bought 10.40 lakh DCM shares of Rs. 25 each and 9.75 lakh Escorts shares of Rs. 10/- each. The question whether these companies are eligible for making investment is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

Particulars of investment made by non-resident Indians from 1st April 1982 to 15th July, 1983

Name of Constituent with country or resident/ Incorporation	Name of the company whose shares/debentures are purchased	Amount invested (Rs.)
1	2	3
Shri D.V. Palav, Sultanate of Oman	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	23,257.00
Shri H. Pinto	Siemens India Ltd.	19,862.50
Saudi Arabia	Tata Chemicals	19,400.00
Shri M.V. Mehta, Jt.	Modi Rubber Limited	10,200.00
J.V. Mehta, Ethiopia	Bombay Tyres	6,250.00
	Crompton Greaves	3,330.00
	Indian Rayon	8,200.00
	Tisco	2,890.00
	Mahindra & Mahindra	9,900.00
	Voltas	6,775.00
Shri Surendra S. Naik, U.S.A.	Lohia Machines	5,300.00
	Andhra Cement	1,675.00

1

2

3

C.K. Damani, Canada	Reliance Textile	8,75,000.00
N.C. Damani, Canada	-do-	7,87,500.00
R.K. Damani, Canada	-do-	13,12,500.00
S. Venkateshwaran, Abu Dhabi	Gujarat Alkalies	19,200.00
Miss Arti P. Shirke, Dubai	Chougule Steam Ship	69,000.00
	Arlem Breweries	58,000.00
Miss Anita P. Shirke Dubai	Chougule Steam Ship	69,000.00
	Alrem Breweries	58,000.00
J.D. Vaid, U.K.	Wiltech India Ltd.	8,500.00
	Indian Rayon	3,350.00
Hatim Harsmally Ltd. Dubai	Reliance Textile	2,97,500.00
Hari Pinto & Mrs. S. Pinto Saudi Arabia	Wiltech India Ltd.	15,512.50
	Larsen & Toubro	22,000.00
P.J. Davis, Abu Dhabi	Larsen & Toubro	52,265.50
	Kelvinator of India Ltd.	10,000.00
	Glaxo Laboratories	18,450.00
	Hindustan Lever	8,137.50
Tricot Investments Ltd., U.K.	Reliance Textiles Ltd.	42,50,000.00
Victor Investments Ltd., U.K.	Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	2,08,00,000.00
Gain Ford Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,08,00,000.00
Thornton Investment Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,08,00,000.00
Shri S.S. Vinzy, Philippines	The Ahmedabad Advance Mills	10,000.00
Shri A.S. Vinze, -do-	-do-	8,000.00
Zook Mohsin Zariwala Dubai	I.T.C. Limited	6,250.00

1

2

3

Roman Investment Ltd., U.K.	Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	2,21,00,000.00
Bamford Investment Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,34,00,000.00
Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	6,50,000.00
Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	9,75,000.00
Jota Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	6,50,000.00
Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	6,50,000.00
Fiasco Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	9,75,000.00
Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,01,50,000.00
Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,17,75,000.00
Jota Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,21,00,000.00
Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,27,50,000.00
Fiasco Investments Ltd., U.K.	-do-	2,24,25,000.00
S.L. Sarda, U.S.A.	Premier Tyres Ltd.	52,500.00

Information prior to 1st April, 1982 is not available.

Rural Credit Investment of India

4302. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Credit Investment of India has been closed down since last year ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure of the above credit institution;

(c) the number of temporary and permanent employees working in that unit affected due to the closure;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to review that credit institution ; and

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

Resources Mobilisation made by various States

4303. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received mobilisation made by various States in the current plan ;

(b) whether the resource mobilisation performance of most of the States is very poor ;

(c) If so, whether guidelines have been

(e) the details thereof ?

sent to the States for additional resource mobilisation ; and

(d) the steps taken by various States in response to the suggestions given by the Centre ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to take appropriate measures to raise additional resources in the remaining period of the Plan so as to avoid a cut in their respective Plan outlays.

(d) Some States have introduced fresh additional resource mobilisation measures and some others have taken steps to reduce the non-Plan expenditure in order to generate additional resources for the Plans.

Financial Relief to N.T.C.

4304. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government has given some financial relief to the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether some other steps are proposed to be taken to help the NTC to improve its financial condition ; and

(c) the details of the package allowed by his Ministry to the N.T.C. ?

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

(b) The other steps initiated to contain the losses in the NTC mills are as follows :

(i) greater economy and control in the cotton mixing cost through use of man-made fibres, comber wastes.

(ii) greater control of wastes and damages through process control at various stages ;

(iii) rigid control on consumable stores and spares, dyes and chemicals, etc.;

(iv) control on coal costs through better tie up with railway authorities and Coal India ;

(v) shift to finer counts in which anticipated cotton prices are likely to be lower and sales realisation better ; and

(vi) improvement in product mix and introduction of polyester blend suitings for Defence purposes;

(c) The following financial reliefs have been allowed to NTC :—

(a) waiving of the recovery of interest outstanding on the Central Government loans to the NTC, as on the 31st March, 1983 ;

(b) an interest holdiay of three years will be allowed to the NTC Ltd. in respect of loans from the Central Government for the period commencing from the 1st April, 1983 ;

(c) a moratorium of three years will be allowed for such of the loan instalments which fell due during the financial years 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83 and also the instalments which will fall due during the three years' period from the 1st April 1983, upto the 31st March, 1986 ; and

(d) the rate of interest chargeable on new loans which may be sanctioned by the Central Government to the Corporation, after the 1st April, 1983, will be as applicable to loans to other industrial and commercial undertakings of the Government of India.

Complaints against Officers of Income-tax and Revenue Department

4305. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 27th July, 1983 in connection with reply given to Unstarred Question No. 35 on 26th April, 1983 regarding complaints against officers of I. T. and revenue departments and state :

(a) the names of 51 officers (Commissioners of Income-tax and Directors of Inspection) against whom complaints were received by Government and Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(b) details of complaints against each officer ;

(c) the nature of enquiries made against 20 officers with their names and also the name and status of the enquiring Officers ;

(d) the reasons for not investigating the anonymous complaints against the 18 officers; and

(e) the exact nature of enquiries which are being conducted against the remaining 13 officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) The complaints mostly referred to showing of undue favours or lack of integrity. It is not in public interest to disclose name of the officers.

Representation from Sugar Mills Machinery Manufacturers against Imposition of Excise Duty

4306. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made to Government by a the Sugar Mills

Machinery Manufacturers against the imposition of Central excise duty on the repair jobs relating mainly to repair and reconditioning of roller shafts;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons why such excise duty is imposed and/or charged on the repair job of used roller shafts being undertaken by such manufacturers, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid imposition of such duty on multiple basis and help the industry to grow with healthy competition in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The request of the manufacturers of Sugar Mills Machinery is that of Central Excise should not be levied on the reconditioned rollers made from worn out rollers.

Whether in a particular case the liability to duty of central excise is, or is not, attracted on a product, depends on whether, in terms of the relevant law, the processes, to which such product is subjected, do, or do not, amount to 'manufacture'; and this has to be determined quasi-judicially in each case having regard to its facts and circumstances.

Shortage of coins in Madhya Pradesh

4307. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious shortage of coins and notes in Madhya Pradesh (Business Standard dated 30 June, 1983); and

(b) if so, corrective steps taken or proposed, to undo this chaotic situation leading to widespread corruption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) There is a general shortage of coins. However, there is no shortage of notes and they are available in adequate number.

(b) Owing to constraints in the capacity of the 3 Mints located to Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possibly fully to meet the requirements of small coins. However, steps are being taken to increase production in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. An incentive scheme has been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28th December, 1981 as a result of which there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the production of coins. The incentive scheme has also been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8th April, 1983, and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4th July, 1983, which has resulted in an increase of over 50 per cent in the production of coins in both the Mints. The number of working hours per week per shift has been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provision of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20 paise coin has also been reintroduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 950 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83.

Besides, long-term measure like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible in the Mints and Process are under consideration.

The Printing of one and two rupees notes is also being continued to cater to the needs of the public. Steps have been taken to enhance production of Rs. 5 notes also in view of the growing demand for these notes. Subject to the overall constraints on printing capacity the production of higher denomination notes is being stepped up to the extent possible.

Candidates Selected for posting under All India Service

4308. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) the total number of candidates finally selected category wise i.e. General Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribes for posting under All India Services on the basis of interviews held recently by Central Bank of India;

(b) whether the selected candidates have to undergo a training programme prior to their posting as officers, if so, the duration and number of batches of the training programme;

(c) upto what time the Bank is intended to complete the process of posting of all the selected candidates, whether it would be in a phased manner or in the single batch; and

(d) whether the Bank has some liberal policy with regard to the posting of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates within their home districts/States or to their first place of choice. If not, as to how the Bank propose to safeguard the socio-economic conditions of prospective officers of these categories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Central Bank of India has reported that 290 general category, 61 Scheduled Caste and 15 Scheduled Tribe candidates have secured qualifying marks in interviews held in June, 1983 for promotion under All India Service.

(b) All selected candidates will have to undergo pre-promotion training for three weeks. This Training will be conducted by the bank in batches. The first batch of about 211 candidates, will consist of all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and 135 general category candidates. The remaining candidates will be called for training thereafter.

(c) The postings of promotees will be dependent on actual availability of vacancies and, therefore, it will be done in a phased manner. However, the panel will not expire till and candidates are promoted.

(d) As per bank's promotion policy for All India Service Officers, a candidate has to be necessarily posted outside the selection

area where he is presently working as a clerk, on his promotion as an officer. The headquarters of the Division to which he is posted should ordinarily be not less than 200 kilometers from the headquarters of Division/Station where he was working as clerk. In view of the above position, posting of SC/ST candidates within their Home District may not be possible as per rules. It may also not be possible to post them within their State in cases where the entire State constitutes one selection area. However in the past, in keeping with rules and depending upon the availability of vacancies they have endeavoured to post the SC/ST candidates according to their places of preference. The Bank has indicated that this time also, they will endeavour to post them at the nearest possible places within the framework of the promotion policy.

Prices of Commodities

4309. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the prices of commodities sold by India and Third World countries have gone down and to what extent, prices of commodities imported have gone up;

(b) is there any mechanism for South-North co-operation; and

(c) is there any move to get the developed nations agree to a joint International economic-order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The unit value indices of exports and imports of developing countries (including India) and territories other than petroleum exporting countries have been as follows for the last few years :—

1975 ; 100

Year	Exports	Imports
1976	101	103
1977	119	111
1978	119	120
1979	139	153
1980	162	203

(b) Organisations like UNCTAD, GATT, UNIDO, FAO and other international fora are available for promoting North-South Co-operation.

(c) The UN General Assembly has already adopted in 1974 a Declaration and a Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Investigation into murder of ex-Collector of Customs and Central Excise

4310. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any break-through has been achieved by investigating agencies into the ghastly murder of Shri S.N. Das Gupta, ex-Collector of Customs and Central Excise about four years back at Jaipur if not, whether Government is satisfied with the progress of investigations;

(b) how many customs officers were grievously hurt/died during anti-smuggling operations during the last five years and details of action taken in each of the cases against culprits; and

(c) what positive measures have been taken and are proposed to be taken, apart from arming the officers, for ensuring safety of officers engaged in anti-smuggling work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The matter is being pursued by the Central Bureau of Investigation, who have not been able to make any break-through in the case so far.

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

(c) Officers engaged in anti-smuggling operations are trained in the use of arms with the assistance of local police, C.R.P.F. etc. and suitable arms and ammunition issued to them. Apart from the above measures, the strength of staff in each formation is kept at a level whereby a sufficiently strong force is available for patrolling or carrying out searches. For locations where the number is found insufficient, steps are taken to augment the strength.

Wireless sets have been mounted on vehicles and walkie-talkies have been distributed in several areas to enable the officers to call for assistance in time of need.

Whether action is planned in areas where some resistance is anticipated, the assistance of the local police, B.S.F. etc. is sought so that the sortie can be carried out with sufficient armed power provided by the police.

RBI Investigation into Sick Units

4311. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reaction of Government about the investigation conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in sick industries which have shown that 59 large sick units belong to the MRTP houses and most of them are viable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : As at the end of December, 1981, out of 422 large sick industrial units (each enjoining back credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above) which were in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks, 65 units belonged to MRTP houses. Out of the 65 units, 56 units are reported as

viable units of which 40 units have been so far put under nursing programmes by the banks. The policy of the Government is that the banks should identify sickness in industrial units in the incipient stage itself and should nurse such units as are considered to be potentially viable. Accordingly the banks formulate rehabilitation programmes in respect of all potentially viable units including those belonging to MRTP houses.

Achievement of targets by L.I.C. Orissa State Unit

4312. SHRI RASA BAHARI BEERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Orissa State-Unit has achieved business targets in the year 1982-83 and what is the target for 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the growth of Life Insurance Corporation is increasing rapidly; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The new business target of the LIC for the year 1982-83 in respect of Cuttack Divisional Office, which covers Orissa State, and the new business actually written during the year are given below :

	No. of policies	Sum Assured (in crores of Rs.)
Target	36,000	56.00
Business transacted	35,137	55.71

The new business target for the Cuttack Divisional Office during 1983-84 is 40,000 policies assuring Rs. 65.50 crores.

(c) and (d) The growth of LIC's business in India during the years 1978-79 to 1982-83 is set out below :

Year	No. of polices	Percentage variation over preceding year	Sum Assured (in crores of Rs.)	Percentage variation over preceding year
1978-79	1755282	—	2057	—
1979-80	2095839	+ 19.4	2733	+ 32.8
1980-81	1254424	— 6.7	2883	+ 5.5
1981-82	2103134	+ 7.6	3479	+ 20.7
1982-83	2240465	+ 6.5	4005	+ 15.1

AI Divested of Tourism Promotion Efforts Overseas

4313. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has asked to be divested of the responsibility of overseeing the tourism promotion effort overseas and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for the promotion of overseas tourism ?

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

(b) Overseas Tourist Offices have been set up to promote and develop tourist traffic from the potential markets to India. These Offices undertake advertising and other activities to acquaint the general public and prospective tourists with the varied facets of tourist attractions which India has to offer. Coverage of the tourism scene in India is given through the various communication media like T.V. films, audio visual presentations, India evenings, Food Festivals, parti-

pation in International fairs, exhibitions etc. Besides projecting the image of India as a tourist destination to the general public, a very close liaison is maintained by these offices with major tour operators in arranging package as well as individual tours to India. Familiarisation tours are organised for media and travel trade representatives to give them a first hand knowledge of tourist facilities and attractions of India.

In addition, Department of Tourism is taking steps for promotion of charter traffic, hosting International Conferences/Conventions and opening of new offices Overseas where there is tourist potential for India. Besides these, the Department is paying special attention, in collaboration with the State Governments and the private sector, when required, to the development of facilities at tourist centres, expansion of existing Airports and construction of new airport terminals, improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities and generally work towards relaxation and smoothening of frontier formalities for tourists.

Export of Peacock Feathers and Porcupine Quills

4314. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of peacock feathers and porcupine quills exported to foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise break-up;

(b) the total annual earnings from each of these items;

(c) the names of the major consuming countries;

(d) whether Government have any pro-

posal to put these items under O.G.L.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

YEAR	Total No. of Peacock Tail Feathers and Articles made therefrom.	Value in Rs.	Destination	Total No. of Porcupine Quills	Value (in Rs.)	Destina-
1 1980-81	39,67,543	14,28,556/-	West Germany, USA, 4,50,00 Belgium, Holland Hong Kong, Nether land, Japan, U.K. Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Singapore.	1,58,813/-	USA, UK, Italy, France, Polland Taiwan.	
1981-82	44,81,253	28,49,600/-	Japan, UK. USA, Hong Kong, West Germany, Holland, Singapore, Netherland, Bel gium, Denmark.	4,28,674	1,69,617/-	USA, UK, France, Netherland, West Ger many.
1982-83	41,92,138	21,83,501/-	Belgium, UK, West Germany, Melbourne, USA, Holland, Netherland, Japan, France, Italy, UAE, Singapore.	4,51,040	2,60,978/-	USA, France, UK, West Germany, Holland, Singapore.

Small Percentage of higher Posts of Civilian Engineers in MES

4315. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only a very small percentage of higher posts are open to civilian engineers in the Military Engineering Service;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to increase the percentage in view of steady dissatisfaction in the rank of civilian engineers in the said MES;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) MES is a composite Organisation consisting of two distinct wings, namely, Military Wing and Civil Wing. The proportion between the Military and Civilian Officers in the Engineer cadre upto the grade of Commander Works Engineer or its equivalent is in the ratio of 50 : 50.

There are certain posts at higher levels in sensitive areas which are exclusively held by the Service Officers for operational reasons. The residual posts would be shared equally by civilian and Military personnel.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration as the existing ratio is considered adequate.

Steps taken to prevent Galloping Inflation

4316. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that country is heading for a severe economic

crisis soon in the absence of drastic steps to prevent galloping inflation rate

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent galloping inflation ; and

(c) if the apprehension of galloping inflation is not correct, the basis for such conclusion, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The apprehension of galloping inflation in the country is not well-founded. The annual rate of inflation was 6.9 per cent in the last week of July 1983 as against 7 per cent at the end of June 1983 and 9.3 per cent at the end of May 1983. However, Government is not complacent and a close watch is being kept on the emerging price situation. With wide-spread rainfall and the improved prospects of agricultural and industrial production, the price situation is expected to be reasonably satisfactory.

Detenues Under COFEPOSA in Jails

4317. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenues under COEEPOSA at present in different jails in the country, State-wise, and particulars of those detenues in different jails in Gujarat ;

(b) whether any incident of escaping of the detenues from jail has been reported during the current year in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents of escaping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A statement showing state-wise break-up of persons in actual detention under the COFEPOSA Act as on 30.7.1983 is annexed. The particulars of detenues under the COFEPOSA

Act in different jails in Gujarat as on 30.7.1983 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise. However, the concerned authorities remain vigilant in the matter.

Statement

STATEWISE BREAK UP OF PERSONS IN ACTUAL DETENTION AS UNDER COFEPOSA AS ON 30.7.1983.

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of persons under detention
1.	Central Government	9*
2.	Maharashtra	154
3.	Gujarat	33
4.	Punjab	34
5.	Delhi	7
6.	Uttar Pradesh	13
7.	Karnataka	5
8.	Kerala	7
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	5
10.	Tamil Nadu	23
11.	Bihar	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—
13.	Rajasthan	3

TOTAL : 307

* Out of the Nine persons detained by the Central Govt. Five persons are detained in Maharashtra Jails ;

1. person in jail in West Bengal;
2. persons in jail in Union Territory of Delhi.
1. person in jail in Bihar.

Law Occupancy Ration in ITDC Hotels in Delhi

4318. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of I.T.D.C. hotels in the Capital and their occupancy ratio during the past three years;

(b) whether the occupancy ratio in these ITDC hotels has come down due to the opening of private sector 5-star hotels in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Information is as under :—

Name of the Hotel	Occupancy ratio		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Ashok	67	59	50
Akbar	77	73	69
Janpath	95	88	92
Lodhi	90	87	83
Ranjit	86	87	82
Qutab	74	75	74
Samrat**	—	—	41
Kanishka**	—	—	54
Ashok Yatri	—	—	50
Niwas**	—	—	—

(b) Additional hotel capacity available in private hotels is one of the factors that has affected occupancy in the ITDC hotels. Besides, the tourist traffic has shown a declining trend as a result of recession in traffic originating countries.

** Commissioned in 1982-83

Import of Mango Fruit Products by USSR

4319. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.S.R. is importing mango fruit products from India this year ; and

(b) if so, how much ?

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

(b) The total quantity of mango products contracted for exports from India to USSR is provisionally estimated to be 17,000 tonnes.

Refusal by RBI for Purchase of Shares by Non Residents

4320. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-resident Indian investors are not being allowed the exchange facility to purchase shares of Indian companies by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) is it a fact that such refusal of hard currency to such investors by Reserve Bank of India has created serious impact in the share market and if so, give details; and

(c) which of the non-resident Indian investors have approached the Reserve Bank of India for hard currency for purchasing shares in Indian companies and what is the response of Reserve Bank of India; give details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Non-resident investors are being allowed exchange facilities in respect of their investments in the

form of : (i) deposits with authorised dealers either in rupee currency or any specified foreign currencies viz., U.S. dollar and pound sterling, (ii) company deposits/ shares debentures, (iii) units issued by U.T.I. and Government securities.

(b) Reserve Bank's obligation to provide foreign currency arises only at the time of repatriation of the investments and the income thereon subject to the investment being eligible for such repatriation benefit. Government has no knowledge about any such instance of refusal of hard currency or of any serious setback created in the share market, by such refusal.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) above, the question of non-resident Indian investors approaching the Reserve Bank of India for hard currency for purchasing shares in Indian companies does not arise.

Rotational Transfers in DGI Organisation

4321. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Finance Ministry has issued a circular banning all rotational transfers in the Central Government;

(b) whether he has issued unilateral instructions permitting rotational transfers in DGI Organisation Ministry of Defence contrary to Government decision; and

(c) is it true, stay orders have been granted by several High Courts against this type of rotational transfers in DGI Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The circular of the Ministry of Finance does not envisage complete stoppage of all transfers. Keeping in mind the nature of responsibilities in the DGI, it is essential to see that there is

periodic rotation of personnel from sensitive to non-sensitive posts and vice versa. This is in accordance with Government policy and instructions issued in this regard.

(c) No Sir. Only in one case stay order has been granted.

Opening of Khunjerab Pass of Karakoram Highway in illegal Pak-Occupied Kashmir

4322 SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the opening of Khunjerab Pass at the terminus of the Karakoram Highway in illegal Pak-occupied Kashmir;

(b) how far this step on the part of Pakistan and China alter the security environment; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to tackle this development through diplomatic level ?

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

(b) and (c) Government are alive to the security implications of the opening of the Karakoram Highway. Government have also protested to Pakistan and China in this matter. Government's policy is to settle the issues arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of part of J & K in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

चीनी के नियति के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई अनुमति

4323. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चीनी के नियति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुमति कब मांगी गई थी और राज्य सरकार का चीनी की कितनी मात्रा नियति करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sale of Units of a Foreign Majority Holding Company

4324. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a foreign majority holding company dealing in essential item of mass consumption, can confine a transaction of sale of its units to one single pre-determined buyer at a pre-determined price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Lipton India Limited has submitted an application to Government for permission to issue capital of Rs. 12 crores for acquiring as going concerns certain undertakings of Hindustan Lever Ltd. for a consideration of Rs. 15.62 crores and it is under consideration on merits.

Unauthorised Landing of two Seater Piper Aircraft at Delhi Airport

4325. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have inquired into the widely press reported incident of

unauthorised landing at Delhi Airport of a two seater USA Piper Aircraft on or about 5 April, 1983;

- (b) if so, the report thereupon;
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof;
- (d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation gave any denial to the press reports; if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether it was an aircraft owned by an Indian national and the name and details of the flight and action taken for landing the aircraft despite landing permission by the Air Traffic Control ?

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

(b) and (c) An inquiry was conducted into this incident. The findings are as follows :

- (i) The aircraft was duly cleared by Air Traffic Control for landing on 3rd April, 1983.
- (ii) There was no violation by the pilot of any instructions given to him on radio telephone.
- (iii) The crew members of this aircraft (numbering 2) had completed all the required formalities through immigration and customs both on arrival and departure.
- (iv) The flight was operated in accordance with established procedures and as such the reports appearing in a section of the press are not based on facts.
- (d) No contradiction, was issued as it was not considered necessary.

(e) The aircraft was not owned by an Indian National. The Pilot Mr. J. Chesbrough was an Australian and the co-pilot Mr. M. Chesbrough a French citizen and both have given their address as 4549 Acacia, Bellaire, Texas, U.S.A. The aircraft was on flight from London to Sydney with a number of stopovers including Delhi. It was a private tourist flight with a halt at Delhi Airport for about 3 days.

Curb on Landing Rights Facility for Foreign Visitors at International Airports

4326. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken up with Ministry of Home Affairs to restore the landing rights facility for foreign visitors at international airports;
- (b) to what extent these curbs on visas has affected the tourist traffic to India;
- (c) the main reasons for this curb;
- (d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has agreed to remove this curb to improve the tourist traffic to India; and
- (e) if not, the main reasons therefor ?

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

- (b) The limiting of the scope of use of the landing permit facilities has had an adverse effect on tourist traffic to India, but its exact extent is difficult to assess.
- (c) Apart from the security angle the general issue of reciprocity and other aspects also have a part to play in the matter.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs have laid down the principle of reciprocity in the issue of visas/landing permits with various countries. The impact of the change in the system is being closely monitored and due measures will be taken if and when necessary to rectify any defects or short-comings in the system.

Request of Orissa Government to form Jute Farmers Corporation

4327. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any approach made by Government of Orissa to form a Jute Farmers' Corporation in that State; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the reaction of Central Government so far as the question of its approval and guidance is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance by I.R.C.I to Sick and closed Industrial Units in Orissa

4328. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sick and closed industrial units existing in Orissa;

(b) the number of applications from those units received for financial assistance by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India together with the names of the units and the amount of assistance sought by each of these upto December, 1982 and

(c) the action taken by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As at the end of December, 1981 (Provisional) there were 3 large sick units (each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above) and 849 small scale sick units in the State of Orissa and in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks. There were 5 sick units in the State of Orissa in the direct loan portfolio of the All India Financial Institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India as at the end of December, 1982.

(b) and (c) Since its inception in April, 1971 and till the end of December, 1982, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India have received applications for financial assistance from 16 industrial unit situated in the State of Orissa. 5 of the 16 units have requested for a total financial assistance of Rs.210 lakhs and 11 units have not specified the quantum of assistance required. Till the end of June, 1983, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 265 lakhs to two of the above 16 units.

With a view to safeguard the credit worthiness of the sick industrial units, their ability to recover and maintain confidence among suppliers and to attract good managerial and technical personnel, it will not be in the larger public interest to furnish information relating to the individual units.

Indias' Debt

4329. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is India's debt at present country-wise-including the international lending institutions;

(b) the annual debt repayment and the interest thereon; and

(c) how long will it take to wipe off the entire debt?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) As per the budgeted estimates the amount of repayment of Principal and payment of Interest during 1983-84 are estimated at Rs. 558.52 crores and Rs. 359.45 crores respectively.

(c) Loans contracted upto 31st March, 1983 will be fully repaid by the year 2033 in accordance with the amortisation schedules given in the relevant loan agreements.

Statement

Statement showing the Amount of Loan Repayable to Foreign Countries/International Institutions as on 31st March, 1983 (on Government Account)

Sl. No	Name of the Country/Institution	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Austria	31.18
2.	Belgium	68.14
3.	Canada	487.74
4.	Denmark	48.52
5.	F.R.G.	1502.44
6.	France	313.36
7.	Italy	9.74
8.	Japan	1106.56
9.	Netherlands	569.73
10.	Switzerland	18.13
11.	United Kingdom	584.88
12.	U. S. A.	3073.82
13.	I.B.R.D.	966.34
14.	I.D.A.	6739.64
15.	IMF. Trust Fund	588.25
16.	EEC (S.A.C.)	52.75
17.	I.F.A.D.	37.69
18.	Iraq	59.95
19.	U.A.E.	61.46
20.	Abu Dhabi	16.38
21.	Kuwait Fund	92.91

1	2	3
22.	OPEC	87.73
23.	Saudi Fund	83.72
24.	Czechoslovakia	17.15
25.	Hungary	6.80
26.	Poland	2.54
27.	U.S.S.R.	233.25
28.	Iran	715.26
29.	International Sugar Organisation	1.25
TOTAL :		17577.31

Pakistan's Disagreement for Double Taxation between Airlines of the two countries

4330. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has not agreed to the Indian proposal to sign a double taxation agreement between the airlines of the two countries before concluding a comprehensive treaty;

(b) if so, Pakistan's stand, and whether Pakistan's International Airlines (PIA) had been showing losses in its Indian operations to avoid payment of taxes; and

(c) the impact of this in the form of annual tax burden on the Indian Airlines services operating through Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Negotiations for signing an agreement for avoidance of double taxation of Income from air transport were held during 18-22 July, 1983 in Islamabad. These remained inconclusive. Model drafts for a comprehensive treaty have also been exchanged.

(b) It will not be in the interests of the pending negotiations to disclose the details at this stage. The Pakistan International Airlines has been showing losses from its operations in India.

(c) Under the laws of Pakistan, all foreign airlines are required from 1st July, 1980 onwards to pay income-tax at the rate of 3% on their gross receipts from traffic originating in Pakistan. The Indian Airlines have been paying between Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs annually as income-tax in Pakistan.

Tea Centres run by India in London Cairo etc.

4331. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether half a dozen odd tea Centres run by India in London, Cairo, etc. have not been doing too well;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on their maintenance in foreign exchange in the respective countries;

(c) whether any detailed assessment has been made of their working and potential

for promoting India's tea trade abroad; if so, its out come ; and

(d) what measures he has taken or proposes to take to make these Centres viable and diversify their business by serving Indian delicacies and food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There are only three tea centres overseas at London,

Cairo and Sydney. The tea centres at London and Sydney have been handed over by the Tea Board to India Tea and Restaurants Ltd. to be run as full-fledged restaurants. The tea centre at Cairo is the only centre now being run by the Tea Board. The tea centres at London and Sydney had been running on deficits while the tea centre at Cairo has been running on surplus.

(b) The annual expenditure, sale proceed and deficit/surplus during the last 3 years are given below :

		Expenditure (in Rs. lakhs)	Sale Proceed (in Rs. lakhs)	Deficit/ Surplus (in Rs. lakhs)
1. Cairo	1980-81	3.34	3.65	+ 0.31
	1981-82	4.40	4.79	+ 0.39
	1982-83	4.38	6.17	+ 1.79
2. London	1980-81	49.15	36.61	- 12.54
	1981-82	51.55	41.08	- 10.47
	1982-83	47.21	32.58	- 14.63
3. Sydney	1980-81	18.24	10.38	- 7.86
	1981-82	25.42	12.37	- 13.05
	1982-83	18.07	7.64	- 10.43

(c) The working of the tea centres is reviewed from time to time and efforts are made to ensure that they function effectively as promotional units.

(d) with a view to run these centres on sound financial basis and under professional management, Government have set up M/s. India Tea and Restaurants Ltd. as a Joint Venture enterprise of the Tea Board and M/s. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. The tea centres at London and Sydney have already been entrusted to M/s. India Tea and Restaurants Ltd.

Setting up of Joint Ventures in Nepal

4332. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently cleared some proposals for setting up of joint ventures in Nepal;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof—the Indian party and its equity share capital—the range of its products, whether the equity is to be shared by Government

of Nepal or some private parties in that country and the estimated production and whether the entire produce will be marketed in that country alone; and

(c) whether the Indian promoters will be allowed to repatriate profits home; if so, to what extent ?

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

(b) During 1983, M/s. Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd., Calcutta with equity participation of Nepal currency of 10.35 lakhs by way of export of machinery and equipment from India have been permitted to set up a joint venture in Nepal for manufacture of paints, enamels, synthetic resins, varnishes and other allied products in collaboration with private parties of that country. The estimated production to be marketed in that country is envisaged at 384 tonnes during first years and 661 tonnes when full production is reached. Another approval has been granted in principle to the proposal of M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd., Bombay for setting up a joint venture in Nepal alongwith another private Indian party for the manufacture of paints, enamels and varnishes. Final approval will be considered after the Indian promoters have finalised the detailed terms and conditions of collaboration.

(c) M/s. Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd. have estimated repatriation of dividends on the profits earned by the joint venture at Rs. 12.65 lakhs in the first ten years. In the case of Asian Paints (India) Ltd., the terms and conditions are yet to be finalised.

Amritsar Textile Units in Doldrums

4333. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Amritsar Textile Units in the doldrum" appeared in

the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated 25 July, 1983;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) how does Government propose to save the Industry from impending collapse ?

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

(b) and (c) During the past few months, the Office of the Textile Commissioner has received many applications for setting up new woollen spinning units and also for expansion of the existing units. Amritsar has a large woollen industry and there is no report of any shortage of essential raw materials for woollen industry. The only unit of cotton textile industry located in Amritsar is reported to be functioning normally.

Criteria for Selection of Large Industrial House for Detailed Scrutiny

4334. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7509 on 15 April, 1983 regarding criteria for selection of large industrial house for detailed scrutiny and state :

(a) the names of Groups of the following large Industrial houses which were selected by the Directorate of Inspection (Special Investigation) for detailed scrutiny and investigation in respect of years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 : Birlas; Mafatlal; J.K. Singhania; Shriram; Modi and Thapar;

(b) the outcome of the scrutiny and the genesis of the tax evasion pattern followed by these companies; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against them for various lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Details of companies belonging to the referred groups which were selected by the Directorate of Inspection (Special Investigation) for detailed scrutiny and investigation in respect of years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 as also the additions proposed/made in these cases are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6919/83]. Some of the important tax/evasion techniques which have been noticed in these cases are inflation of purchase price and under-pricing of sales, commission paid to allied companies without adequate services being rendered, under-valuation of stocks by changing method of valuation, claiming revenue receipts as capital receipts, transfer of profits to allied concerns, debiting personal expenditure to company accounts, purchasing shares in benami names etc.

Suitable additions have been made to the returned income wherever called for. Penalty and prosecution proceedings have also been initiated in suitable cases.

Rationalization of Pay Structure in Mica Industry under Public Sector

4335. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total man-power in the Mica industry under public sector (MITCO) as on 1 April, 1983 with category-wise break up;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a category called 'Home Coolie' getting only two to three rupees per day, if so, number of such Home Coolies in the MITCO factory of Giridih (Bihar) and justification of allowing such low earning; and

(c) whether there is any plan to rationalise wage structure in the mica industry bringing some uniform norm, if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Total man-power in mica industry under Public Sector (MITCO) as on 1.4.1983 with category-wise break up is as under :—

Category of Officers/Employees/Workers	Total No.
Group-A Posts carrying a pay or a Scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 1,300/-	38
Group-B Posts carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not than Rs. 900/- but less than Rs. 1300/-	58
Group-C Posts carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 290/- but less than Rs. 900/-	122
Group-D Posts carrying a pay or a scale of pay the maximum of which is Rupees 290/- or less	93
Workers ,,	902

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For some categories of mining employments including mica mines Central Government have notified proposals on 18th June 1983 for further revision of minimum rates of wages.

Factories Engaged in Processing Mica

4336. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of factories—big or small, processing mica in the country and their total turnover in the last three years, with year-wise break-up;

(b) number of mica factories in the Public Sector (MITCO) and the same for the last three years with year-wisly break-up;

(c) whether it is a fact that with the coming up of the MITCO factories the small factories in the private sector declined while the big factories flourished, if so, facts in details; and

(d) whether it is a fact that MITCO factories are merely purchasing and reprocessing agents of the big private factories; if so, there as on thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) As processing of mica is carried out not only in organized units but also as cottage industry in various households, information about the exact number of such units and their turnover is not maintained. However, aggregate figures of production of processed mica for export during the last three financial years are as under :

Year	Qty:	in tonnes
	Value : Quantity	Rs. in lakhs Value
1980-81	16320	2161
1981-82	14605	2840
1982-83	11847	2176

Besides, it is estimated that 300 to 400 tonnes of processed mica is produced every year for consumption within the country.

(b) MITCO is the only Public Sector Organization engaged in processing mica. It has eight mica processing units located in the States of Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Of these, two units were set up in 1981 and one in 1983.

Besides these processing units, the Corporation has a mica fabrication unit, a Tool Room and a Mica Capacitor Unit at Giridih and mica powder factory at Jhumritelaiya.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. In fact MITCO effects most of its purchases from small dealers.

Notification of Vacancies by State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

4337. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has notified the vacancies for the year 1983 in the matter of the promotion from clerical to officer JM-I, vide their circular No. P/39/PRP/6700 dated 12 May, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above bank has mentioned the reserved vacancies for SC/ST including the backlog vacancies in such notification;

(d) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

Representation made by All India State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur SC/ST Employees Welfare Association

4338. SHRI BHEEKH BAHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association has represented to their management vide their letter No. P/OJM/83/3 & 5 dated 24 February and 2nd May, 1983 respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) action since been taken by the management of the above bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The All India State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association has represented to bank regarding reservation in promotion within the officers cadre from Junior Management Scale-I to Middle Management Scale-II, reservation in appointments to post carrying special allowance, maintenance of 40 Point roaster, clearing of backlog in clerical and subordinate cadre, absorption of part-time sweepers in the subordinate cadre, transfer/posting of SC/ST employees at the place of their choice and recognition of the SC/ST Association.

In terms of Government guidelines there is no reservation for SC/ST in promotion within the officers cadre. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that the posts carrying special allowances are not considered as promotion posts and, therefore, the scheme of reservation is not applicable to these appointments. The bank has also reported that the prescribed roasters are being maintained and efforts are being

made to clear the backlog of vacancies. The bank has also reported that whenever warranted temporary part-time employees have been made permanent part-time employees. The employees on lump sum wages have not been considered for absorption in permanent service as the work involved in their case is nominal. However, the bank has decided to absorb such of the temporary employees who have completed more than 240 days in the permanent service depending on the merits of each case. The posting/transfer of employee is made by the bank in accordance with its policy which is uniformly applicable to all employees including SC/ST.

In banks only the majority unions of employees are recognised for the purpose of having negotiations with the management and for signing agreements under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Daily List of Imports and Exports by Customs Authorities

4339. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Customs authorities bring out daily lists of imports and exports, if so, at which places, by whom are they published and the manner in which they can be obtained by academic researchers at Delhi on a continuing basis; and

(b) how many such daily lists are brought out and for what purpose, the manner in which such lists are prepared and whether a consolidated daily list for all custom stations is prepared, if so, detail thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Daily Lists are published by the Custom Houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin. The lists can be obtained on subscription rates fixed for the purpose by the Custom House concerned. The acad-

mic Researchers at Delhi may obtain copies of the same on payment of the prescribed subscription.

(b) One list daily of imports and exports is published. Lists are published for compilation of statistical information and for the information of the trade. No consolidated Daily List for all Custom Houses, is published but a copy of the Daily List is forwarded to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics which is based in Calcutta and is the authority for preparing a consolidated statement of imports and exports of the country.

Land in Bodhgaya for the Institute of Spiritual Retreat

4340. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been received by Government for land in Bodhgaya for the Institute of Spiritual Retreat;

(b) if so, the decision of Government on this demand and the details of the land required like area, cost, etc.;

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which any decision would be taken; and

(d) the date on which the application was first made to Government and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department acquired 21.56 acres of land in Bodhgaya in 1980 for putting up tourist facilities. The Temple Management Committee is already in occupation of 1.96 acres, and wants this Department to transfer this portion of land to them. As the schemes in respect of the proposed facilities at Bodhgaya have not yet

been finalized, it will not be possible at this stage to consider transfer of 1.96 acres of land to the Committee.

New Recruitment Policy

4341. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government objected to the new recruitment policy of the Union Government based on the recruitable male population of a State of certain regiments of the Army and pleaded for restoration of Status Quo Ante;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments concerned and the decision taken by the Union Government on their plea; and

(c) 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) No State Government has objected to the present recruitment policy; although many of them have asked for raising new Regiments named after their States/Races/Communities.

(b) Since Independence it has been the policy of Government to broad-base recruitment and not to name the new Regiments after any particular region or community, in keeping with the need for providing equality of opportunity to all aspirants.

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

Increase in State Sponsored Corporations

4342. SHRI LKASHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in State-sponsored Corporations in different States, which usually are losing establishments;

(b) if so, whether some guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to the States to restrict the number of corporations so as to conserve financial resources; and

(c) If so, what are the details of such guidelines and the follow-up action by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) According to information available the total number of state sponsored enterprises have increased from 432 in 1976-77 to 664 in 1981-82.

(b) and (c) While examining the working of the State Plans with reference to the position of resources, Ministry of Finance has advised the state Governments to undertake a close review of the performance of the various enterprises with a view to ensuring economies in their managements. The State Governments were requested to keep the Ministry of Finance informed of the results of their review.

Replies have been received from a few States that necessary action has been initiated for a review of the performance of the enterprises up by them.

Cardamom Plantation in Kerala

4343. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps to be taken by the Cardamom Board to help ease the situation of cardamom plantation created in Kerala by the recent drought; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Government have sanctioned the Cardamom Replantation Scheme for implementation by the Cardamom Board from 1983-84. Under this scheme, the Cardamom Board will provide subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2500/- per hectare for small growers owning cardamom plantation upto 8 hectares. The Board will also provide interest subsidy at the rate of 3% on the maximum amount of Rs. 7750/- per hectare, obtained as loan from financial institutions.

Also the Cardamom Board provides sprinkler irrigation equipments on Hire Purchase terms to the planters. The Board also supplies Cardamom seedlings free of cost and plant protection equipments and fertilizers at subsidised rates.

Stress on Promotion of Internal Tourism

4344. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has laid greater emphasis on the promotion of internal tourism;

(b) if so, the Central assistance provided to different states for this purpose; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Ministry of Tourism lays due emphasis on the promotion of internal tourism.

(b) and (c) The Central assistance for tourism schemes is not provided statewise but scheme-wise. The tourism Schemes are selected and implemented in consultation with State Governments. Details are given below :

The Department of Tourism has constructed and commissioned 18 Youth Hostels in the country at Amritsar, Dalhousie, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Darjiling, Jaipur, Madras, Punchkula, Patnitop, Panaji, Puri, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Nainital, Trivandrum, Mysore, Pondicherry and Port Blair. The Youth Hostels have 44-46 beds accommodation. The accommodation charges are Rs. 5/- in the plains areas and Rs. 6/- in the hill areas, per person per day. These 18 Youth Hostels were constructed at a cost of Rs. 109.16 lakhs.

Besides the above, as part of the Ministry's drive to promote domestic tourism, nine Tourist Bungalows were constructed in the Fourth Five Year Plan period at Porbander, Ludhiana, Rameshwaram, Darjeeling, Jaisalmer, Dharamsala, Mantralayam, Warangal and Sewagram. These Tourist Bungalows are being managed by the State Government. The construction cost of these Bungalows was Rs. 73.17 lakhs.

In the current Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to construct nine more Youth Hostels in the Eastern and North Eastern States at Patna, Namchi (Sikkim), Shillong, Gauhati, Imphal, Itanagar, Aizwal, Agartala and Dimapur. These are in various stages of implementation. The estimated cost of construction of all these Tourist Hostels is about Rs. 280 lakhs.

The Ministry of Tourism has also registered a Society called Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction/expansion of Yatrikas (Dharamshala/Musafirkhanas/Sarais), to help Domestic/Pilgrim Tourism all over the country, particularly from the weaker sections of society. This Ministry has so far released Rs. 15 lakhs to the Samiti. The Samiti has already constructed accommodation at Amarkantak. The construction of a Yatrika each at Chitrakoot and Vrindavan is in progress. The Samiti is finalising the formalities for the construction of Yatrikas at a number of other pilgrim centres. The Ministry of Tourism has also set up the Indian Institute of Mountaineering and Trekking to give mountaineering training to the Indian Youth. The Ministry has also released Rs. 12.88 lakhs for purchase of Trekking

equipment to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

In consultation with the State Governments, the Ministry of Tourism has identified 61 travel circuits with 441 Tourist Centres. These will be developed as tourism infrastructure for international as well as domestic tourist traffic and will be taken up in a phased manner subject to availability of funds and are their interse priorities. The funds to the development will be pooled from Central/State/Private sources. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has contributed Rs. 3 lakhs towards the cost of construction of the building of the Youth Hostels Association of India in New Delhi and also Rs. 6 lakhs towards the construction cost of Vishva Yuvak Kendra, Circular Road, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. The Ministry of Tourism has been releasing Rs. 12,000/- annually towards the salary of the Warden and Assistant Warden of each Youth Hostel. This Ministry also releases Rs. 10,000/- per year for office expenses of Youth Hostels Association of India, New Delhi. This Ministry has also constructed the 558-room/1264 bed Ashok Yatri Niwas at New Delhi to cater to the requirements primarily of domestic tourists.

Bank Frauds

4345. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of bank frauds occurred during 1982 and 1983 (June ending) and the total amount involved therein;

(b) in how many cases the RBI/Police/CBI have taken the action, the result of the actions and the money recovered therefrom in the above year;

(c) whether Government propose the systems and procedures in the Bank to be computerised; and

(d) what are the guidelines the RBI has given to check the frauds and taking stern

action against bank frauds, borrowings, loan and guarantees etc ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The available information regarding the number of frauds and amounts involved as reported by 28 public sector banks to the Reserve Bank of India during the year 1982 and 1983 (upto 31.3.83) is as follows :

Year	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)
1982	2065	19.44
1983 (upto 31.3.83)	561	6.31

Note : (i) The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, draft and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) All cases of frauds reported by banks irrespective of the amount involved are included in the statement. The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

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

(c) Indian Banks' Association is negotiating with the Unions to bring about mechanisation and computerisation in banks.

(d) Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed instructions to banks advising them to strengthen their control mechanisms including the internal audit/inspection machinery, to take note of the warning signals like non-submission or irregular submission of control returns, arrears in house-keeping, affluent living of employees beyond means. The banks have also been instructed to mete out punishment befitting the seriousness of the irregularity by erring staff members and to issue strict instructions to authorities at various levels to desist from the unhealthy practice of grant of advances beyond their discretionary powers or by oral instructions.

Flow of Institutional Finance in North Eastern Region

4346. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the flow of institutional finance was not adequate resulting in slow development of industries in the North Eastern region;

(b) whether the Centre would issue directives to facilitate the grant of banking loans to local industries on easy terms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The all India term lending financial institutions do not make region-wise allocation of funds for extending financial assistance to industrial units. Flow of assistance from the financial institutions to any particular region is essentially determined by the number of applications for assistance received from the region which in turn would depend on the level of entrepreneurial activity in the region and locational decisions of the entrepreneurs. The locational decisions of the entrepreneurs are influenced by factors such as availability of raw materials, skilled labour, power supply, basic infrastructural facilities and proximity to market. The financial institutions extend

assistance in accordance with national priorities to all projects which are found economically and financially viable and technically feasible. The applications for assistance received from the north eastern regions and satisfying the norms for financial assistance from the institutions have not been denied assistance by the institutions.

(b) and (c) The institutions normally insist on 20% of the project cost being financed by the promoters' contribution. A debt-equity ratio of 2 : 1 is also normally insisted. However, in case of units in hill districts a promoters' contribution of 10% and in case of units in backward districts/areas a promoters' contribution of 17.5% is required. Similarly a liberal view is taken in regard to the debt-equity ratio for units in the hill or backward districts/areas. The hill districts and backward areas in the north eastern region are also eligible for these concessions. Besides, a number of steps have already been taken to facilitate and augment flow of bank credit to the North Eastern Region. There is no proposal under consideration to issue any fresh directives.

Casual Messengers Appointed in Ashoka Hotel

4347. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some casual messenger (on daily wage) have been appointed in Ashoka Hotel who have served more than one year as daily wages (casual worker) after they were found suitable as per their qualifications; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider their cases for regularising keeping in view their qualifications, etc. On the suitable jobs, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No casual Messengers have been appointed in Ashoka Hotel who have served for more than one year on daily wage basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Performance of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

4348. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development in different States;

(b) whether Government have studied the operation of the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development in different States since its inception; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the efforts being made to achieve its targets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1982. It started functioning with effect from 12th July, 1982 and as such it is too early to make a State-wise assessment of its operations. Government is satisfied with the overall performance of NABARD.

यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए गई सुविधाएं

4. 49. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए रोजगार में पदों का आरक्षण रोजगार देने और ऋण देने जैसी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और अब तक इससे कितने लोगों का लाभ हुआ है; और

(ग) अब तक कितने हरिजनों को इससे लाभ हुआ है उसका राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सीधी भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति में अनु० जातियों/अनु० जनजातियों के वास्ते आरक्षण की योजना को कार्यान्वित किया है। 1-1-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बैंक के विभिन्न संवर्गों में अनु०जाति/अनु० जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :—

संवर्ग	अनु० जाति	अनु० जन जाति
अधिकारी	261	52
लिपिकीय	2016	163
अधीनस्थ स्टाफ	1606	172
	3883	387

बैंक, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के भीतर समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता करने के लिए अपने ऋण परिचालनों के एक अंग के रूप में अनु० जातियों/अनु०जनजातियों के पात्र ऋण कर्ताओं को ऋण भी सुलभ करता है। । मार्च,

1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक अनु० जातियों/अनु० जन जातियों को दिए गए बकाया अग्रिमों का राज्य-वार व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है :—

विवरण

मार्च 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति के हिताधिकारियों को दिए गए प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र अग्रिमों का राज्य-वार व्यौरा

(राशि हजार रुपये)

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र

प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के अधीन अनु० जाति/अनु० जन जातियों को दिये गए अग्रिम

ऋणकर्ताओं की संख्या राशि

1	2	3	4
1.	हरियाणा	3065	5991
2.	हिमाचल प्रदेश		1441

1	2	3	4
3.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	321	513
4.	पंजाब	5519	12964
5.	राजस्थान	1515	3071
6.	चण्डीगढ़	84	238
7.	दिल्ली	171	427
8.	असम	675	1358
9.	मेघालय	17	93
10.	त्रिपुरा	393	478
11.	बिहार	4747	5910
12.	उड़ीसा	1745	1762
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1582	1946
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	6080	9527
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20043	36370
16.	गुजरात	11186	18727
17.	महाराष्ट्र	11072	23086
18.	गोआ	13	15
19.	आंध्र प्रदेश	19598	29015
20.	कर्नाटक	3766	6106
21.	केरल	6983	8669
22.	तमिलनाडु	8649	13163
23.	पंडिचेरी	46	46

**Purchase of Shares by Swaraj
Paul Involves FERA**

4350. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchase of shares by Swaraj Paul involves FERA ('Statesman' dated 3 August, 1983);

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India have not so far accorded their permission to these transfers;

(c) whether it is a fact that Caparo Group was owned by another holding company—Caparo Investments (Jescery) Ltd., which could not be treated as a non-resident investor; and

(d) whether the memo of group of stock brokers is engineered and inspired by owner of the shares whose name had not been officially disclosed by them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The question whether the thirteen companies belonging to Caparo Group Ltd., U.K. are eligible for making investment under the liberalised portfolio investment scheme is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India

(d) A memorandum signed by a large number of stock brokers of the Delhi Stock Exchange was submitted to Government. Government has no information that this memo is engineered and inspired by the owner of the shares whose name had not been officially disclosed by them so far.

अभ्रक व्यापार निगम (पटना) द्वारा कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिकों को भुगतान के बारे में दोहरी प्रशासनिक नीति

4351. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : श्री ए०के० राय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम (पटना) के श्रेणी 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन का भुगतान भारत सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है और लगभग 1000 श्रमिकों का मासिक वेतन बिहार सरकार के नियमों के अंतर्गत किया जाता है जिसके अनुसार उन्हें 26 दिन का वेतन दिया जाता है तथा 4 व 5 दिन का वेतन काट लिया जाता है; क्या यह न्यायोचित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जो बिहार में स्थित हैं और जिनमें एक महीने के लिये 26 दिन का वेतन दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की दोहरी प्रशासनिक नीति से श्रमिकों में असंतोष और रोष बढ़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियम केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों में लागू किया जायेगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) मिट्टियों के श्रेणी-3 तथा श्रेणी-4 कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान तथा भत्ते निगम द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। ये खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम, नियंत्रक कम्पनी में चल रहे वेतनमानों के समान हैं। कामगारों की मजदूरी इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान निधियों द्वारा शासित होती है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को वेतन मासिक आधार पर दिया जाता है। कामगारों की मजदूरियां श्रमिक संघों के साथ बातचीत करने के बाद तथा सम्बन्धित राज्यों आदि के मजदूरी पंचाट, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के साथ सामंजस्य रखते हुए निर्धारित की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार सेवा नियम सरकारी द्वारा के नियमों के कर्मचारियों पर स्वतः लागू नहीं होते हैं। इन नियमों को यह अधिकार है कि वे जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो सरकार की स्वीकृति से अपने नियम बना सकते हैं।

Transfer of Employees by Director of Lands and Cantonment Central Command, Lucknow

4352, SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have placed an embargo on transfer of its employees vide Finance Department O.M. No. F. 7 (18) E (Coast) 79, dated 23rd April 1981;

(b) is it also a fact that inspite of this, mass-scale transfers were ordered by the Director of Lands and Cantonments Central Command, Lucknow during the period of March, 1980 to March 31, 1983;

(c) if so, was the above O.M. followed while ordering these transfers, the total number of transfers ordered during this period by the Director and the total financial implication being formed; and

(d) if their transfers were in violation of the O.M. will Government recover the loss from the guilty officer as stipulated in the G.F.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) There is a ban on rotational transfers in terms of Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 7 (18) E (Coord), dated the 23rd April, 1981. The ban, however, does not apply to tr...

of promotions, expiry of deputation period or special personal reasons.

During the period from March, 1980 to March, 1983 a total of 197 transfers were made by the Director, Defence lands and Cantonments, Central Command.

The circumstances in which these transfers were made are being ascertained.

Crash of a Sea-King Helicopter of Indian Navy in Arabian Sea off Cochin

4353. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a seaking helicopter of the Indian Navy crashed in Arabian Sea off Cochin on 18 June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many more such helicopters have crashed in the past five years with reasons thereof ; and

(c) is there any proposal to re-equip the Indian Navy with more modern choppers to replace the existing ones or to augment the present holdings and to recoup the crashed choppers to increase the fighting potential of the air wing of the Navy ?

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

(b) On 18th June, 1983 one Sea King Helicopter of earlier type, while on a routine flight crashed into the Arabian Sea approximately 14 miles west of Cochin airfield. At the time of the crash of the helicopter 5 persons were on board. Two of them were picked up with the help of rescue helicopters within 30 minutes of the crash. The remaining three, however, could not be located due to very bad sea conditions. A Board of Inquiry has been convened to establish the cause of the accident.

In the last 5 years one Sea King Helicopter of the Indian Navy crashed in 1981 owing to a mechanical fault.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have recently concluded an agreement to acquire the Advanced Mark 42B Sea King Helicopter with an uprated engine, electronic equipment etc.

Help sought by Tamil Nadu Government for Artificial Rain Through Development of Rain Bearing Clouds

4354. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had sanctioned projects for the Tamil Nadu Government seeking the help of American firm for projecting artificial rain through the development of rain-bearing clouds;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon and the results achieved in this regard in the State ; and

(c) the reasons for not availing of local capability and expertise through 'Malhar', 'Raga' 'Keertan', 'Havan', etc.?

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

(b) The total expenditure is estimated to be of the order of approximately Rs. 27 lakhs excluding local costs. As the experiment started only on 15th July, 1983 and is to continue till September, 1983, it is too early to evaluate the results.

(c) The feasibility of producing artificial rain through 'Malhar', 'Raga', 'Keertan', 'Havan', etc. has not been scientifically proved.

Duplicate Panama Cigarettes

4355. SHRI R. P. L. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Panama cigarettes are produced by GTC Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that :—

(i) Panama plain cigarettes in same design packets of twenty cigarettes but with different contents and variety viz., 'virginia special' and 'special virginia' priced at Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.00 respectively have been floated in the market and sold at Rs. 2.50 per packet ;

(ii) Similarly same design packets of 'Panama' containing 'ten cigarettes' with different contents and variety viz. 'virginia special' and 'special virginia' priced Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.00 per packet respectively but sold for Rs. 1.30 per packet have been floated in the market ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that ordinarily a consumer or even a shopkeeper cannot distinguish between these packets of the same design ;

(d) whether Government are investigating the possible evasion of excise duty and action taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Some reports broadly to this effect have come to notice.

(d) The matter will get looked into by the concerned authorities in all its relevant aspects for appropriate action.

(e) Does not arise.

पूजा पंचायत दरेसी की भूमि की आगरा
नगर पालिका को विक्री

4356. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा भूमि और
छावनी कार्यालय आगरा ने पूजा पंचायत दरेसी
के बहुत बड़े भूक्षेत्र को फालतू घोषित कर
दिया है और उसे आगरा नगरपालिका को
बेचने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1981-82 में
7 व्यक्तियों को उपर्युक्त भूमि में से रिहायशी
भूमि बेची गई थी तथा अब हजारों लोगों ने
इस भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा कर लिया है
और उस पर दुकानें मकान, कारखाने तथा
खोखें बनाए लिए हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप
प्रतिवर्ष लाखों रुपये के राजस्व की हानि हो
रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अनधिकृत कब्जाधारियों
भूमि से हटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी.
सिंह वेव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) दरेसी क्षेत्र (सर्व सं
288) में 1981-82 में किसी भी प्राइवेट पार्टी
को कोई भूमि नहीं बेची गई। फिर भी
आगरा छावनी में इस प्रकार के
मामले हैं जिनमें ओल्ड ग्रांट शर्तों के
अन्तर्गत ली गई रक्षा भूमि के बदले में उन्हें
रक्षा भूमि दी गई है। दरेसी क्षेत्र में खाली पड़ी
जमीन में कुछ लोगों ने पटरियों पर स्टाल
बना कर तथा अन्य क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत रूप से

कब्जा किया हुआ है। सम्पदा अधिकारी द्वारा
अनधिकृत कब्जा करने वालों को बेदखल करने
की कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

Export Oriented Units

4357. श्री M. SATYANARAYAN
RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether under Government of India
(Department of Commerce) Resolution No.
8 (15)/78/EP dated 31st December, 1980, the
100% Export-Oriented Units are required:

(i) to export the entire production to
earn foreign exchange except the permitted
level of rejects, the quantitative ceiling for
which has been set at 5 per cent of total
production ;

(ii) to export the end products from
such 100 per cent Export Oriented Units
at least to the extent of 95 per cent of total
production before effecting sales of rejects
within the above quantitative limit of 5 per
cent in the domestic market;

(iii) to abstain from selling the prime
quality products in the domestic market
even if the quantitative limit of such sale is
within 5 per cent of total production ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes,
Sir. In so far as (ii) is concerned the Board
of Approval for 100% Export Oriented Units
has decided that the "rejects", if any should
be allowed to be sold in the home market
on the basis of not more than 5% of its
production, after it has actually exported
the required percentage.

Installation of Powerful Radar in occupied area of Poonch of Kashmir

4358. SHRI RAM VILLAS PASWAN :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Pakistan has recently installed a powerful Radar in occupied area of the Poonch across of Kashmir ;

(b) if so, what is reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Government have seen media reports to this effect, but have no confirmed information in this regard.

(c) Government monitor all developments affecting our security for taking appropriate measures from time to time to maintain adequate defence preparedness.

Implementation of a Preferential Purchase Policy by all Ministries and Public Undertakings

4359. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued circular No. BPE/GLO23/79/34/SRC/79-DPE/MM dt. 14.12.1979 if so, with what object;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to implement vigorously a preferential purchase policy by all Central Minis-

tries and Public Sector Undertakings under the Central Government in respect of products made by the small, village and cottage sectors;

(c) if so, what purchases were made by the above Public undertakings in the year 1982-83 giving names of the articles and the names of the Undertakings, separately in each case; and

(d) the details of the cases where the above policy was not followed assigning reasons for the same also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Through this Office Memorandum, the Government's decision for making prompt payments by all Government Departments including Railways and public sector enterprises to small, village and cottage industries against goods purchases from them was brought to the notice of Public Enterprises.

(b) Yes, Sir. A preferential purchase policy for this sector is already in operation.

(c) During 1982-83, it is estimated that central public sector enterprises made purchases from ancillary and small scale units for about Rs. 265 crores. Large number of items such as paper products, wood products, electrical and mechanical items, plastic products, components etc. are purchased from that sector.

(d) There have been negligible complaints of non-compliance received in the Bureau of Public Enterprises. However, if and when any complaint is received, the same is suitably taken up with the concerned organisation/Department.

Changing Behaviour of Rain in the North

4360. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted

the changing behaviour of rain in the country over the last three years;

(b) whether Government tried to find out why it rains particularly at the harvesting season in the north;

(c) whether opinion of experts including foreigner has been taken; and

(d) if so, their and Government's views in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been noted that it rained during April and May in 1982 and 1983 in North-West India.

(b) Yes, Sir. Rains at the time of harvesting season are not, however, a regular feature. Rains during this period in 1982 and 1983 were part of random fluctuations.

(c) and (d) Government have appointed an expert group headed by Prof. Yash Pal, Chief Consultant, Planning Commission to indicate, among other things, if there has been or is going to be any change in the pattern of rainfall. This group consists of only Indian experts. It has submitted an interim report to the Government. This report indicates that there is no definite trend or periodicity in the rainfall pattern or weather changes over India. The data does, however, show significant variations from year to year. But these variations are observed to be random.

Arrests of Smugglers under COFEPOSA

4361. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Ratilal Navik has been arrested in Gujarat under "COFEPOSA" and other sections;

(b) if so, the details of his arrest;

(c) how many times he has been arrested during the last five years under what sections he was arrested each time;

(d) the progress of his cases made so far; and

(e) how many smugglers and others have been arrested under "COFEPOSA" during 1st January, 1983 to 25 July, 1983 in Gujarat, dates of arrests of each persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Ratilal Devabhai Navik was detained under COFEPOSA Act by the Government of Gujarat.

(b) The order of detention against Shri Ratilal Navik was issued on 18.3.1983 and he was actually detained on 22.3.1983. Shri Navik was detained with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods and transporting smuggled goods.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Narcotic Smuggling

4362. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

How many cases of contraband narcotics smuggling came to light during the last one year in the country and with what action and results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : A statement showing seizures of Narcotic drugs (at entry and exit points under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962) during the years 1982 and 1983 (upto June, 1983) is annexed.

The number of cases being large and as the cases will be at different stages of investigation, adjudication, prosecution, etc. the time and labour involved in collecting and collating the information will be dispro-

portionately high. If, however, the Hon. Member wishes to have details of any particular case(s), the same will be collected and furnished.

Statement

			(Quantity in KGS.)	
1982			1983*	
	No. of cases	Quantity	No. of cases	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5
OPIUM				
Import	84	1476.200	23	872.770
Export	15	250.901	7	4.408
	—	—	—	—
	99	1727.101	30	877.178
	—	—	—	—
GANJA				
Import	51	2953.300	11	2331.000
Export	11	17.653	4	151 Bags
	—	—	—	32.977
	62	2970.953	15	2363.977
	—	—	—	+ 151 Bags
	—	—	—	—
HASHISH				
Import	26	330.103	8	363.979
Export	203	185.492	89	86.970
	—	—	—	—
	229	515.595	97	450 949
	—	—	—	—
HASHISH (OIL)				
Import	—	5.000	—	—
Export	1	8.000	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	1	13.000	—	—
	—	—	—	—

* Figures are provisional.

1	2	3	4	5
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MORPHINE

Import	5	14.855	1	2.500
Export	2	3.528	1	0.093
	—	—	—	—
	7	18.383	2	2.593
	—	—	—	—

COCAINE

Import	—	0.030	—	—
Export	1	0.007	1	0.045
	—	—	—	—
	1	0.037	1	0.045
	—	—	—	—

HEROIN

Import	12	19.255	11	37.429
Export	4	0.679	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	16	19.934	11	31.429
	—	—	—	—

NOTE : Statistics do not include seizures of poppy Husk or Plants.

ITDC to establish 3 Star Hotels

(c) the steps taken by ITDC in implementing the above proposal; and

(d) the details thereof ?

4363. SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the India Tourism Development Corporation to establish three star hotels in States with collaboration with State Tourism Development Corporation;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Under the joint venture scheme of ITDC, the Corporation has decided to set up 3-star hotels in collaboration with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations at Gauhati, Puri, Ranchi, Bhopal and Madras.

(b) if so, the names of the cities and towns identified for the location of such three star hotels;

(c) and (d) Necessary statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Centre & State	Collaborator	Scope of the Project	Estimate Cost	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1.	Gauhati, Assam	State Govt. of Assam	58-room-3-star	150.00	Formation of new Joint venture company approved by Govt. Piling works completed. Tenders for civil, water supply and sanitary installation works have been invited.
2.	Puri, Orissa	Orissa Tourism Develop- ment Corp. (OTDC)	50-roo m-3-star	134.00	Formation of new Joint venture company approved by Govt. Conceptual drawings have been approved. Draft tender documents for civil works are under scrutiny.
3.	Ranchi, Bihar	Bihar State Tourism Dev- lopment Cropn.	50-room-3-star	141.00	Formation of new Joint venture company approved by Govt. Conceptual Scheme has been approved. Tender documents are under preparation
4.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	53-room-3-star	175.00	Proposal has been approved by the standing Finance Committee. Conceptual scheme has been finalised.
5.	Madras, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Tourism Deve- lopment Corpo- ration (TTDC)	100-room-3-star		Promoters Agreement under formulation between ITDC and the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Tourist Lodges and Cottages in Orissa

4364. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist lodges and cottages in the country at present;

(b) the number and location of such tourist lodges and cottages in the State of Orissa; and

(c) the names of the controlling autho-

rities of these lodges and cottages in the State of Orissa, districtwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) As per information received in this Department, there are 579 Tourist Lodges and Cottages in India, under the control of State Governments, Union Territories and the ITDC.

(b) and (c) 11 Tourist Bungalows and Lodges, as under :—

No. of Tourist Lodges Cottages	Controlling Authority
1	2
	3

(i) Tourist Bungalows at Taptapani and Rambha (Dist. Ganjam)	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.
(ii) Tourist Bungalows at Barkul Bhubaneswar, Konarak in Dist. Puri.	-do-
(iii) Tourist Bungalow Balichandrapur in Distt. Cuttack.	-do-
(iv) Tourist Bungalow Chandipur, Distt. Balasore.	-do-
(v) Tourist Bungalow Bangriposi in Dist. Mayurbhanj.	-do-
(vi) Tourist Bungalows at Sambalpur and Nrusinghanath Dist. Sambalpur and Bolangir respectively).	-do-
(vii) Two Tourist Bungalows at Puri City, Dist. Puri	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.
(viii) Ashok Travellers Lodge, Konarak, Distt. Puri.	India Tourism Development Corporation.

Proposal to set up a committee for according sanction for contracts

4364. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee of Officials which will have the power to accord sanction for contracts up to Rs. 5 crores;

(b) in what way this will be an improvement over the present procedure ;

(c) whether Government have thought of changing the procedure of re-tendering which at present is often used to shut out a lowest tenderer and if so, what changes are proposed; and

(d) whether these changes will be made applicable to all Government Departments where the contract value goes beyond Re. 1 crore and if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Two Tender Advisory Committees have been constituted in the Department of Supply. The first Committee consists of the Joint Secretary, Department of Supply, Financial Adviser, Department of Supply and the Director General (Supplies and Disposals). This Committee advises the Secretary of the Department on purchases above Rs. 1.5 crores and upto Rs. 5 crores. Secretary has been empowered to decide cases upto Rs. 5 crores. The other Tender Advisory Committee consists of Secretary, Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser in the Department of Supply and the Director General (Supplies and Disposals). This Committee advises the Minister (Supply) on purchases above Rs. 5 crores.

(b) The Committee System is expected to speed up decision on high value tenders as this will eliminate the necessity of examining tenders at every level in the official hierarchy.

(c) Re-tendering is resorted to only in rare cases and for valid reasons. All efforts are made to maintain the sanctity of the Tender System.

(d) This procedure applies to purchases made by DGS & D. Other Departments Ministries follow their own procedures.

Expenditure incurred by State Government for Non-Plan Expenditure

4366. SHRI N. DENIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments for non-Plan expenditure from funds intended for Plan expenditure;

(b) the details of the States which have done so; and

(c) the steps taken to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) It can be reasonably construed that a State Government has diverted its Plan funds to non-plan expenditure where the State's actual Plan outlay is less than the approved outlay and also the receipts and expenditure both revenue and capital are more than what was originally envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Plan.

(b) Based on the above criterion, it is seen that amongst the non-special category States, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal had, during the last three years, utilised funds originally meant for Plan on non-Plan works.

(c) The Government of India has been having a continuous dialogue with the State Governments to avoid such situations in future.

Pay Scale of Superintendent in DG Defence Land and Cantonments

4367. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Office of Director General, Defence Land and Cantonments, the pay scales of Superintendent B/R Gde. I is Rs. 550-750 and that of Assistant Military Estate Officer is Rs. 650-1200 and there is no other scale in between Superintendent B/R Gde I and Assistant Military Estate Officer (Group B) ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in other sister Department, MES, the pay scale of Rs. 700-900 is also there in between the class II posts and Superintendent B/R Grade I is promoted as SDO in pay scale of Rs. 700-900 but due to limited posts of Assistant Military Estates Officer in Defence Land Cantonment Department ; there is no scope for promotion; and

(c) if so, whether Government would create the posts of Superintendent B/R Grade I Senior Scale of Rs. 550-900 and fill 50 per cent of the permanent posts from serving Superintendent B/R Grade I ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The scale of Rs. 700-900 is not being operated in M.E.S. The span of the scale of Rs. 550-20-650-25-750 is 9 years and most of the Superintendents B/R Grade I in the Defence Land's Cantonments Service with 10 to 11 years' service in the grade are getting promoted to the post of Assistant Military Estates Officer in the grade of Rs. 650-1200.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in MMTC

4368. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10463 on 30 April, 1982 regarding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe representation in MMTC and state :

(a) each specific complaint (item-wise and yearwise) made to Government and MWTC Management by Scheduled Caste Uplift Union, Visakhapatnam regarding caste atrocities, ill-treatment, depriving promotions on pretext of caste verifications of SC/STs employees of Visakhapatnam between 1 April, 1976 and 31 March, 1983;

(b) particular of officers responsible for atrocities at (a) above and departmental action taken against them;

(c) whether Management invited representatives of Scheduled Castes Uplift Union Visakhapatnam for discussion and settlement of important complaints at (a) above ;

(d) if not, the reasons for not making such efforts by Management; and

(e) policy/procedure adopted by Government in disposing of complaints at (a) above which violates Government policy and Constitution protections given to employees belonging to downtrodden communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement showing the information readily available about representations by the Union is attached. Information prior to 1981 is not available as these representations have been disposed off.

(b) Allegations of atrocities have not been substantiated.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Management of MMTC on preliminary examination felt

that there was no substance in the complaints made by the Union.

(e) All complaints are examined in

terms of standing Government instructions on the subject in consultation with the organisations to which they relate and action is taken in appropriate cases to safeguard interest of SC/ST employees.

Statement

Details of complaints made by SC Uplift Union, Vizag to MMTC and Government

S. No.	Reference No.	Date of Complaint	Addressee	Brief particulars				
				1	2	3	4	5
1.	SCT/VSP/MMTC/0701	22.9.81	Chairman, of MMTC New Delhi.	Caste Prejudicial activities MMTC, Management.				
2.	-do-	16.10.81	Minister of Commerce	Atrocities on SC/ST employees				
3.	-do-	23.1.81	-do-	Atrocities on SC/ST employees working in MMTC Vizag—Shri G. Raja Rao, Office Manager's case—of alleged atrocity on him.				
4.	SCU/VSP/MMTC/ 0701	10.3.82	Minister of Commerce, New Delhi, through Shri George Fernandes	Victimisation of SC, Ex-Service- men, Shri Raja Rao, due caste prejudice—Shri G. Raja Rao, Office Manager's, case for promo- tion as AAM				
5.	SCU/VSP/MMTC/ 0701	5.6.82	Minister of Commerce New Delhi.	Atrocities on SC/ST—Denial due promotion to eligible SC employ- ees on account of verification of religion Regarding Sh. G. Raja Rao, OM (A/Cs) case for promo- tion.				

1	2	3	4	5
6.	SCU/VSP/MMTC/0701	28.7.82	Chairman, MMT Copy to Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	Atrocities on Scheduled Caste/Tribes — Denial of due promotions to eligible Scheduled Caste employees on account of verification of religion.
7.	SCU/VSP/MMTC/0701	27.7.82	-do-	De-Scheduling of caste of a scheduled caste person after his initial appointment—Question of verification of caste at time of making subsequent promotions
8.	Savingram SCU/VSP/MMTC/0701	13.8.82	Chairman MMTC Copy to Secretary Ministry of Commerce	Illegal stoppage of due promo- tions of certain SC employees of Vizag Region.
9.	SCU/VSP/MMTC/0701	22.12.82	Minister of Commerce. —	Deprival of due promotion of Shri Raja Rao—false pretext for want of caste/religion verification Regarding.

**Development of Mathurapudi Airstrip
at Rajahmundry in A.P.**

4370. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the reasons for not yet formulating improvement plan for the Mathura pudi airstrip at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh for the operation of Vayudoot services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : No plans for the development of the Mathurapudi airstrip at Rajahmundry have been formulated as Indian Airlines/ Vayudoot have not indicated their firm plans to operate air services to Rajahmundry.

Corruption in Income Tax Department

4371. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes said at a Press Conference in Delhi on 6 April, 1983 that there was some corruption in the Income Tax Department but it was not to an alarming proportion;

(b) whether any survey or probe was done on the extent of corruption in the Income Tax Department.

(c) in how many cases during the last three years action was taken against officials

of Income Tax Department for corruption/grift or undue favour;

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to root out corruption from Income Tax Department; and

(e) is it a fact that in many cases, refund is not given to tax payers unless graft money is paid to Income Tax Officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such statement was made by the Chairman Central Board of Direct Taxes on 6.4. 1983. However, on the conclusion of the conference of Commissioners of Income-tax which was held on 24.6.1983, Chairman had observed at a press conference that there may be instances of corruption in the Income-tax Department but that he felt that it was not of an alarming proportion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) As a preventive measures and also to expedite action in alleged cases of corruption, the vigilance machinery of the Department has been strengthened.

(e) No, Sir. There had been some isolated complaints in which prompt action was taken.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों की पदोन्नति के लिए सेवावधि में

छूट

4372. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में जूनियर मैनेजमेंट ग्रेड—1 पर पदोन्नति

के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों को सेवावधि में दी जाने वाली एक वर्ष की छूट को समाप्त कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) यह सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Misuse of Funds by Industrial Borrowers

4373. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

SHRI CHOTTYE SINGH YADAV :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appeared in the 'Economic Times' on 20 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there has been misuse of funds by industrial borrowers for some extraneous use;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) names of such industrial borrower who have misused the funds obtained by them for industrial development; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The press report appearing in 'Economic Times' dated the 20th July, 1983 does not indicate the name of the borrower. Presumably the press report relates to the case of Shri Ram Fibres Ltd. which had invested some fund for purchase of shares of DCM and also provided loans to its subsidiaries for purchase of shares of DCM. The financial institutions who looked into the matter have reported that the purchases were effected before the disbursement of the institutional loans. The institutions have also reported that the loans to Sri Ram Fibres have been utilised for the purpose for which they were meant.

(c) No such instance where the loan borrowed has been misused by the borrower, has come to the notice of the institutions.

(d) If any case of misuse of funds is noticed by the institutions, they can stop further assistance and recall the advances.

World Bank Loan for new Projects

4374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINAN-

CE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the World Bank has approved any new projects in the year 1983-84 for financing in the Central/State sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof, in the State and Central sectors separately;

(c) whether any projects in either of these two sectors are also pending for approval with the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the projects for which World Bank loans credits have been approved in the Bank's fiscal year 1983 (July 1982 to June 1983) is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) We have indicated to the Bank a Pipeline of projects for assistance for the fiscal year 1984. The actual number of projects for which assistance can be tied up and the quantum of such assistance will depend, among other things, on the total availability of Bank group funds and the status of project preparation and processing'

Statement

List of projects approved by the World Bank group in
fiscal year 1983

I. CENTRAL SECTOR :

Sl.	Name of the project	Amount of Bank group assistance (US \$ million)	REMARKS	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Railway Modernisation and Maintenance-II.	200	200	

1	2	3	4	5
2. Himalayan Watershed Management.		46.2	.....	This is a Centrally sponsored project with the participation of Uttar Pradesh State Government.
3. Krishna-Godavari Exploration.		165.5	.....
4. South Bassein Gas Development.		222.3	.....
5. Central Power Transmission.		250.7	.....

II. STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of the project.	Amount of Bank Group assistance (US \$ million IBRD IDA loan credit	REMARKS
1.	Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project.	156.4 170	
2.	Gujarat Water Supply	..... 72	
3.	Calcutta Urban Development-II	..... 147	
4.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development	24.10 	
5.	Chambal (MP) Irrigation Phase-II	..... 31	
6.	Haryana Irrigation Phase-II	..... 150	
7.	Uttar Pradesh Tubewells Phase-II	..... 107	
8.	Subernarekha Irrigation	..... 127	
9.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation	22.7 32	
10.	Haryana/J&K Social Forestry	..... 33	

Amendment to Banking Companies (Regulation) Act 1949

for nomination facilities to bank account holders is likely to be moved by Government;

4375. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No, 3312 on 22 October, 1982 regarding amendment to Banking Companies (Regulation) Act, 1949 and state :

(a) when the amendment to the Banking Companies (Regulation) Act, 1949 to provide

(b) what are the other banking laws Government proposes to amend;

(c) what are the specific reasons for bringing forward the amending Bill as mentioned in part (a) and how will this help crores of bank-account holders in the country; and

(d) when the Bills to amend the various banking laws are likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A comprehensive bill, namely the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983 to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the last budget session on the 10th of May, 1983.

The Bill is likely to come up for consideration in the Lok Sabha during the current session of Parliament. The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses appended to the Bill fully explain the reasons for promoting this measure.

Release of Credit to people of Kashmir by Nationalised Banks

4378. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the year-wise total amount of loans and advances etc. made by each of the nationalised banks functioning in the J & K State, separately for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) year-wise total amount of repayment of loans and advances, etc. received back by each of the above banks during the said period; and

(c) year-wise credit deposit ratio of each Bank in comparison with the all India average ratio?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) Data on state-wise distribution of deposits and advances of Commercial Banks are published by Reserve Bank according to bank groups. Accordingly, readily available bank group-wise data on Deposits, Advances and Credit : Deposit Ratio of S.B.I. Group and nationalised banks in the State of J & K and their C : D Ratio for the country as a whole for the last three years June 1980, June 1981 and June 1982 are set out in the attached statement.

(b) Available data show that Public Sector Banks' recoveries of Agricultural Advances (Direct) in Jammu & Kashmir as at the end of June 1978, June 1979 and June 1980 were 63.0 per cent, 46.9 per cent and 54.7 per cent of the demand respectively.

Statement

Bank Group-wise Deposits, Advances and C : D. Ratio

of Public Sector Banks in Jammu & Kashmir

(Amount in Rs lakhs)

S.B.I. Group :	1	June 1980	June 1981	June 1982
		2	3	4
Deposits		6109	6767	7417
Advances		2468	2920	3183
C : D Ratio (%)		40.4	43.2	42.9
		(75.4)	(73.8)	(72.6)

1

2

3

4

14 Nationalised Banks :

Deposits	8629	10531	12328
Advances	2964	3998	5058
C : D Ratio (%)	34.3	38.0	41.0
	(63.2)	(62.6)	(63.5)

6 Nationalised Banks :

Deposits	1414	1642	1763
Advances	476	558	533
C : D Ratio (%)	33.7	34.3	30.2
	(61.4)	(61.2)	(61.2)

Total Public Sector Banks :

Deposits	16152	18940	21508
Advances	5908	7476	1774
C : D Ratio (%)	36.6	39.5	40.8
	(66.9)	(66.0)	(66.2)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate All India C : D Ratio

Income Tax Dues not Collected

attached statement. The main reasons are as under :

4379. SHRI NAWAL KISORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particulars of parties from whom the income tax dues were not collected and subsequently written off and what are the reasons for not collecting taxes due in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The number of cases wherein income tax dues were found to be irrecoverable and where write-off was approved during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 runs into thousands. However, particulars of parties with arrears of Rs. 10 lakhs and above in whose case write-off was approved in the three years are given in the

- (i) assesees having died leaving behind no assets;
- (ii) assessee-companies having gone into liquidation;
- (iii) assessees who are alive but have no attachable assets;
- (iv) assessees being untraceable;
- (v) assessees having left the country without leaving any assets;
- (vi) amount being petty, etc.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the of the assesee	Amount written off
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1	2	3
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1980-81	Rs.
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Sarva-Shri —

1.	Late Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh of Padma.	1,40,07,422
2.	S.B. Industrial Development Co. Ltd.	69,08,037
3.	Ladha Singh Bedi & Sons	28,12,551
4.	Renwick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	16,77,503
5.	K. Natarajan.	41,46,640
6.	Teliapara Tea Co. Ltd.	17,55,000
7.	Syed Mustafa Syed Murtaza.	12,87,369
8.	Chunilal Mehta & Co. (P) Ltd.	10,00,000
9.	G.L. Velumani.	14,22,756
10.	Chhajer & Co. (P) Ltd.	24,89,636
11.	Late M.C. Roy.	38,35,871
12.	K.M. Modi.	30,00,000
13.	Asa Ram Verma.	35,99,504
14.	K.C. Modi.	40,80,651
15.	E.E. Jhirad.	18,00,692
16.	M.B. Sarkar & Sons.	21,00,000
17.	Late R.K. Patel.	29,20,576
18.	Dubchand Sharma.	13,17,813
19.	Amirali Noor Mohamed.	12,50,000

1981-82

1.	Ismail Habib.	9,95,492
2.	New Bhopal Textile Mills Ltd.	12,37,684
3.	T.D. Murthy & Co.	50,00,000
4.	R.S. More Ltd.	17,93,732
5.	Asa Ram Verma.	11,00,000
6.	Nursing & Co. Ltd.	12,75,778

1

2

3

7.	Ahmed Dadabhai & Co. (Firm).	36,23,037
8.	R.S. Gopikishan (Shipping) Pvt. Ltd.	15,18,000
9.	Late Gurusaranlal	12,65,577
10.	Ahuja Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd.	18,44,274
11.	Ram Prasad Shaw (Deceased).	22,94,759
12.	Panipat Woollen & Genl. Mills Co. Ltd.	33,16,164
13.	Bhagwandas Madanlal.	17,53,784
14.	Mahalaxmi Transport Co. (P) Ltd.	12,10,740
15.	Ajit Sengupta (Decd.)	9,97,760
16.	Manaklal Agarwalla.	34,92,426
17.	Babu Ram Aggarwal.	16,53,597
18.	Girson Knitting Works.	13,22,271
19.	Shiv Kumar.	13,49,517
20.	Satnam Singh Sabota.	11,41,207
21.	Asia Electric Co.	11,32,441
22.	Jamakhandi Bros.	11,14,270
23.	M.P. Poddar.	31,91,362
24.	Kishanlal Haricharan.	15,62,204

1982-83

1.	B. Dwarkadas & Co. (AOP).	21,48,279
2.	Sambhuram Kirodimal & Kirodimal Premchand (HUF).	1,11,95,608
3.	Gen. Mrig Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.	13,45,448
4.	Anvar Khan.	13,45,241

Tightening of Green Channel and Liberalised Baggage Concessions

4380. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that customs collectors have recommended tightening of the green channel and other liberalised baggage concessions ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of other recommendations made by Customs Collectors in their meeting in July, 1983, and

(c) what is the reaction of Government towards the recommendations of the Custom Collectors ?

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

(b) In so far as baggage clearance is concerned, the Conference of Collectors recommended review of the Transfer of Residence Rules and the Provisions relating to unaccompanied baggage and the Tourist Baggage Re-export facility.

(c) These recommendations are under examination.

High Power Committees for purchase of Aircraft for A.I., and I.A.

4381. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : SHRI B. V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted two high-power committees to advise Government regarding purchase of aircraft for Air India and Indian Air lines;

(b) if so, the details of the same ; and

(c) by when, these committees are likely to submit their reports ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal to set up an Indian Joint Venture in Egypt for Tea

4382. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India propose to set up an Indian joint venture in Egypt for blending and packaging of tea;

(b) whether the efforts are also under consideration for distribution of Indian tea in Egypt and adjoining markets; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Tea Trading Corporation of India proposes to set up a tea blending-cum-packaging plant in Egypt under a Joint venture project with SHEMTO, an Egyptian Government Food Trading Organisation. The objectives of the project include development, promotion, marketing and distribution of value-added Indian tea in the form of packaged tea and tea bags in Egypt and in adjoining countries.

(c) The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 7.68 crores. The contribution of T.T.C.I and SHEMTO will be 51% and 49% respectively.

The packaged tea and tea bags to be produced at the tea blending and packaging plant under the joint venture project will be distributed in the Egyptian market through SHEMTO's existing sales and distribution network which has a share of 80% of the domestic market in Egypt.

At least 75% of the requirement of tea for this project would be exported from India

Ceylon Darjeeling Tea

4383 SHRI SONTOSHMOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka has put out a product entitled "Ceylon Darjeeling Tea" ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government to counter the above and publicise the genuine Darjeeling flowering tea famous for its aroma ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMERCE OF (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) The question of counter measures by Government does not arise. However as part of its promotional activities Tea Board has been making efforts to promote the marketing of Darjeeling teas. Recently in consultation with the Tea Producers of Darjeeling, a marketing Society for Darjeeling Tea has been set up with the following objects :—

(1) to promote consumption and sale of Darjeeling tea to obtain remunerative prices for the producers;

(2) to create awareness of the unique qualities of Darjeeling tea in India and abroad;

(3) to undertake the marketing of Darjeeling tea;

(4) to improve the quality and standards of Darjeeling tea.

Assurance given to All India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Services Association

4384. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed the Fourth Pay Commission while important recommendations of the Third Pay Commission accepted in principle by Government at the Cabinet level with regard to the grant of weightage as early as in May, 1974, have not been implemented till today;

(b) what is happening to the assurances given to the All India Federation of Income-tax Gazetted Services Association, New Delhi by Finance Minister with regard to

grant of weightage with retrospective effect vide letter dated 25 February, 1983 of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi wherein it was said that the Minister himself will use his good offices in getting the decision expedited in this connection; and

(c) the reasons why has the assurances not been fulfilled so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) In regard to the Indian Income-tax Service, Group 'A', information was given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9323 answered in the Lok Sabha on 9.5.75.

(b) and (c) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs for an early decision.

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को दी गई राशि

4385. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों, और छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों को राज्य-बार कितनी राशि दी गई और ब्याज की कितनी दर पर दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.आर.डी.पी.) और विभेदी-ब्याज दर (डी.आर.आई.) योजना जो मूलतः छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों समेत गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों के लिए बनाई गई थीं के अंतर्गत दी गई राशि विवरण 1 और 11 में दी गई है। प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिमों के संबंध में छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों के बास्ते ब्याज की दर 10 प्रतिशत और डी.आर.आई. स्कीम के अंतर्गत यह 4 प्रतिशत है।

विवरण-I

आई.आर.डी.पी. के अंतर्गत राज्यवार जुटाया गया सावधि ऋण (अनंतिम)

(लाख रुपए)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	5232.42	5882.86
2.	असम	307.13	839.58
3.	बिहार	3611.35	6713.53
4.	गुजरात	1625.59	3355.89
5.	हरियाणा	968.89	1146.68
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	501.14	668.42
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	360.50	622.29
8.	कर्नाटक	1914.94	4128.54
9.	केरल	2274.47	2615.35
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	5694.00	8253.71
11.	महाराष्ट्र	3183.62	4776.62
12.	मणिपुर	शून्य	3.59
13.	मेघालय	शून्य	—
14.	नागालैंड	शून्य	—
15.	उडीसा	2075.13	3532.78
16.	पंजाब	1127.07	1860.94
17.	राजस्थान	2341.05	3105.84
18.	मिक्रो	—	14.24
19.	तमिलनाडु	4736.44	6286.87
20.	त्रिपुरा	258.24	186.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	9978.63	16050.08
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	422.26	1094.81

विवरण-II

डॉ० आर० आई० स्कीम के अंतर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा निम्नलिखित महीने के अंत में दिए गए अधिमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्षेत्र/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जून, 1980	(लाख रुपए)
	जून, 1981	
1	2	3
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	3171.54	4949.57
हरियाणा	746.17	1014.23
हिमाचल प्रदेश	317.20	517.04
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	289.24	267.90
पंजाब	829.87	1878.12
राजस्थान	564.92	694.06
चंडीगढ़	355.67	355.91
दिल्ली	68.41	122.31
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	258.40	324.56
असम	154.88	199.05
मणिपुर	18.53	18.37
मेघालय	22.18	26.90
नागालैंड	7.41	14.62
सिक्किम	1.30	1.36
त्रिपुरा	47.69	53.08
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.89	5.42
मिजोरम	3,52	5.76
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2165.64	2947.30
बिहार	1192.99	1667.75
उडीसा	465.55	654.76
पश्चिम बंगाल	505.18	621.46
अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.92	3.33
मध्य क्षेत्र	3027.69	4070.29
मध्य प्रदेश	827.91	1219.96
उत्तर प्रदेश	2199.78	2850.33

1**2****3****पश्चिमी क्षेत्र**

2973.80

4467.16

गुजरात

1529.26

2565.79

महाराष्ट्र

1255.91

1755.15

दादरा तथा नागर हवेली

6.95

1.29

गोवा, दमन तथा दीव

137.68

144.93

दक्षिणी क्षेत्र

4099.96

6025.81

आंध्र प्रदेश

1122.13

1407.43

कर्नाटक

1051.40

164.50

केरल

751.25

1468.25

तमिलनाडु

135.97

1447.70

लक्ष्मीप

1.11

1.65

पांडिचेरी

38.10

57.28

अखिल भारतीय

15698.03

22684.69

मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र

1981-82

1982-83

1. प्रांडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप

—

—

ममूह

—

—

2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश

—

—

3. चंडीगढ़

—

—

4. दादरा तथा नागर हवेली

—

—

4.48

5. दिल्ली

41.29

119.16

6. गोवा, दमन और दीव

150.00

94.61

7. लक्ष्मीप

—

—

8. मिजोरम

—

—

9. पांडिचेरी

14.85

41.33

जोड़

46759.01

71398.20

Increase in Tourism Facilities in Kerala

4386. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase tourism facilities in Kerala;

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

(c) which are the places of the projects covered by the Department of Tourism of India, Tourism Development Corporation of Kerala; and

(d) the details of the expansion work proposed to be undertaken about them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Department of Tourism, in consultation with the State Government, have identified two travel circuits in the State for phased development of tourist facilities with the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sectors.

The Department proposes to provide assistance to the tune of about Rs. 52 lakhs for provision of boat/equipment at Thekadi, introduction of Water Sports at Quilon and Kumarakom and for parking facilities at Wynad. The Department is already maintaining a Beach Resort at Kovalam built at a cost of Rs. 275 crores.

The State Government, including the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation, have a budget of Rs. 675 lakhs in the Sixth Five Year Plan for provision of tourist facilities at Trivandrum, Cochin, Varkala, Kottarakkara, Kottayam, Kumarkom, Munnar, Trichur, Kuttipuram, Calicut, Cannanore and Ezhumalai. Besides, the

private sector is being encouraged to develop such facilities along the travel circuit centres.

Debt Liability of Kerala

4387. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the debt liability of the Government of Kerala to the Government of India; if any;

(b) whether Government propose to write off the debt liability considering the financial crisis of the State Government of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) According to the provisional figures available for 1981-82, the debt liability of the Kerala Government to the Central Government as on 31.3.1982 was Rs. 6,04.06 crores.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to write off the debt liability of the Kerala Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount Deposited in Sahara Deposits and Investment India Limited in Gujarat, Delhi and Bombay

4388. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been deposited in Sahara Deposits and Investments India Limited by people in various branches of Gujarat, Delhi and Bombay and

(b) the action taken to return the money of depositors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India have held that the activities of this company come within the purview of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. Accordingly they advised the Delhi Administration to take appropriate action in the matter. The Crime Branch of Delhi Police is reported to have arrested Chairman and some other Officers of the company for alleged cheating of its depositors all over the country. The information regarding the amount deposited by the people in various branches of the company is not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

The Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India have no statutory powers to compel such companies/firms to refund such deposits. Acceptance of Deposits by companies/firms amounts to a contract between the depositor and the concerned company/firm and in case of any breach of contract by the latter, redress can be sought in a Court of Law.

Irregularities and Corruption in IAAI

4389. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in 'Indian Express', Delhi dated 12 July, 1983 under the heading 'IAAI Probe into Tender';

(b) if so, the actual facts thereof; and

(c) the actions taken by Government and IAAI in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Tenders were invited for the construction of an approach road to the New Inter-

national Terminal Complex at Delhi Airport to which three companies responded. A condition offering a rebate of 3.5 per cent suspected to have been inserted unauthorisedly after the opening of the tenders was noticed in the tender submitted by M/s. Bharat Construction Company which would have made it lowest. An enquiry was conducted which revealed that the tender documents had been tampered with, after they had been opened and declared, to insert the condition. Hence, the condition was treated as not being part of the tender and the work was awarded to M/s Sri Ram Sayal & Sons whose tender was found the lowest.

The enquiry could not establish conclusively as to when, where and how the unauthorised insertion was made in the tender documents submitted by M/s. Bharat Construction Company and no action has, therefore, been taken so far. The matter is, however, under consideration.

World Bank Credit for Second Orissa Irrigation Project

4390. SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 12 July, 1983 under the caption "\$105 million bank loan for Orissa Project"

(b) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has announced a \$ 105 million credit to finance the Second Orissa Irrigation Project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent it will benefit the people ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Govt. have seen the news item.

(b) and (c) An IDA credit of US \$ 105 million for the Second Orissa Irrigation Project has been approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors on July 7, 1983. The Development Credit Agreement and Project Agreement are likely to be signed shortly.

(d) It is estimated that investments in the medium irrigation projects and in command area development would, at full development, directly increase the value of crop production in Orissa by approximately Rs. 400 million annually. Medium Irrigation Projects and on farm development under the project would directly benefit about 100,000 farm families and an additional 110,000 farm families would benefit from land consolidation. Construction activities under the project are estimated to generate about 19 million man-days of construction employment over the four-year project period. Additionally, it is expected that farm employment will expand by about 9 million man-days as a result of increased irrigated area.

Production and Export of Tea

4391. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which tea is being grown;

(b) whether any effort is being made to grow tea in other States under the 'Grow more tea' slogan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved; and

(d) what other efforts are being made to increase the production of tea to meet the indigenous requirement and for the export also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Tea is being grown mainly in Assam, West Bengal,

Tamilnadu, and Kerala. Other states where tea is produced in smaller quantities are Karnataka, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Bihar.

(b) and (c) While there is no specific programme under a 'Grow more tea' slogan, the possibility of expanding tea cultivation to non-traditional areas is being explored in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Orissa.

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

Promotion Policy for Godown Keeper/Clerk ETC. in S.B.I.

4392. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the State Bank of India has got different promotion policy in case of promotion of Godown Durban and Subordinate Staff to the post of Godown Keeper/Clerk, etc. if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in other nationalised banks, the subordinate staff, who have passed Matriculation Examination got promotion after the completion

of three years confirmed service, if so, why the same policy is not being adopted by State Bank of India; and

(c) the particulars of Godown Durbans who have passed Higher Secondary Examination and have more than three years of service in State Bank of India in Delhi in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

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

Malpractices by Multinational Companies

4393. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the spirit of FERA is being circumvented by certain multinationals by framing the articles of association of the 'Indianised' company in a manner so that the multinationals are assured of Board control despite minority holdings;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent such malpractices.

(c) against this background whether it is a fact that M/s. John Wyeth & Brothers are a 100% branch trading in drugs manufactured by an associate company who have the manufacturing licences and where American multinational company, principal of John Wyeth & Brothers, has 40% equity participation; and

(d) if so, the reasons why had John Wyeth & Brothers not been asked to comply with FERA and amalgamate with its associate company ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b)

FERA guideline seek to determine the permissible level of non-resident equity in Indian companies. However, control of companies under the Companies Act is primarily determined by the voting power flowing from the extent of equity holding in the company. In companies where foreign shareholding is reduced to 40%, the control will be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining shares in the Indian hands. If this share is widely distributed among shareholders who cannot combine, the effective control may remain in the hands of the foreign shareholder.

(c) and (d) The U.S. principal viz. American Home Products has three entities in the country. Directives under FERA have to be issued to each enterprise separately taking into account the nature of activity undertaken by the unit. M/s Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., is engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and has been allowed to retain 74% foreign equity. John Wyeth & Brothers is a trading wing of the group. It is a branch and has been directed to get converted into an Indian company with foreign equity not exceeding 40%. Wyeth (India) Ltd. has no commercial or manufacturing activity. It owns real estate and rents it. Under FERA it has been directed to Wind up its operations. It would not be feasible to invoke FERA for amalgamation of operating units.

Amount of S.D.R.s authorised by I.M.F.

4394. SHRI R. PRABHU :

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of S.D.Rs. authorised by International Monetary Fund for purchase by India during the year ended on 30 June, 1983;

(b) whether the full amount in this regard has been drawn and if so, the dates on which these were drawn and the amount so drawn; and

(c) the schedule of drawings of SDR for the fiscal year ending on 30 June 1984 ?

PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) S.D.R. 1800 Million.

(b) Yes, Sir. The drawals were made as follows :

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

Date of drawal	Amount (in million SDRs)
July 14,1982	600.00
November 4,1982	300.00
February 24,1983	600.00
May 16,1983	300.00
Total	1800.00

(c) The phasing of drawals of SDR 1200 million under the Third Year Programme 1983/84 approved by I.M.F. is as follows :

- (i) SDR 400 million : On approval.
- (ii) SDR 200 million : After 29th October 1983.
- (iii) SDR 400 million : After 29th January 1984.
- (iv) SDR 200 million : After 29th April, 1984.

Financial Performance by Government Companies

4395. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government companies have improved the financial performance during 1982-83 compared to 1981-82;

(b) the total anticipated profits before and after taxation of the public sector undertakings during 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) which are Government companies which have substantially increased their profits during 1982-83 compared to 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) An early assessment of the overall performance of public enterprises based on provisional financial data indicates improved performance of the enterprises in 1982-83 over 1981-82,

(b) The provisionally estimated profits before tax and after tax for 1982-83 are Rs. 1525.24 crores and Rs. 599.48 crores, respectively, as compared to Rs. 1074.18 crores and Rs. 484.58 crores recorded in 1981-82.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Central Public Sector Enterprises which have improved their Net Profits in 1982-83 by more than Rs. 1 Crore as Compared to the Year 1981-82

Sl. No. Name of the Enterprises

1	2
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
2.	Air India.
3.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
4.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
5.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
6.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
7.	Madras Refineries Ltd.
8.	Indian Dairy Corporation.
9.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
10.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.
11.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.
12.	Oil India Ltd.
13.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
14.	Indian Railway Construction Corporation Ltd.
15.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
16.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
17.	Indian Airlines.
18.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
19.	Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.
20.	International Airports Authority of India Ltd.
21.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.
22.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
23.	Food Corporation of India.
24.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
25.	Lubrizol India Ltd.
26.	Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.
27.	Engineers India Ltd.

हीरे की तस्करी रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

4396. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

श्री जयपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीरे के अवैध व्यापार और तस्करी रोकने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में कितने अपराधी गिरफ्तार किए गए तथा कितने मूल्य का हीरा पकड़ा गया और अपराधियों को किस तरह की सजा दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकारी अपराधियों से घस लेते हैं और फिर उन्हें या तो छोड़ देते हैं या उनके विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज नहीं करने हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभी रामा राव) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को सतर्क रहने के अनुदेश दे दिए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के सम्बंधित अधिकारियों के साथ पूर्ण ताल-मेल स्थापित करके उपयुक्त तस्करी-निवारण उपाय भी किये गए हैं। मामले की समुचित कार्यवाही हेतु सतत समीक्षा भी की जाती है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है, जिसे सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ब्रष्टाचार की शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है।

तथा परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अभीष्ट समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Achievements of Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee

4397. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the actual achievements of Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee so far as the projects in the third countries are concerned; and

(b) whether any project has been established and if so, its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) some examples of cooperation in this sector are :-

(i) An Indian firm M/s. Kirloskar Cummins have been supplying diesel engines for bulldozers produced in Yugoslavia for third markets.

(ii) M/s. Ivan Multinovic, PIM of Yugoslavia have awarded a sub-contract worth about Rs. 32 crores in connection with the KIRKUK irrigation project in Iraq, to M/s. Bhasin Associates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. The project comprises construction of pumping stations, inlet and outlet basins, canal and canal lining bridges and laying of large diameter pipe lines etc.

Possibilities are also being explored for supply of tractor components to Yugoslavia to cover third market requirements.

Cases under COFEPOSA

4398. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the list of persons against whom proceedings under COFEPOSA are pending

with the nature of offence/irregularities committed by them;

(b) how many cases under COFEPOSA have been adjudicated Departmentally and how many were sent to the Courts;

(c) the total amount of fine or penalty levied by the Department and by the Courts separately; and

(d) whether any persons were sentenced to imprisonment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (b) The COFEPOSA Act, 1974 provides for preventive detention in certain cases for the purpose of Conservation and Augmentation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities and for matters connected therewith. As on 30.7.1983, the number of persons in actual detention under the COFEPOSA Act was 307.

In view of the large number of cases and as they will be at different stages of investigation, adjudication, prosecution etc. the time and labour involved in collecting/ collating the information sought for will be disproportionately high. However, if the Hon'ble Member wishes to have information in respect of any specific case (s), the same will be collected and furnished.

Contracts given by Mazagon Dock Ltd. to Micoperi SPA of Italy

4399. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the contracts given to Micoperi SPA of Italy by Mazagon Dock Limited during the last 5 years;

(b) the details of these contracts including the items of goods/service to be supplied by them and the value payable for the same;

(c) the basis on which these contracts were awarded i.e. by tender or negotiations; and

(d) the normal procedure followed by Mazagon Dock Limited in awarding such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) During the last 5 years Mazagon Dock Ltd. awarded two sub-contracts to M/s. Micoperi of Italy of the value of about Rs. 42 crores for transportation and installation of off-shore platforms and other associated works such as laying of pipelines, installation of risers etc. during the working season 1981-82 and 1982-83. Another contract valued at about Rs. 4 crores for provision of technical assistance to MDL for transportation and installation of off-shore platforms and associated sub-sea works, for a period of one year from 1-10-1982 was also awarded.

(c) The contracts were awarded on the lowest tender basis.

(d) In case of specialised requirements like these, tenders are invited from reputed and experienced parties in the field. Contracts are awarded on the lowest tender basis with the approval of Board of Directors and of the Government for foreign exchange expenditure.

Investigation into alleged Tax Evasion by Golden Tobacco

4400. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of the investigation in the alleged excise evasion by the Golden Tobacco Company;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Officers connected with this investigation, have been suddenly transferred from Bombay;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this transfer would not hinder the expeditious completion of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The investigations are in progress.

(b) and (c) It is not correct that any officer connected with the investigation of this case has been 'suddenly' transferred.

Some general transfers, which covered mostly the persons who had, in the normal course, become due for such transfers, were made in June, 1983, keeping in view inter alia the need for continuity in important investigations in the interest of their expeditious finalisation.

(d) No, Sir.

Export of Cashew Kernels

4401. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is among the largest exporters of cashew kernels in the World;

(b) if so, total quantity of cashew exported during previous two years;

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

(d) whether the programme for its export during 1983-84 has been finalised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

(d) and (e) An export target of Rs. 180 crores has been fixed during 1983-84,

Statement

Statement showing export of cashew Kernels from India
during 1981-82 & 1982-83

Countries	(Quantity in tonnes)	
	1981-82	1982-83
Australia	918	1309
Bahrain	32	121
Belgium	...	12
Brunei	1	2
Canada	28	303
Czechoslovakia	637	319
Cyprus	18	38
France	8	38
German F. Rep.	138	162
G.D.R.	105	562

1

2

3

Greece	8	10
Hong Kong	290	875
Iraq	19	18
Jordan	...	20
Japan	1857	1610
Kuwait	291	450
Labanon	43	84
Malaysia	13	18
Netherlands	316	935
New Zealand	234	291
Norway	6	...
Oman	2	6
Qatar	8	42
Rumania	169	132
Singapore	420	744
Switzerland	2	...
Saudi Arabia	133	106
Syria	23	...
U.K.	316	556
U.S.A.	3867	6594
U.S.S.R.	22339	14819
U.A.E.	185	159
Yugoslavia	11	...
Yeman Arab Rep.	...	1
Total	31537	30195

**Implementation of Supreme Court
Judgement in Respect of
Pensioners**

**SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA :**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

**4402. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA :**

**SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :**

**SHRI MANOHAR LAL
SAJNI :**

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

(a) the reasons for delay in implementation of the Supreme Court's judgement in respect of pensioners; and

(b) by what time the final decision will be taken in this regard and the Supreme Court judgement will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The various issues arising out of the implementation of the Supreme Court's judgement, which involves revision of present pension of about 11 lakhs pensioners, are being carefully considered and necessary instructions will be issued as soon as possible.

Holding of Shares of Private Companies by Financial Institutions

4403. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many cases Government and semi Government financial institutions are holding large chunk of shares of some private companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these institutions seldom exercise their voting power to appoint directors of their choice;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to passive interest by these companies that management of large such companies go down from father to son and from generation to generation in spite of the fact that their holding of shares is even less than 50 per cent; and

(d) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring social control in such large companies?

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

The term lending financial institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India deal with the shares of industrial concerns with a view to promote industrial development, to introduce an element of public control, to share in the prosperity of the assisted concerns which are doing well and to provide stability to the share market and industrial management. The Investment Institutions like Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India engage in purchase and sale of shares in the market as a part of their normal investment operations. The total share holding of the term lending institutions form only a small portion of their total outstanding assistance. The institutions do not usually depend upon their voting rights to secure seats on the Board of the assisted concerns. Their control and monitoring of the affairs of the assisted concerns, including, nominating their representatives on the Board, flow primarily from contractual rights derived from the loan agreements. It is the policy of the institutions not to concern themselves with the details of internal management of their assisted concerns so long as the affairs of the concerns are managed efficiently keeping in view the overall interest of the institutions, employees, share-holders and the society at large. The nominee directors appointed by the institutions on the Board of assisted concerns held the management in taking important policy decisions. They also safeguard the interest of the institutions and the assisted concerns and also the interest of sound public policy.

A High Level Committee has been set up recently by the Government to look into various aspects relating to investment made by financial institutions in the private sector companies. This Committee will look into, inter alia, the existing system adopted by the financial institutions for safeguarding the public interest in the invested companies and to suggest measures for effecting improvement therein as also devising of appropriate guidelines for the directors nominated by the institutions in such companies.

Amount spent on improvement of Air Force

4404. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount spent during 1982-83 on improvement of Air Force; and

(b) other steps taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen the airfleet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Government take all steps necessary to ensure a state of full defence preparedness. Within the overall constraints of resources and available budgetary allocations, modernisation and re-equipment of IAF is given a very high priority. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

Report of Court of Inquiry into Death of a Jawan of Sikh Infantry

4405. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the court of inquiry ordered into the alleged death by torture of a Jawan of the Sikh Light Infantry at village Mahawa in Amritsar District on 14 June, 1983 has completed its investigations and submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Court of Inquiry has not yet completed its investigations.

Filling up of Vacancies of Chairman and other Members of L.I.C.

4406. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been without a Chairman for the last one year and the Board has only five members against its strength of 15 members; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons for not filling these vacancies for such a long period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government has already taken a decision to reorganise the Life Insurance Corporation of India into 5 independent units and a Bill to implement this decision is likely to be introduced in Parliament shortly. In view of the impending reorganisation of the L.I.C. the senior most Managing Director of the Corporation was appointed as Current-Incharge and vested with powers of the Chairman.

At present the Board of the Corporation consists of 6 members. It may be mentioned that the L.I.C. Act provides for the maximum number of persons not exceeding 16 to be appointed as members of the Board but does not specify any minimum number.

आंध्र बैंक विजय बैंक और लक्ष्मी कम्पशियल
बैंक में दैनिक जमा योजना
का बंद होना

4407. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या चित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्रबैंक और लक्ष्मी कम्पशियल बैंक ने दैनिक जमा योजना बंद कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इनसे दैनिक जमा राशियों को वसूल करने के कार्य में लगे लाखों एजेन्ट बेरोजगार हो गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस योजना को पुनः धारम्भ करने पर विचार कर रही है,

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इन बेरोजगार एजेन्टों को उनके अनुभव तथा मानवतावादी आधार पर उक्त बैंकों में नियुक्त करने का विचार है और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ड) आंध्र बैंक, विषया बैंक और लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक लि० ने सूचना दी है कि उन्होंने दैनिक जमा संग्रह योजना समाप्त अथवा छोड़ नहीं दी है। अंतिम दो बैंक, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत नए खाते नहीं खोल रहे हैं क्योंकि उनकी राय में, यह अर्थक्षम नहीं है। अलवलता, जमा संग्रह-एजेन्टों को मौजूदा खातों को जारी रखने की अनुमति है और ये बैंक इन मौजूदा जमा संग्रहकर्ताओं की सेवाएँ समाप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं और वे बैंकों का यह मत है कि जमा संग्रह-कर्ता मात्र कर्मीशान एजेट हैं और वे बैंकों के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं अतः बैंकों में उनके खपाए जाने का प्रदर्शन नहीं उठता।

किसी विशेष स्कीम को मौजूदा अथवा मंशोधित रूप में जारी रखा जाए अथवा समाप्त कर दिया जाए, इसका निर्णय सभी संविधित पहलुओं को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाना होता है।

Issue of Bankers' Cheques by Manager of Banks to their known Parties

4408. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the managers of the banks issue bankers' cheques to their known parties irrespective

of the fact whether such parties have money in their accounts or not by misusing the discretionary powers given to him;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of this irregularity;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether some of the managers have been suspended on this account; and

(e) if so, bank-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE - (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) In the absence of specific details i.e. name of the bank, its branch, etc., it has not been possible to get precise information. However, according to Reserve Bank of India, bankers' cheques are issued for facilitating local payments of and by customers. Such cheques are sold only after money in respect of them have been received. Reserve Bank have not received any report of the cases of managers issuing bankers' cheques without cash/transfer payments, or any manager having been placed under suspension on this account.

होटलों की आय पर विलासिता कर के समाप्त किया जाना

4409. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री वापू साहिब पटेलकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने होटलों की आय पर लगने वाले विलासिता कर को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है,

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस प्रकार की छूट अन्य व्यवसायों को भी देने का विचार है, और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभी रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) भारत में विदेशी पर्यटकों के आगमन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को दूर करने की दृष्टि से वित्त अधिनियम 1982 द्वारा होटलों को कर लगने योग्य उस आय के संबंध में होटल प्राप्ति कर अधिनियम 1980 को समाप्त कर दिया गया था जो होटलों को 27 फरवरी, 1982 के बाद प्राप्त अथवा उद्भूत होती अथवा उनके द्वारा प्राप्त की जाती ।

(ग) और (घ) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते क्योंकि होटल प्राप्ति कर केवल कुछेक होटलों की प्राप्तियों पर ही लगाया गया था ।

Income Tax Survey

4410. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4464 on 18 December, 1981 regarding "Income tax survey" and state :

- (a) if the survey has since been completed;
- (b) if so, with what results; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The survey of houses in colonies of Delhi has not yet been completed as the Income-tax Department at Delhi has lately been

engaged in carrying out survey of business premises only with a view to detecting new income-tax cases which are comparatively more revenue yielding.

Purchase of Shares of Indian Companies

4411. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) particulars of individuals and companies who have asked Indian banks after February 28, 1983 to purchase shares of Indian companies along with the name of the bank concerned ; and

(b) in each case how many money was so transferred ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and hence the particulars asked for in the question cannot be disclosed.

Operational Requirement of Jaguar Proved Sub-Standard

4412 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER :

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the much publicised plane of the eighties, the Jaguar which was supposedly acquired to strengthen the Indian Air Force, has now proved to be sub-standard and the loss to the tax payer is over Rs. 1500 crores;

(b) whether the Jaguar have not met the operational requirements of the I.A.F. and whether Indian team had gone to London in this connection recently, returned, with an oral assurance only from British Aerospace to increase the power of the under powered engines by ten percent; and

(c) whether the British have dropped the Jaguar and they had been snubbed earlier by NATO which found it not upto its expectations and this fact was known to India before the purchase of Jaguars ?

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

(b) Jaguar aircraft which was selected in 1978 is presently in service of Indian Air Force. It meets the operational requirement and is a very effective strike aircraft. Technical consultations between the British companies manufacturing Jaguars and Indian experts from Aeronautics industry are a normal process as part of the Jaguar manufacturing programme undertaken by H.A.L. The visit was not connected with rectification of any deficiencies.

(c) Government do not have information to this effect. Jaguar aircraft is, however, in operational service in Air Forces of U.K. and France.

Accommodation for two Brigades raised in Babina Distt. Jhansi

4413. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever a new unit or station of Air Force is raised, their living accommodation is completed first whereas in the case of Army this has never been done and it is done only a long time later; and

(b) the Government's plans for providing living accommodation to Army personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEV) : (a) Whenever a new unit or station of Air Force is raised, living accommodation is generally phased for construction along with construction of technical buildings. In the case of Army the unit is located on the basis of Key Location Plan or Interim Location Plan. Construction of living accommodation is taken up after the approval KLP. The possibility of shifting of the unit also governs the construction of living accommodation.

(b) Government are aware of the problem and are according higher priority to this item.

Import of Polyester Filament Yarn by M/s. Reliance Textiles Industries

4414. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to Bombay Customs House Daily list of imports dated 31st March, 1983 and state :

(a) the nature of the import licence by which two shipments of polyester filament yarn were imported by M/s. Reliance Textile Industries Limited from South Africa alongwith number, validity and details of the licence;

(b) which items were covered by these licences, their C.I.F. value and sources from where they could be imported and whether the licence mentioned that the items could be imported from South Africa; and

(c) whether the importer has violated licensing conditions, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Hill Allowance to Employees.

4415. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of payment of hill allowance to the employees working in hill stations at a height of less than 1,000 metres above mean sea level but more remote and inaccessible, in comparison to stations at such altitude (1,000 metres) has been referred to the Fourth Pay Commission.

(b) if so, the exact nature of the question posed before the Commission in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether this issue would be referred to the Commission in view of the hardship, to employees at such remote stations which are even more costly than stations at an altitude of 1000 metres or more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission have already been announced by the Government in Ministry of Finance resolution No. 5 (56)-E. III/83 dated 29th July, 1983 published in the Gazette of India extra-ordinary Part I Section I on 29th July, 1983. These terms of reference are wide enough to cover the question of payment of allowances (including hill allowance) to Central Government employees.

Fake Bank Draft Racket Unearthed in Khanna Branch of S. B. I.

4416. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fake bank draft racket was recently unearthed in the Khanna branch of the State Bank of India involving lakhs of rupees ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The State Bank of India has reported that a fraud involving 74 fake demand drafts was perpetrated recently at its Civil Lines Branch, Ludhiana and that a clerk at its Khanna branch was involved amongst others.

The State Bank of India had registered a complaint on 6.7.83 with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) at Chandigarh alleging that fake demand drafts purported to have been issued by some branches of SBI had been presented to Punjab National Bank, Miller Ganj, Ludhiana in three separate accounts. The demand drafts used by miscreants were similar to the bank's standard forms though a close scrutiny revealed that they were fake. The signatures of the signing officers were forged. There were 74 fake drafts in all amounting to about Rs. 54 lakhs. On realisation of this amount, withdrawals were made which amounted to a total of Rs. 52 lakhs

CBI in investigating the case. CBI has reported that nine persons have been arrested in this connection and a sum of Rs. 40.73 lakhs has been recovered. In addition, further efforts to recover the balance amount and to arrest the remaining miscreants are continuing.

Issue of Bonus Shares by the Hindustan Lever

4417. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether original company as existing before the new nomenclature of Hindustan Lever Limited in 1956 had its paid-up capital increased to Rs. One lakh only on 17-10-1933 ;

(b) whether thereafter Bonus Shares forming part of paid up capital of Hindus-

tan Lever Limited had been issued as many as 14 times totalling upto Rs. 2086 lakhs and constitute as much as 72 per cent of paid-up capital ;

(c) whether gross remittances for the 1981-82 years 1981-82 amount to Rs.1116 lakhs & proposal of the company to once more issue Bonus Shares to the extent of 3 for 5 fully paid-up shares (Equity) will considerably add to Capital base of Uniliver PLC, UK and lead to still heavier remittances abroad; and

(d) whether Government would refuse to consider issue of Bonus Shares till the company reduces its foreign equity holdings to 40 per cent or less ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) ; (a) According to information available with Government the capital of M/s. Lever Brothers (India) Pvt. Ltd. in 1933/34 was Rs. 28 lakhs.

(b) Between 1933 and 1982 the company was permitted to capitalise Rs. 2086.25 lakhs of its reserves by way of bonus issues constituting about 72% of the paid-up capital as at present.

(c) The amount approved by the Reserve Bank of India for remittance of dividends to Unilever PLC, U. K. by Hindustan Lever Ltd. during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Amount
1981-82	Rs. 323.72 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 145.02 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 315.37 lakhs

The proposed bonus issue in the ratio of 3 : 5 will proportionately increase the capital base of the company, including the capital of Unilever PLC, U. K. although its percentage share-holding will remain the

same. The question whether this will lead to heavier remittances abroad will depend upon the future profitability of the company and its dividend policy.

(d) The company has been permitted to retain 51% foreign holding under the FERA. The bonus issue proposal of the company will be considered in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Government for issue of shares in this regard.

Grievances of the Store Keeping Staff of Army Ordnance Corps

4418. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the grievances of the Store Keeping Staff of Army Ordnance Corps;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether the All India Association of Store Keeping Staff of AOC has resorted to a relay hunger strike in the month of May, 1983; and

(d) if the so, details of their demands and what action has been taken by Government on them ?

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

(b) These are :

(i) Revision of ratios as between Store Keepers & Senior Store Keepers & Store Superintendent and Senior Store Superintendents ;

(ii) Implementation of Expert Classification Committee's Report; and

(iii) Abolition of direct recruitment to Class II posts of Ordnance Officer (Civilian) (Stores) etc.

(c) They threatened to launch a Relay Hunger Strike; but the same did not appear to have materialised.

(d) Details of demands are indicated at (b) above. Items (i) & (iii) are under active consideration of the Govt. it has not been possible to implement Expert Classification Committee's recommendations on Store-Keeping Staff which is a non-industrial category and a Note of disagreement has already been recorded in the Ministry of Defence Departmental Council (JCM). The matter is now going up for Arbitration.

Repayment of the External Borrowings

4419. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the repayment prospect is now beginning to be a cause for concern, in respect of the massive external borrowings despite clear warnings from all parties and interests ; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the conditionality clauses of the IMF loan and review its current import liberalisation policy and open door welcome to multinationals in areas of (i) consumer goods (ii) where we have achieved self-reliance besides stopping indiscriminate import of certain industrial goods or most components thereof from hard currency areas for export to soft currency trade areas ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) These issues have been covered in the Statement made in the House on the 26th July, 1983 regarding the third year's programme (1983/84) of India's Extended Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund.

Foreign Loans for Pure Drinks Limited

4420. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 11 crores foreign exchange loan has been approved for Pure Drinks ;

(b) how much of the loan has been disbursed ; and

(c) what loans in Indian Rupees have been sanctioned and disbursed to Pure Drinks for the hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd.' (and not 'Pure Drinks India Ltd') were given approval for securing a Euro-Dollar loan equivalent of US \$ 12.5 million in connection with the setting up of their Hotel Project. No drawals have taken place against this approval as certain formalities prescribed by the guaranteeing banks have yet to be fulfilled. Pending finalisation of the loan transaction, the Company has taken a rupee bridge loan of 385 lakhs from Indian Banks to be adjusted against the proceeds of the Euro-dollar loan.

(c) In addition to the bridge loan given by the Indian Banks as mentioned above Financial Institutions have sanctioned rupee loans amounting to 1200 Lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs has already been disbursed.

P.M.'s Declaration about I.M.F. and World Bank Borrowings

4421. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister while abroad stated that internal agencies like I.M.F. and World Bank have outlived their utility and new economic world order has become an urgent necessity ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to do away with borrowings from these agencies and intensify efforts for self-reliance, mutual co-operation with third world and socialist countries ? and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the speeches delivered by Prime Minister at the concluding session of the 7th Conference of the heads of States of Government of non-aligned countries on 12th March, 1983 and RAUL PREBISCH Lecture at UNCTAD in Belgrade on 8th June 1983. In these speeches, the P.M. had made some remarks about the need for reforms in the working of international financial institutions like IMF and World Bank with a view to protect the interest developing countries. There is no proposal to do away with borrowings from these agencies.

Import of Merchandise by Indian Companies from South Africa

4422. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian Companies have imported merchandise from South Africa and trade with South Africa has been resumed; and

(b) whether import of merchandise by M/s. Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. from South Africa as shown in the Bombay Customs daily list of Imports dated 31-3-1983 does not constitute a violation of Governments' policy as well as UN sanctions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Licence for import and export, including Open General Licences, are not valid for import or export, from and to South Africa and South West Africa. The Bombay Customs Daily List of Imports dated 31st March, 1983 shows import of Polyester filament by M/s. Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd. from S. Africa. Information about the facts of the case is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. No other case

of import from South Africa/South West Africa has come to notice so far.

बंगला सं० 56 कानपूर कैटोनमेंट में अतिरिक्त निर्माण की अनुमति

4423. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री 6 मई, 1983 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1058 के उत्तर के मंदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगला सं० 56 कानपूर कैटोनमेंट मूलतः "ओल्ड ग्रांट" शर्तों पर लिया गया था और बाद में इसे अनुसूची-7 पट्टे में बदल दिया गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पट्टे की शर्तों में एक शर्त यह भी कि यदि पट्टाधारी किसी भी शर्त का उल्लंघन करेगा तो वह परिसर युन: ओल्ड ग्रांट शर्तों पर हो जाएगा और उसे वापस निया जा सकेगा,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पट्टाधारी ने अनविकृत रूप से बहुमंजिले फ्लैटों का निर्माण करके तथा इस प्रकार मूल भवन के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन करके शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस भवन को वापस ले लेने की बजाए अनविकृत निर्माण को नियमित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी नहीं। जनरल अफसर कमांडिंग इन-चीफ, मध्य कमान, जो कि पट्टे की शर्तों

के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी है, वी सहमति से अतिरिक्त निर्माण कार्य किया गया है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Possession of Nuclear Weapons by Pak

4424. SHRI CHITTABASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan actually possess nuclear weapons now;

(b) whether is is a fact that USA gave assistance to Pakistan in the creation of nuclear weapons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than 100 Pakistani nuclear physicists underwent training in USA;

(d) whether it is also a fact that through proxy companies, Washington, together with Western allies supplied Islamabad with nuclear technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d) Government have seen some media reports in this regard but have no reliable information to confirm the same. According to available information Pakistan is continuing her efforts to acquire fuel reprocessing and uranium enrichment capability which would enable her to detonate a nuclear device.

(e) Government keep all developments impinging on the country's security under constant watch. Appropriate measures are initiated from time to time to maintain adequate defence preparedness.

US Threat to Security

4425. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the attention of Government been drawn to the article entile "US threat to our security" in the issue of the 'Blitz' dated July 9th, 1983;

(b) whether the Defence Department has studied the extent, expansion and impact of selsmic studies and surveys done by ONGC in collaboration with foreign technocrats and processing of the data by foreign computers;

(c) if so, what sofety steps have been taken to prevent this vital information from becoming a security danger for the country.

(d) whether Government have given any guidelines or directions to ONGC on the vital oceanic and seismic information gathered through computers, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what are the security steps taken by the Department in all public sector undertakings where foreign technocrats, scientists researchers etc. are involved ?.

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

(b) to (d) Ministry of Defence are aware of the security implications involved in the processing of seismic data abroad and give their recommendations, from time to time, to the concerned authorities while clearing proposals.

Seismic data is sent abroad for processing after the clearance of the Ministry of Defence and the following security measures are laid down :—

(i) A seismic vessel hired for survey is throughly inspected by the Navy before actual survey. An officer of ONGC and an officer of

Indian Navy (at the discretion of Naval authorities) is put on board the vessel during actual surveys.

- (ii) Whenever seismic data is sent abroad for processing, an officer of ONGC duly briefed by the Defence authorities is deputed to the computer centre where data is processed. Defence authorities decided if a Naval Officer should also be sent alongwith the ONGC officer.
- (iii) A security clause is provided in the contracts for acquisition and processing of data.

(e) Foreign technicians/scientists working in the Public Sector Undertakings have only limited access to areas where equipment in collaboration with them is under manufacture and where the presence of such foreign personnel is essential. Adequate security measures exist in such cases to safeguard national interests.

मध्यस्थ निर्णय संबंधी मामलों में वृद्धि

4426. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 18 दिसम्बर, 1982 की 'कामसं वीकली' पत्रिका में पृष्ठ 919 पर प्रकाशित लेखों के संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके विभाग में मध्यस्थ निर्णय संबंधी मामलों की संख्या 1976-77 में 51 से बढ़कर 1979-80 में 110 हो गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1960 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान 207 पंचाट निर्णय किए गए जिनमें से 201 निर्णय (97 प्रतिशत) ठेकेदारों के पक्ष में हुए;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पंचाट के रूप में सरकार को कृत कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान करना पड़ा तथा इस संबंध में ठेकेदारों कितना ब्याज दिया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिह देव) : (क) इस लेख की सरकार ने जांच की थी और यह पाया गया कि इसमें अधिकांशत प्रांकलन समिति (1981-82) (सातवीं लोक सभा) की सेना इंजीनियरी सेवाओं में संबंधित पचीसवीं रिपोर्ट से उध्वरण रखे गए हैं। इस समिति की मिकारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण समिति को पेश किया जा चुका है और समिति ने अपनी अड्डतीसवीं रिपोर्ट (1982-83) में इस बारे में अंतिम रिपोर्ट दें दी है जो 15 अप्रैल, 1979 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की गई। इस लेख में कोई नई बातें नहीं हैं जिन पर विचार किया जाए।

(ख) जी, हाँ। मध्यस्थता के लिए भेजे गए मामलों में वृद्धि का कारण यह था कि धन की कमी के कारण बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में निर्माण कार्य स्थगित करने के आदेश जारी किए गए क्योंकि संविदा की शर्तों में समय बढ़ाने के अलावा और कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया था। इसका एक आंशिक कारण यह भी है कि निर्माण की लागत इस बीच काफी बढ़ गई।

(ग) यह सही है कि 1976-81 तक की पांच वर्षों की अवधि में (न कि 1960 और 1980 के बीच की अवधि में जैसा प्रश्न में दिया गया है) 207 मध्यस्थ निर्णय प्रकाशित हुए। यद्यपि इनमें से 201 निर्णय (97%) ठेकेदारों के पक्ष में गए परन्तु ठेकेदारों के दावे, उनके दावों के वित्तीय मूल्य का 25% तक ही मंजूर हुए।

(घ) उपयुक्त 207 निर्णयों में उस रकम

को जिसमें घटाकर मध्यस्थ निर्णय में सरकार का दावा मंजूर किया गया था, सरकार का कुल 4.70 लाख रुपए ठेकेदारों के देने पड़े। निर्णय-वार अदा की गई ब्याज की रकम का ब्यौरा तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है।

Investment in Man-made Fibre Industry by MODIS and COURTAULDS of U.K.

4427. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Modis and Courtaulds of U.K. have joined hands in making the largest one-shot investment in the man-made fibre industry in the country in the production of high wet modulus (HWM) fibres;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are giving so much expansion to the man-made fibre industry over the indigenous production of conventional cloth;

(c) whether suitability of this type of fibre has been studied in the context of the Indian climate and its dermatological effects; if so, where and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the current target for the expansion or installation of new man-made fibres units in the country and whether Government will put a stop to this further expansion at some stage in the interest of these few Industrial Houses who are reaping a bumper profit from this Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Modis propose to establish a new industrial undertaking in collaboration with Courtaulds of U.K. for the manufacture of High Wet Modulus Fibre (Modal fibre) with an

annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes. It will not be the largest undertaking manufacturing man-made fibres

(b) to (d) Expansion in the man-made fibre industry is in keeping with the Textile Policy announced in March 1981, which envisages multi-fibre approach, while maintaining the dominance of cotton.

The intention is to create sufficient capacity for producing 150,000 tonnes of such fibres in order to avoid dependence on imports. According to Silk & Artsilk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA) such fibres are suitable for our climate and hence no dermatological effects.

Supply of Steel at International Price to Engineering Exporters

4428. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to supply steel at International prices to engineering exporters and re-imburse them the differences between the International and domestic prices has run into rough weather because of delay in releasing funds for the purpose ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Funds required for operating the Scheme of International Price to exporters of Engineering goods are periodically made available from Engineering Goods Exports Assistance Fund (EGEAF) to the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) which is administering the Scheme.

Prices of Wollen Garments

4429. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a handful of traders who have monopolised the raw wool trade

have kept the price at a very low level;

(b) whether the prices of woollen garments are rising rapidly inspite of the falling prices of raw wool; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have initiated to curb the excessive profits of the monopolisers and to improve the quality of wool so as to reduce import of quality wool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Trade in raw wool is not controlled and it is not possible to ascribe price trends to any single factor.

(b) In view of the extremely limited production of apparel quality wool within the country the bulk of our requirement has to be imported. According to the Index Numbers of whole sale prices, prices of woollen textiles have increased between 6 to 9% over the last two years. Prices of indigenous raw wool had fallen during the same period by 10.9%. However, there has been an increasing trend during the last two months.

(c) Government have undertaken extension sheep development programmes by laying stress on cross-breeding and selective breeding. This would enhance qualitatively and quantitatively the production of carpet wool as well as apparel wool within the country. Such increase in the production of wool of better quality is expected to reduce the imports. Some State Government such as Rajasthan and Gujarat, have set up corporations in this connection.

This has helped to check the profiteering tendencies of wool traders.

Export Oriented Industrial Units

4430 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of export oriented industrial units as at present in country; State-wise;

(b) the total production unit-wise effected by these units during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-1983 ;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up more new units ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units, 311 units have been approved as on 1-6-1983, State-wise location of these units is given in Statement-I. Out of the approved units 15 units have started exporting their production. Details of these units are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Applications for setting up of new units when received from entrepreneurs are considered on merits and in accordance with the policy in force.

Statement—I

State-wise location of approved units under the Scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units as on 1.6.1983.

1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	14
2.	Assam	—	1
3.	Bihar	—	7
4.	Chandigarh	—	4
5.	Delhi	—	31
6.	Gujarat	—	33

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	—	5
8.	Haryana	—	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2
11.	Karnataka	—	34
12.	Kerala	—	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1
14.	Maharashtra	—	55
15.	Orissa	—	6
16.	Punjab	—	17
17.	Pondicherry	—	4
18.	Rajasthan	—	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	—	19
21.	West Bengal	—	13
22.	Minicoy Island	—	2
Total			311

Statement-II

Statement showing production exported by units set up under the Scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83.

(Value-in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Units	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	92,000.00
2.	M/s. Speciality Fats (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Nil	11,31,906.90	1,03,93,225.53
3.	M/s. Kareem Cascami Ltd., Nanjangud, Karnataka	Nil	53,31,000.00	1,54 76,000.00
4.	M/s. Scientific Farms Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	Nil	Nil	8,000.00
5.	M/s. Nava Bharat Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad.	Nil	Nil	7,33,57,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Lavino Kapur Cottons Ltd., Bombay.	Nil	2,60,38,000.00	1,21,88,000.00
7.	M/s. Indo-Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Nil	5,75,00,000.00	13,47,00,000.00
8.	M/s. Keva Fraqrances Ltd., Bombay.	Nil	75,836.55	2,91,398.51
9.	M/s. Swiss Jewels India Ltd., Bombay.	Nil	Nil	1,17,274.00
10.	M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co., Bangalore.	Nil	16,97,00,000.00	Nil
11.	M/s. Indian Xerographic Systems Ltd., Bombay.	Nil	Nil	9,68,46,057.00
12.	M/s. Harwood Garments Ltd., Bangalore.	Nil	Nil	2,66,344.00
13.	M/s. Delta Jute & Industries, Calcutta.	Nil	Nil	1,54,67,543.00
14.	M/s. Wheels India Ltd., Madras.	Nil	1,37,497.00	47,69,952.00
15.	M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd., Vapi Gujarat	Nil	Nil	38,40,000.00

(The Scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units was announced on 31.12.1980 and came into effect from 1.1.1981.)

Trade Relations with D.P.R. Korea

4431. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken recently to expand trade relations between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(b) if so, details of the same; and

(c) the principal items of import and export between the two countries and their total value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMAT RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The development of trade relations between India and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was reviewed recently when a high level official trade delegation from the DPRK visited India and held discussions with Government of India Official

from July 22 to 25, 1983. The prospects of expansion of trade with specific reference to particular commodities was discussed in detail during these talks. It was agreed that both sides would endeavour to double the existing level of trade in the coming year.

(c) During 1980-81, India exported to DPRK cotton (Rs. 1510 lakh), iron ore and concentrates (Rs. 393 lakhs) wheat (Rs. 173 lakhs), textile yarn fabrics and related products (Rs. 127 lakhs). During the same period India imported from DPRK portland cement (Rs. 2830 lakhs), iron and steel (Rs. 668 lakhs) chemical and related products (Rs. 68 lakhs), textile yarn (Rs. 56 lakhs), and mulbery silk (Rs. 28 lakhs).

Quantum of Central Assistance given to States

4432. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the quantum of Central Assistance given to each State through Finance Commission, Planning Commission or ad hoc assistance during the last three years;

(b) what is the proportion of grant given by Planning Commission and Finance Commission;

(c) whether there is any proposal to harmonise the functioning of the two bodies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Two statements are being laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6920/83]

(b) 54% of the transfers from the Centre to States were made on the basis of Finance commission's recommendations and

the balance on the recommendations of the Planning Commission and ad hoc assistance.

(c) and (d) Member of the Planning Commission is nominated as a Member of the Finance Commission for harmonising the functioning of the two bodies at the formulation stage. Fresh developments on the financial front after the acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendations are taken into account at the time of formulation of the State Plans.

Closure of Coca-Cola Export Corporation

4433. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 353 on 23rd March, 1983 regarding closure of Coca-Cola Export Corporation and state :

(a) the progress in closure of Coca-Cola Export Corporation in India; and

(b) whether the Coca-Cola Export Corporation is definitely winding up its operation by 30 September, 1983 as per the last extension given by the Reserve Bank of India or whether further extension is being granted ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The company has ceased to undertake any commercial activity in the country and the office is being maintained only to facilitate the winding up of their affairs in India. The company is gradually disposing of its assets like plant, machinery, furniture, fixtures etc. and these sale proceeds are being credited to its account with the banks in India. There are certain income-tax and excise tax matters pending before High Courts or Appellate Tribunal and the revenue involved is also sizeable. It would not be feasible for the company to wind up its affairs by 30th September, 1983. Since Government revenues are involved it is desirable that an office of this type should be in India during the interim period.

Rules for giving Selection Grade to Central Government Employees

4434. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the rules for giving selection grades to the Central Government employees with details;
- (b) whether Central Government employees get selection grade after working for seven years;
- (c) which categories of employees get selection grade (promotion) after working about 10 years;
- (d) what is the criteria for giving selection grade after working for 14 years; and
- (e) whether it is applicable to all the categories of the concerning departments, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) On the basis of recommendations contained in para 53 Chapter 8 (Volume I) of the Report of the Third Pay Commission, Selection Grades have been introduced in groups 'C' & 'D' categories of Central Government employees *vide* Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 7 (21)-E. III (A)/74 dated 10th January, 1977. The introduction of Selection Grade in these cadres is subject to broadly the following conditions :—

- (i) Posts which are filled up by direct recruitment to an extent of not less than 75% would alone qualify for Selection Grade. This does not, however, preclude consideration of other cases where the aforesaid condition of eligibility is not satisfied if it is established that there is acute stagnation.
- (ii) The number of higher posts (two higher levels immediately above

the grade available for promotion) to which the employees in a cadre can seek promotion should not be more than 50% of the strength of that cadre.

- (iii) The number of Selection Grade posts will be determined in the range of 10% to 20% depending upon the percentage of promotional prospects.

The employees become eligible for appointment to selection grade on rendering 14 years service in the ordinary grade or on covering 3/4th of the span of the scale of the ordinary grade, whichever is earlier. The appointment to Selection Grade is made on the basis of seniority subject to rejection of unfit.

12.00. hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will call one by one. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call one by one. I will call one Member from this side one and from that side.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have noted down all your names. Those Hon. Members who stand up during zero hour every day are standing today also. Therefore, it is easy for me to call them one by one. Now, one by one, I will call your names.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, what has happened to my calling attention notice ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said that I will call all of you one by one.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Are you calling my name also ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The submissions of the Hon. Member whose name I have called will only go on record. Others who speak without my permission will not go on record. Now, Prof. K.K. Tewary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, *The Hindustan Times* of today has come out with a sensational disclosure that the former President of India Mr. Sanjiva Reddi in a letter to accused Mr. Morarji Desai of shielding, smuggling bribery and gambling by his son.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you given any notice ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a very serious matter, a former President of this country accusing Mr. Morarji Desai of shielding his son Kantibhai Desai.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you given any notice on this matter ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Yes, I have given notice, and we demand a discussion...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This will be gone into.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We demand a discussion on this. We demand that the Home Minister should lay on the Table the correspondence between the former President of India and the former Prime

Minister of India, Mr. Morarji Desai regarding smuggling by the son of the former Prime Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. You have given notice. It will be looked into.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a very important matter. We demand a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given the notice. It would be looked into. Now, Mr. Sunil Maitra to make his submission.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : On 9 August, I gave notice of a motion under rule 184. The motion is to censure the Railway Minister, Shri Abdul Ghani Khan Chaudhuri.....**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday also, you raised this point and the Hon. Speaker had asked you to meet him afterwards. Did you meet him ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : No. He was not available.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You meet the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sensational disclosure of certain facts by the former President of India involves a former Prime Minister of this country, Mr. Morarji Desai.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is the same point as Prof. Tewary had raised. I have already told him about it

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I call one Member, other Members must sit down. You must kindly cooperate.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You announced on the floor of the House that whatever one Member says with permission, will form part of the record. Now, I am told it has been expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you that you can meet the Speaker.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Under what rule have you expunged it ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : How can you expunge it ? Under what Rule ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You gave the ruling that when a Member speaks with you permission, that will form part of the record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me. The notice is already under consideration by the Speaker. You have been asked by the Speaker to meet him yesterday. Now you are raising the same point.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He is not available. You have allowed, then why has this been expunged ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Speaker has already said; you meet the Speaker. You are raising the same point today. Your intention is only to record. I am sorry. Yesterday the Speaker has already given his decision.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, everybody must sit down. This is the first lesson in Parliamentary democracy.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I spoke with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday the Speaker had already given his decision.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You dare not expunge it. How can you say it is expunged ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can I say.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am talking to Mr. Sunil Maitra. Why should you interrupt ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody is talking without my permission. Don't record them.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, yesterday the same Ram Vilas Paswan wanted that we should take up the Mandal Commission's Report and the Speaker, in spite of the fact that the Business Advisory Committee had decided to have it at 6 p.m., was good enough to allow it after Question Hour. I request very humbly all the Hon. Members whether they are serious about the Mandal Commission Report ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, I go to the next item.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sixth-Five Year Plan 1980-85 Mid-Term Appraisal

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy 'Sixth Five year Plan 1980-85 Mid-Term Appraisal' (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6898/83]

Statement on Scheme for Providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on 'Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Un-employed Youth.'

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6899/83]

Territorial Army Rules, 1948

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 Territorial Army Rules, 1948 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 252A in Gazette of India dated the 12th February 1949 with amendments incorporated upto 1st February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Territorial Army Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6900/83].

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANARDHANA 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. 618 (F) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 208/81- Customs dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to delete and to add certain life saving drugs/equipments and to allow import of accessories and spare parts of certain equipments when imported separately.

(ii) G.S.R. 619 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 231/77-Customs dated the 1st November 1977 so as to authorise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also for issuing essentiality certificate in respect of feature films.

(iii) G.S.R. 620 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1983 together an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 227- Cutoms dated the 30th Nov., 1979 so as to add three additional items viz. Moulds, Dies and Instruments to when imported into the Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6901/83].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 624 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to patent and proprietary medicines, cotton fabrics and woollen fabrics donated or purchased out of cash donations for flood relief work in Gujarat from the whole of excise duty payable thereon issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library See No. LT.6902/83].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6003/83].

(4) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins of One Hundred Rupees Silver Proof and One Hundred Rupees Silver piefort each containing 0.925 fine Sterling Silver coined for "International Year of the Child") Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2487 in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906,

[Placed in Library Sec No. LT-6904/83].

(5) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the *Audit Report on the Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year ended 31st March, 1982.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6905/83].

12.07 hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES 198 283
A REVIEW

SECRETARY : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Financial Committees, 1982-83—A Review' (Hindi and English versions.)

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Copyright (amendment) Bill, 1983, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1983."

12.08 hrs.

Copyright (Amendment) Bill 1983 As passed by Rajya Sabha.

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

*The Audit Report was laid on the Table on 10th May, 1983.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Sixty-Fourth and Hundred and Sixty Fifth Reports.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Hundred and Sixty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-sixth Report relating to Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Union Excise Duties—Electric Motors and Cotton Textiles,
- (2) Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in their Hundred and twelfth Report relating to Ministry of Rural Development—Small Farmers Development Agencies.

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Sports and Works and Housing (Shri Buta Singh)

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 22nd August, 1983 will consist of :-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of :—
 - (a) The Hindu Widoow's Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(c) The Lepers (Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal) Bill, 1983.

3. Discussion on the Resolution regarding National Health Policy.
4. Discussion on Mid-term Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan.

*(Interruptions)****

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything else.

*(Interruptions)****

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is Mandal Commission's report not important for you ?

*(Interruptions)****

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Krishna Chandra Halder.

*(Interruptions)****

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go over to Mandal Commission's report. I will not allow anything else.

*(Interruptions)****

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything. Mr Krishna Chandra Halder.

*(Interruptions)****

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. T.R. Shamanna.

*(Interruptions)****

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record other things. Mr. Digamber Singh. You read it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you, please sit down. If one Member talks...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right then. We will see. Don't record anything. Let us see.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : *rose.*

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want a reply ? I asked them to sit down. They don't sit down. I am replying to them. What can I do ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not said. Mr. Sunil Maitra said.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You don't want to listen. That is all right.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have I ever said that it would be expunged ?

I said : you have already raised it Yester-day...Please listen to me.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : You allowed Mr Lakkappa and Mr Tewary to raise it, about Mr Morarji.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am replying to Mr Sunil Maitra...

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I only seek a clarification about your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down. You can see my reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want a clarification about your ruling. Nothing else.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not given any ruling. That is what I say. I have never said that. I have never said that I will expunge what Mr Sunil Maitra said. I said he has raised certain points. He wanted a rulling. He wanted that it would not be expunged. I said.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot say that also. I have not said. I cannot say that. I cannot say that I am expunging.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot do it. How can I do it ? I had never said that I will go through the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any time from the Chair it is not announced that

will be expunged; we will never announce it. As Chairman, Shri Somnath Chatterjee knows about it. But we will go through the record. I am saying about the procedure. Therefore, only according to the rules, we can expunge it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : You have allowed certain members to make allegations against the former Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow one by one. We have come to an understanding. Shri Rasheed Masood. One by one, I can call.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH : As per the decision yesterday taken in this House, it was decided that soon after the Question Hour, the Mandal Commission Report will be taken up; and we will finish it before the Private Members' Business starts.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Your members raised it; your members started it. Mr. Tewary and Mr. Lakkappa. How can we keep quiet ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You should not allow them. I want to proceed with it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even now we do not refuse them; let them say. But the point is it must be in an orderly manner. That is what I have been telling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Your own party members started it.

Prof Tewary was the first to stand up to say ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not said that.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Your own people started it. If he is not to be stopped, then we have also a right to say about it. You think that we are going to take it lightly.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My submission is that under no circumstances we shall carry it forward beyond the Private Members' Business.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : The point is that this is quite a meaningless wrangle which is going on. When Prof. Tewary was on his legs, then the Minister did not remember the Mandal Commission Report. He conveniently forgot about it. He only remembers it now when our people have raised this matter. So, we should come to some partial understanding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not also disallowed anybody. I was only requesting them after Prof. Tewary or some Hon. Member had been allowed - that I will call them one by one, after I had asked Mr. Sunil Maitra to speak. I have not said that nobody would be called from this said. I had called Mr. Rasheed Masood. But it was not said in an orderly manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Members are forgetting that Prof. Tewary spoke after you had permitted him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We also wanted to be permitted too. This House cannot be used to malign Mr. Morarji Desai. There is a conspiracy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After permitting Prof. Tewary, they said that I was not permitting anybody from this side. I only said that it was not in an orderly manner. I was calling one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since it was not going on in an orderly manner, I said I am going to the next item. That is what I had said. Now, they are listening to me in any orderly manner, that is why I am permitting them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You cannot discriminate like this. Either you prevent everybody or you allow every body from this side and every body from that side

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You also wanted me to proceed like this. If every member gets up—when they get up I know—then I will have to tell them that I will call them one by one. I told them in the beginning that I will call one from this side and one from that called after Prof. Tewary—what you say is also wrong—then Mr. Sunil Maitra. He had completed it. There was one trouble in that and it was replied to. Then I had called Mr. Rasheed Masood. Therefore, nobody, can blame me that I am partial. Therefore, now Mr. Rasheed Masood. Now you ask your colleagues to sit down. I will come to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, if anybody is not allowed it is his own making. It is not

the making of the Chair. Now, Mr. Rasheed Masood.

All of you must know that when any one Hon. Member speaks, no other Members should speak. This fundamental thing you must also know. Now, Mr. Rasheed Masood.

(व्यवधान)

श्री खुरशीद मसूद (सहारनपूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 अगस्त, को अलीगढ़ में सुप्रिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर के आफिस पर भंडा भुकी हुई हालत में रखा गया, तो वहां के सौ आदमियों ने जाकर कहां सुप्रिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर से कि भंडा ठीक कर दीजिए, लेकिन सुप्रिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर ने भंडे को ठीक नहीं किया। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी इन्कावायरी करा कर उसके विलाफ एक्शन लिया जाए।

شہری رشید مسعود: (سہارنپور) پادھیکش چہودے۔ پندرہ اگسٹ کو علیگڑھ میں سپرینڈینڈینٹ انجینئر کے آنس پر جھنڈا جھکی ہوئی حالت میں رکھا گیا تو وہاں کے سو آدمیوں نے جا کر کہتے سپرینڈینڈینٹ انجینئر سے کہ جھنڈا جھکی کر دیجئے لیکن سپرینڈینڈینٹ انجینئر نے جھنڈا کو جھکی نہیں کیا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کی انگویشی کراکرا اس کے خلاف ایکشن لیا جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Again, Mr. Gupta, please see, I am calling one by one. See how many people are getting up. How can I do this? You must co-operate. You are all leaders. You should help me. You do not get up and ask your people to get up one by one I will call you all one by one. Yes, Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Yesterday this House was pleased to discuss

the Sri Lanka problem. This Government made an unequivocal promise to this nation and to protect the * interests of the Tamils there. But today's statement of President Jayewardene is contradictory to the statement of our Prime Minister. Therefore, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. We have had a discussion.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This statement of the Government is ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have discussed it for three days. If there is any thing you meet the External Affairs Minister. Yes, Mr. Tytler. Now, Mayathevar is over. Please sit down Mr. Tytler only will speak Do not record anything else. *(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If you shout like this you may get heart trouble.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My heart is very strong and at the same time very soft and kind also.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I want to *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Do not record anything. I have called Mr. Tytler. Do not record anything. I have already called Mr. Tytler.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : See this. I want to say, for the information of all Hon. Members that when I call a particular Member, whatever he says will go on record ; that is the rule. If they do not satisfy the rules, if there is anything derogatory or defamatory that will not be recorded; we do not always do it from the

* Not recorded.

Chair; only in the evening or in the night at 12 O'clock we go through the proceedings and the Chairman or the Speaker expunges it or removes these remarks. So, I may not be able to give a reply now, if you ask me. Now, Mr. Tytler.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JADISH TYTLER (Sadar Bazar): First thing is an American journalist calls the Prime Minister, an agent of C.I.A. Then another the former President writes a letter. The whole correspondence must be laid on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already allowed Mr. Tewari's point on this. I will call all of you one by one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While supporting the demand of Mr. Tewari that Mr. Reddy's letter to Shri Morarji should be placed on the Table of the House, I also demand that Shri Morarji's reply should also be laid on the Table of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call you all one by one. I am calling one by one.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are only saying. But you are... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): The demand is unanimous that the correspondence must be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. You are never alone in this House. You are always accompanied by somebody.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You had allowed the remarks of Mr. Tytler to go on record.

I would like to say that I agree with him that first an American journalist made this charge.

Now there is news report about the letter of Mr. Sanjeeda Reddy which has been published in the press. There appears to be a calculated conspiracy to malign, Mr. Desai...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The whole Janata Government !

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Therefore, I have given numerous notices and letters for a full-fledged discussion on the subject so that everything can come out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As, Mr. Stephen said, there is a unanimous demand. That is all right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am on a point of order. Yesterday, the Speaker gave a detailed ruling and the House came to the decision that immediately after the Question Hour, discussion on the Mandal Commission Report will take place. My point of order first covers today's business. So many items have been set down before taking up the Mandal Commission Report. Setting down these items is against the ruling given by the Speaker. The official business is laid down after the non-official business transacted permitting anything other than the discussion on the Mandal Commission Report after the Question Hour.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Formal business.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Formal or informal. It is against the ruling given by the Speaker. You have no competence to do that. The House cannot do that. We must proceed straightway to the Mandal Commission Report. Whatever points can

be raised may be raised after the non-official business is over and not now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already stated that the discussion will be taken up after the Question Hour and formal business like laying the papers on the Table and all that is over. I would make an appeal to Hon. Members to bear in mind that it is they who have asked the Speaker to give time. We had no time. The Private Members Business cannot be postponed. Mr. Mukherjee made an appeal. Therefore, he has allowed it. Legislative business will be taken up at 6 O'clock. Half-an-hour has been spent. Upto 3.30 p.m. we can discuss the Mandal Commission Report. Therefore, I would make an appeal on behalf of the backward classes of this country to take up the Mandal Commission Report.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have made an appeal and the Speaker was good enough to allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow the formal business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Almost 90 per cent of the Hon. Members in this House represent the backward classes and the people of India should not say tomorrow that they did not give preferential treatment to our own Mandal Commission Report. Therefore, I appeal to you that after the formal business is over we can take up the Mandal Commission Report.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : There is no power supply the hospital.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record it. Only the approved statement will form part of the record.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I request you to include the following items for discussion during the next week commencing from 22nd August 1983 :—

- (1) Lakhs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are facing acute problems for not implementing the report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I demand that discussion on the report of Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken up during the next week.
- (2) Nepali population of Darjeeling and other places of our country are agitating for inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. It is a very important and ticklish issue and in future it may create problems. So, I demand that this important item should also be taken up for discussion.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Sir, I wish to draw the attention towards the unreasonable capitation fee charged by some of the private engineering and medical colleges, particularly in Karnataka. The action taken by the State Government in the absence of a Central enactment is very ineffective. Assurances were given to bring a Bill very early. So far nothing has been done. I urge that the matter may be included in the business for next week.

श्री विग्नेश सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद सदस्य, भारत के समस्त किसान, समस्त राजनीतिक पार्टियां, कृषि मंत्री, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष व किसानों के शुभचिन्तक चाहते हैं कि लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में सांशोधन होना चाहिये। लोक सभा व अन्य स्थानों पर कृषि मंत्री, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री

संशोधन का ग्राश्वासन दे चुके हैं। 25 लाख किसानों की रैली में प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की। विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी भी सर्व सम्मिति से निर्णय कर चुकी है किन्तु फिर भी गंशोधन नहीं होता। 30 अप्रैल 1982 को बिल लोक सभा में पेश है, किन्तु कुछ नहीं होता। समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बिल को क्यों पास नहीं किया जाता। संशोधन के विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

2. मथुरा में अधिक वर्षा से मकान नष्ट हुए हैं। फसल नष्ट हुई है। गांवों में पानी भर गया है। गर्की हो गई है। बीमारी फैल रही है। पशुओं के चारे की कमी हो गई है। बहुत से किसानों के घरों में जो अनाज था वह भी पानी से खराब हो गया है। किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है। सब प्रकार की वसूली बन्द होनी चाहिये और यमुना की बाढ़ के लिये पहले से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In a federal polity of India, the role of Governor in a State is significant

Since the Chief Minister of Sikkim has lodged a complaint with the Prime Minister regarding political interference in the affairs of the State by the Governor of Sikkim, I would like the matter to be discussed through a substantive motion under rule 184, as permitted by rule 352 (v) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct Business in Lok Sabha.

I request that some time be allotted to discussion on a substantive motion on the subject under rule 184.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am surprised.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All these things will not go on record. Only the approved statement will be allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : For the next week's business, I would like to suggest the following items :

- (1) The condition of Indian jails.
- (2) Gold Auction Policy of Janata.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जीन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत कई माह से इन्दौर की होप टैक्सटाईल मिल को बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण हजारों मजदूर और बेरोजगार बेकार हो गये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश शासन तथा केन्द्र सरकार को उक्त स्थिति से अवगत कराया गया है। किन्तु अभी तक कोई कारगर उपाय नहीं किया गया है। इसके कारण जहां एक और श्रमिक में असंतोष और रोष व्याप्त है वहीं दूसरी और श्रमिक परिवार आर्थिक विषमता के कागार पर हैं। यदि होप टैक्सटाईल मिल को शीघ्र प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया तो श्रमिकों के असंतोष और आक्रोश को रोका नहीं जा सकेगा।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि होप टैक्सटाईल मिल को नलाने के लिये तत्काल कार्यवाही की जावे।

विगत 20 वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। वर्ष 1961 से वर्ष 1980 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लम्बाई यथावत् है। राज्य शासन ने केन्द्र सरकार को नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए प्रेषित प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है। भोपाल-इन्दौर से अहमदाबाद, भोपाल-विदिशा-सागर से लखनऊ, भोपाल-उवेदुल्लागंज-बैतूल से नागपुर, रायपुर, बिलासपुर-अम्बिकापुर से पटना, जगदलपुर-भोपाल पटनम से निजामाबाद, जगदलपुर से राजमहेन्द्री,

मुलताई-सिवनी-शहडोल अम्बिकापुर से गुमला तथा मनगढ़ां सीधी वैधान-अम्बिकापुर-रायगढ़ से सम्बलपुर।

केन्द्र शासन उपरोक्त मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हेतु स्वीकृति प्रदान करे।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की चर्चा की कार्यवाही सूची में नीचे लिखे विषय को जोड़ने की अनुमति दी जाए—

1. 4 हजार किलोल बाजरे का बीज नेशनल शीड कारपोरेशन की तरफ से किसानों को बाजरा बौने के लिये बेचा गया। जिसकी बजह से फसल बिल्कुल नकारा और बगेर दाने के हुई। जिससे कि किसान तबाह हो गया। कसूरवारों पर मुकदमा और किसानों को मुआवजा दिया जाए।

2. हरियाणा में और दूसरी जगह जो कालेज सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में नहीं लिये हैं उनके लैंकचरारों को न तो वेतन मिला है और न ही उनको मुविधा और तरकी सरकारी कालेजों के बराबर मिल रही है जो कि मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एशियाई खेलों के उत्साह में सरकार जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई से जुए का खेल खेल गई। इतनी अधिक धनराशि लगाते समय रिंग रेल की व्यावहारिकता का आंकलन नहीं किया गया। चालीस करोड़ रुपया तो केवल उसके विद्युतीकरण पर व्यय किया गया। प्रारंभ में ही जब इस सम्मानित सदन में इसकी अव्यावहारिकता का प्रश्न उठाया गया था, तो सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठा कर उसे सफल बनाने का आश्वासन दिया था, परन्तु वे आश्वासन कोरे

आश्वासन रह गये। कोई प्रभावकारी कदम नहीं उठाये गये और आज रिंग रेल असफल हो चुकी है। जहां प्रतिदिन लगभग तीन लाख यात्रियों की कल्पना की गई थी, वहां कठिनाई से लगभग दो हजार यात्री चलते हैं। गाड़ियां के चलाने पर प्रतिदिन होने वाला व्यव भी हो रही आय से पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त विशेष समिति ने भी इसकी कार्य प्रणाली का अध्ययन करके रिंग रेल की अलोचना की है।

अतएव समिति की रपट सदन में पेश की जाए तथा रिंग रेल की कार्यप्रणाली पर चर्चा की जाए।

भेड़ अनुसंधान केन्द्र आविकानगर में अनियमितताएं समय-समय पर यहां भेड़ अनुसंधान केन्द्र, आविका नगर में हुई घोर अनियमितताओं एवं भ्रष्टाचार का प्रश्न उठाया जाता रहा है। केन्द्र में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की जांच स्वर्गीय श्री ज्योति बसु, माननीय सदस्य, खोक सभा द्वारा कराई गई थी। प्रश्नों के उत्तर में माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बसु समिति की रपट मरकार के विचारधीन है और समयानुसार उसे उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा। परन्तु खेद है कि एक लम्बी अवधि के पश्चात् भी बसु समिति की रपट सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखी गई और आज भी यह सदन अनभिज्ञ है।

अतएव बसु समिति की रपट माननीय सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराई जाए और उस पर सदन में चर्चा की जाए।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): I would like the following items to be included in the next week's business:-

(1) Collapse of Public Distribution System and Rising Prices

Finance Minister in his statement on 'Price rise' has candidly admitted that the Government has failed to control prices. Due to the failure of the government to contain inflation and strengthen public distribution system prices of essential commodities of mass consumption like rice, wheat, gur, pulses, tea, edible oils, vegetable etc. have risen sharply. There is no reflection of wholesale price index in the consumer price index.

People from the rural areas are not getting any of the rationed articles. Commodities supplied through fair price shops are unfit for human consumption.

In view of this deterioration in the public distribution system affecting prices of the essential items I request a full discussion.

(2) Condition in Delhi Hospitals

Inmate of Government Hospital, Shahdara was raped in the hospital. Another patient as alleged to have been murdered or has committed suicide last week. Patient has died in J.P. Hospital for power failure.

A discussion on the conditions in the Delhi Hospitals is urgent. I would also request government to appoint a committee to enquire into the mismanagement of hospitals especially of the Govt. Mental Hospital, Shahadara.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There is another item on the list—the discussion on the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is an opportunity where most of the subjects highlighted by the Hon. Members can be covered. Anyway, these points which the Hon. Members have made are subject to the approval of the Business Advisory Committee. Surely, I will take them and

report to the Hon. Speaker. He will get the records and if Business Advisory Committee finds time and can allocate these subjects in the next week's business, we will be able to accommodate. At the moment, I am sorry, I am not in a position to accommodate them.

श्री दिग्म्बर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आप आर्डर है। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय हो जाएगा। विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में सर्वसम्मति से लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन अमेंडमेंट एक्ट लाने के लिए सहमति हो गई है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He cannot take his own decision. He has to consult the Business Advisory Committee. So, there is no point of order.

12.44 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 18th August, 1983 from Deputy Commissioner, S.B., Calcutta, addressed to the Speaker has been received to-day :-

"Shri George Fernandes, Member, Lok Sabha alongwith others arrested on 18.8.1983 afternoon in Calcutta for violating prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C."

12.45 hrs.

MARRIAGE LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI K. MALLANA (Chitradurga) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1983, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1983, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act."

The Motion was adopted

12.46 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-EIGHT AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II and Section 2 dated 19.8. 1983.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

Discussion or Non-implementation of the Recommendations of the Mandal Commission (Backward Classes Commission)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up discussion under Rule 193 on the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission (Backward Classes Commission) by Government.

I would like to remind the Members that the Hon. Speaker had announced in the House yesterday that this discussion would continue upto 3.30 p.m. today. This would give 2.40 hrs. time to the Members to participate in the discussion. The participating members should see that they stick to the allotted time so that discussion is completed by 3.30 p.m. today.

The available time has been distributed among the various party groups as usual and the time given to the share or each party or group is as follows.

CPI (M) — 12 minutes, Lok Dal — 8 minutes, Janata — 7 minutes, BJP — 6 minutes, Congress (I) — 1.40, DMK — 5 minutes, CPI — 4 minutes, DSP — 3 minutes, Congress (S) — 2 minutes; Unattached — 6 minutes and the total time for other small parties — 8 minutes

The Hon. Members may kindly ensure that they complete their remarks within the allotted time. Not even a second can be wasted now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
At least 10 minutes should be given to each member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The mover will get 15 minutes. It is not a question of members speaking alone. But it is a question of the reply of the Government also.

I may inform the Hon. Members that there is no Lunch Hour today. But you can have your lunch.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
इस सदन में मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हम दुबारा बहस कर रहे हैं। इस बार हम लोगों के बीच में गृह मंत्री के रूप में सेठी साहब हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब वे जवाब देंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की बहुसंस्कृत जनता जो बहुत ही जोर से इस डिबेट का उत्तर जानने के लिए उत्सुक है, निश्चित रूप से निराश नहीं करेंगे। पिछली बार इस रिपोर्ट पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी उस तरफ मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। पिछली चर्चा में जो बात नहीं आई उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

आयोग दो तरह के होते हैं, प्रशासनिक और कांस्टीट्यूशनल। जहां तक मंडल कमीशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह कांस्टीट्यूशनल था तथा संविधान के अनुच्छेद के अंतर्गत उसका निमण किया गया था। संविधान की धारा 340 में लिखा हुआ है।

"340 (1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and

to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission."

इसी धारा के सब सेवण तीन में यह कहा गया है :-

"(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

इस उप धारा में 'मैं' शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है वल्कि 'शैल' शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। यहां मरकार के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं छोड़ी गई है।

340 जो पहले 301 धारा थी इस पर जब संविधान सभा में बहस हो रही थी तो उसको मैंने देखा है। 301 आर्टिकल पर पंडित ठाकुर दास भाग्यव ने बहस शुरू की थी और अपने भाषण में उन्होंने साफ कहा था :

"I consider that article 301—that is new 340—is one of the most important articles of the Constitution. I would call it the soul of the Constitution. It is really a charter of the liberties of the backward classes."

".....In a sense this is an oath taken by the House, an oath to see that within the coming years, we will provide all facilities which can be provided by the nation for expiating our past sins."

"I would, therefore, have liked a register to be made for all the backward classes including the present Depressed Classes."

"If any community continues in backwardness, socially, culturally or educationally, then, it should not be a question of 10 years or 15 years but up to the time they are brought up to normal standards, facilities should be given and continued for them."

यह संविधान निर्माता कांस्टीटुएन्ट असेम्बली के लोगों का विचार है। उन्होंने कहा कि—

"Even though the word 'may' has been used, it must be construed as 'shall'."

"The only responsibility of the Parliament are the Scheduled Castes and the backward classes."

बैंकवर्ड क्लासीज का मामला है, पार्लियामेंट की सीधी लायेब्लिटी है।

प्रो० सिब्बन लाल सक्सेना ने कहा कि—

"In regard to these classes, Special Officers are to be appointed to see whether the fundamental rights which have been given them under the Constitution and the special facilities which are sought to be provided for them after the investigation of the Commission, are enjoyed by these people or not."

इसमें इकनामिकली कहीं किसी ने नहीं कहा है।

PROF. SIBBANLAL SAXENA :

".....As soon as our Constitution comes into existence, the President shall appoint the Commission to investigate into the conditions of the socially, educationally and culturally backward classes."

"and then make its report on how to remove their backwardness."

"We are using the expression the "backward classes" in several places in the Constitution but we have not defined them anywhere in the whole Constitution. I hope this Commission which will specially investigate the conditions of the backward classes all over the country will be able to tell us what is meant by the term 'backward classes'. When the Commission reports to the Parliament, I hope they will define the terms 'backward classes' and the 'depressed classes' in their report."

सरकार अब कहती है कि वैकवर्द्ध क्लासीस कौन हैं उसका विवरण मैं स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से मांग रहा हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि संविधान के निर्माता एमीनेन्ट लोग थे, राष्ट्रभक्त थे, उन्होंने इस बात को साफ-साफ कहा, जब पिछली बार मैंने इस मामले को उठाया था और श्री वैकटसुद्धव्या जी के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन इस सदन में दिया था, क्योंकि जब उन्होंने हाउस में मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को 30 अप्रैल, 1982 को पेश किया था, उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि मैंने मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के साथ एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट भी रखी है। उसी समय मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था और ओवेजेक्शन किया था कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के साथ आपने एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

उसके बाद काफी हंगामा इस सदन में हुआ। फिर मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट दी गई है और एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट के नाम से मैंने स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स से ओपीनियन मांगी है। मंडल कमीशन की दो मोटी-मोटी किताबें हैं, इनमें आप जाइये, मंडल कमीशन ने हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी सोसाइटीज के लोग थे, इन्टलेक्चुअल, प्रोफेसर, पालीटीशियन या समाज के किसी भी तबके के लोग थे, सबसे उन्होंने सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का काम किया और उन्होंने सबके नजदीक जाकर यह मोटी

किताबें आपके समक्ष रखी हैं। उसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स से क्या राय मांगी जा रही है?

कांस्टीट्यून्ट असेम्बली में श्री एस. नागप्पा ने कहा था यह कार्यवाही के पेज 657 पर लिखा है:—

"I think you are aware that, as a result of the hard labour and struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the country has become free politically. But this particular section of the population is doubly free in that it is not only politically free but it is also socially free....."

"Freedom means political, social and economic freedom. Two aspects of freedom have been covered by this particular amendment, thanks to the efforts of Gandhiji who has brought about such a social revolution."

आगे चल कर नागप्पा साहब कहते हैं:—

"Most of our courts are courts of law and not justice. One should be more correct in framing the clause."

संविधान के निर्माताओं ने उस समय भी डाउट किया था कि इसका क्या हृष्ट होने वाला है।

आखिर में एक भेस्टर ने कहा था :

"I hope that the Hindu society will realise that they have now to change those habits and that anybody who is not a Hindu will be able to....."

सरकार ने सबसे पहली गलती यह की कि एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट के रूप में उसको जो काम करना चाहिए था, वह उसने नहीं किया

“सरकार को इसे मान लेना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसने नहीं माना।

कल और आज भी इस सदन में चर्चा हुई कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बैकवर्ड राष्ट्र है, डेवेलपिंग कन्ट्री है और डेवेलप्ड कन्ट्रीज हमारा शोषण कर रहे हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं हमें लोन या सहायता नहीं देती हैं। बैकवर्ड राष्ट्र होने के नाम पर हम सब प्रकार की सहायता लेना चाहते हैं देश के अन्दर यह कहा जाता है कि बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स को विशेष सुविधाएं, स्पेशल फैमिलिटीज दी जाएं। लेकिन देश में जो सोसायटी बैकवर्ड है, वहां उस सिद्धान्त का पालन क्यों नहीं होता है?

कई लोग कहते हैं कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लोगों में एफिशेंसी नहीं है और समानता का सिद्धान्त क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता है। मंडल कमीशन ने बताया है:-

“1892 और 1904 के बीच में भारतीय सिविल सेवाओं में सफलता प्राप्त करने वाले 16 उम्मीदवारों में से 15 ब्राह्मण थे। 1914 में 123 स्थायी जिला मुंसिफों में से 93 ब्राह्मण थे। 1944 में विश्वविद्यालय के 650 पंजीकृत स्नातकों में से 452 ब्राह्मण थे।”

मेरा उद्देश्य ब्राह्मणों को क्रिटिसाइज करना नहीं है। तथ्य यह है कि जो सोसायटी जितनी डेवेलप्ड होती है, उतना ही अधिक उसको फायदा होता है। जिसके पास शुरू से ही अधिकार और प्रिविलेज रहे हैं, जो प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास है, स्वभावतः उसको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलता है। मैं आज की जेनरेशन के ऊंची जाति के लोगों को ब्लेम नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन जिन लोगों को हजारों सालों से

दबा कर रखा गया है, उनको दूसरों के समझ लाने के लिए व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है:-

“मद्रास के ताड़ी का काम करने वाले शोनार से एक ब्राह्मण अपवित्र हो जाता है, यदि वह ब्राह्मण से केवल 24 कदम दूर है।... कोई नायर किसी नम्बूदरी ब्राह्मण के पास तो जा सकता है किन्तु वह उसे छू नहीं सकता, जबकि एक तियान को चाहिए कि वह स्वयं को एक ब्राह्मण से 36 कदम की दूरी पर रखे और कोई पुलयान उससे 90 कदमों की दूरी पर रखे। एक तियान किसी नायर से 12 कदम दूर रह। चाहे कुछ जातियां तियान के पास तो जा सकती हैं, किन्तु वे उसे छू नहीं सकती हैं।”

13.00 hrs.

श्री चन्द्रभालमणि तिवारी : क्या यह रिपोर्ट गलत नहीं हो सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no time. He is the first speaker. You will all have your chance. When you have it, you will either oppose it or support it.

13.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

श्री रामविलास पासवान : रिपोर्ट के पेज 14 पर लिखा है—मराठा देश में एक महार-अच्छूतों में से एक सड़क पर नहीं थूकेगा, क्योंकि यदि किसी सर्वण्ह हिन्दू के पांव इससे छू जायेंगे तो वह अपवित्र हो जाएगा, लेकिन उसे चाहिए कि वह अपने गले में लटकता हुआ एक मिट्टी का बर्तन रखे, जिसमें वह थूके। इसके अलावा

अपने पैरों के निशानों को मिटाने के लिए वह अपने पास एक कांटेदार डाली रखे और यदि कोई ब्राह्मण नजदीक से गुजरे तो कुछ दूरी पर दंडवत लेट जाये, ताकि उसकी गन्दी परछाई से पवित्र ब्राह्मण भ्रष्ट न हो जाये।

इसी रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है— तिन्होंवली जिले में न देखें जाने वाली एक जाति है, जो पुरादा बन्नान कहलाती है। उन्हें दिन के समय बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं है, क्योंकि उनका दिखाई देना अपवित्र समझा जाता है। यह रिपोर्ट आज भी है। ११ साल की आजादी के बाद भी एक जाति विशेष को बाहर निकलने की अनुमति नहीं है, क्योंकि उनका दिखाई देना अपवित्र समझा जाता है। इन लोगों में से कुछ को जो अन्य बाहरी जातियों के कपड़े अथवं रात्रि से पौ फटने तक धोते हैं, साक्षात्कार के लिए घर से बाहर निकालने हेतु राजी करने में कठिनाई पेश आई।

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time will you take ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I shall take 15 mintues.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude in two or three minutes.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं इसलिए इसका उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ क्यों कि मंडल कमीशन ने पूरा काम किया है। सजा के बारे में बात करते हैं, मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था अंग्रेजों के समय में कानून के सामने सबको बराबर का अधिकार दिया जाता था। जिसके लिए आज भी संठी जी से हम लोग मांग करते हैं। कलियुग को छोड़ कर कौन से युग में कानून में सबको बराबर का अधिकार था।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : बिल्कुल था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिल्कुल नहीं था। कहा जाता है कि करों का लगाना भी किसी व्यक्ति पर निर्भर करता है। 'एक ब्राह्मण को आम करों से छूट थी। ब्राह्मण स्वयं तथा सम्पत्ति की दृष्टि से बिल्कुल अदूषित माने जाते थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, मैं कह रहा था कि हजारों सालों से आपने किसी जाति विशेष को बांध कर रखा है और आज आप कहते हैं कि समान प्रतियोगिता में जाओ। समानता किसके बीच में ? समानता लाने के लिए आपको बैसा ही इन्वार्यनमेट क्रिएट करना पड़ेगा।

श्री चन्द्रभालमणि तिवारी : पासवान जी आप यह वाक्य वापिस ले लीजिए। तुलसी दास जी ने कहा था—

सिया राम मय सब जग जानी,
करहू प्रणाम जोरि जुग पानि।...

(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a very important report which is only discussed in this House. I would request the Hon. Members not to interrupt him. Please allow him to continue. Mr. Paswan, you will now please conclude.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपको 1982-83 की आई.ए.एस. रिपोर्ट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। ब्राह्मण की जनसंख्या 5.52% राजपूत 3.90% मराठा 2.27% और जाट 1% पूरे देश की ही और 1982-83 का जो आई.ए.एस. का रिजलट निकला उसमें कुलसंख्या 963, जिनमें से ब्राह्मण 309, उच्च जाति 499 और पिछड़ी जाति के केवल 26 लोग थे।

श्री चन्द्रभालमणि तिवारी (बलरामपुर) :
यह उनके ब्रेन की बात है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं ब्रेन के ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। यदि ब्रेन पर आ जाएं तो हम लोग जो यहां बैठे हैं एक-आध आदमी को छोड़ कर सब रिजेक्टेड हैं। पी०एच०डी० वाले सब बाहर हैं, देश चलाने के लिये आप बैठे हैं। आप कितने पी०एच०डी० हैं, हमको मालूम हैं……

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उनको ये बड़स वापस करने चाहिये। क्या सब मूर्ख हैं ? क्या यह कास्टिज्म नहीं है ? इनके दिमाग में खुद कास्टिज्म है……

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, मंडल कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा की है……

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : वह अच्छी अच्छी बातें कह रहे हैं उनका क्यों इस तरह से विरोध कर रहे हो ? जो कमजोरी है उसको दुर्स्त करो, उनको बोलने दो।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, यह आपकी डयूटी है, आप इनको रोकिये। यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है जिसकी मैं यहां पर चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। मैं यही बतला रहा हूँ कि मंडल कमीशन ने क्या कहा है। मंडल कमीशन कहता है — केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की क्या स्थिति है।

मंत्रालय

प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों

की संख्या

इनमें बैकवर्ड

क्लासेज के अधिकारियों

की संख्या

1	2	3	4
1.	राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	49	एक भी नहीं
2.	उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	7	एक भी नहीं
3.	प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय	35	1
4.	मंत्रीमंडल सचिवालय	20	1
5.	कृषि एवं सिचाई मंत्रालय	261	13
6.	परमाणु ऊर्जा	34	एक भी नहीं
7.	नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा सहकारिता	61	एक भी नहीं
8.	संचार	52	एक भी नहीं

1	2	3	4
9.	रक्षा	1379	9
10.	शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण	259	4
11.	इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स	92	2
12.	ऊर्जा	641	20
13.	विदेश मंत्रालय	649	1
14.	वित्त मंत्रालय	1008	1
15.	स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण	240	एक भी नहीं
16.	गृह मंत्रालय	409	13
17.	उद्योग मंत्रालय	169	3
18.	सूचना तथा प्रसारण	2506	124
19.	विधि कार्य	143	5
20.	विद्यार्थी कार्य	112	2
21.	कम्पनी कार्य	247	6
22.	श्रम	74	एक भी नहीं
23.	संसदीय कार्य	18	एक भी नहीं
24.	पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन	121	एक भी नहीं
25.	योजना	1262	72
26.	विज्ञान और प्रादौर्यगिकी	101	1
27.	जाहजरानी और परिवहन	103	1

इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ...

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (Rajapur : कैबिनेट में सारे ही पोलिटीकली बैकवर्ड हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इसीलिये मैंने कहा है कि हजारों सालों से नीचे करके रखा है - आप इस थोड़ा गम्भीरता से सोचिये, इसके बारे में जो पहला संविधान संशोधन हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

कांग्रेस वाले यहां पर बहुत कुछ चिल्ला रहे हैं और वे जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का नाम लेते हैं। मैं उनका कोटेशन पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। प्रथम जो संविधान का संशोधन हुआ था वह इसी इस पर हुआ था और हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए तब 16 महीने ही हुए थे। जो संशोधन लाया गया था, वह आर्टीकिल 15 पर लाया गया था और जब वह संशोधन लाया गया था, उस बक्त भी कुछ लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया था और

यह कहा था कि आप संविधान की घजियां क्यों उड़ा रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस समय संशोधन पेश करते हुए जो कहा था, उसका एक अंश मैं यहां पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Without going into the details of this article or of the amendment proposed, I wish to say a few words about—shall I say—our basic ideas on this subject. Why have we done this and why has it been thought that these articles come in the way of doing something that we wish to do? The House knows very well and there is no need for trying to hush it up, that this particular matter to this particular shape arose because of certain happenings in Madras. Because the Government of the State of Madras issued a G.O.—I do not know the details of it—by making certain reservation etc. for certain clauses of certain comments—rather for all communities—and the High Court of Madras has said that this G.O. was not in order, was against the spirit of or letter of the Constitution, etc."

लास्ट में उन्होंने कहा है क्योंकि मद्रास हाई कोर्ट ने खिलाफ में आर्डर दिया था और पेरी-यार के नेतृत्व में आन्दोलन चल रहा था।

"We bow to the decision of the High Court of Madras in that matter, the fact remains that we have to deal with the situation where for a variety of causes for which the present generation, is not to blame; the past has the responsibilities, there are groups, clauses, individuals, communities, if you like, who are backward. They are backward in many ways, economically, socially, educationally, sometimes they are not backward in one of these res-

pects and yet backward in another. The fact is therefore that if we wish to encourage them in regard to these matters, we have to do something special for them. We come up against this difficulty that we talk on one hand, in our Directive Principles of Policy of removing inequalities in raising people up in every way, socially, educationally, economically, reducing the distances which separate groups or clauses of individuals from each other, we cannot separate them entirely, we cannot make a fool a wise man or make a wise man a fool."

यह पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस समय कहा था और जो लोग ट्रेजरी पेचेज पर आज बैठे हैं और जो अपने को गांधी जी के आदर्श पर चलने वाले कहते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको इस तरह की बात कहना शोभा नहीं देता है। इसको करना है या नहीं करना है, यह आप जानिये लेकिन मैं एक बात दोनों पक्षों के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात को समझ लें कि आज सेठी साहब इस मंडल कमीशन की रिकमेडेशन्स को मानें या न मानें, आगे आने वाला इतिहास इसे लड़ कर ले लेगा और आपकी मर्जी नहीं चल पाएगी। आप तर्क देते हैं कि मंडल कमीशन ने इतनी सारी जातियों का नाम दे दिया जबकि काका कालेलकर ने कम जातियोंका नाम दिया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि काका कालेलकर कमेटी ने 1931 के गजेट के मुताबिक जातियों का नाम दिया था और मंडल कमीशन गांव-गांव में घूमा है और फिर उसने जातियों का नाम दिया है। पहले यादव को एक जाति माना गया था लेकिन विभिन्न सूत्रों में इस जाति के 78 नाम हैं इसी तरह से मल्लाह के 99 नाम हैं, वढ़ई के 98, सौनी के 46, गूजर के 80 और नाई के 90 नाम जातियों के दिये हैं और मंडल कमीशन ने इतनी उदारता दिखाई है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में उसने राजपूतों को भी बैकवर्ड माना है और कहीं पर ब्राह्मणों को भी

बैकवर्ड माना है लेकिन हमारे मित्रों को रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से दुश्मनी है। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आप मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये। मंडल कमीशन ने कई स्टेट्स में ब्राह्मण और राजपूत को भी बैकवर्ड माना है। इसलिए इसमें ईर्ष्या करने की यात नहीं है। कुछ लोगों को इससे ईर्ष्या है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि जब अंग्रेज यहां से गये थे तो उस वक्त भी बहुत से लोगों को ईर्ष्या थी। अंग्रेज कहा करते थे कि हम लोग पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर के भी काबिल नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आप एफी-शियेन्सी की बात को न उठायें। आज तमिलनाडु में 68 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है और कर्नाटक में 68 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। आंध्रप्रदेश में रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन ये राज्य आपके उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों से ज्यादा अच्छा शासन कर रहे हैं।

इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लेकर यहां 50 संसद सदस्य गिरफ्तार हुए। इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लेकर महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस आई सरकार नहीं चल पा रही है। जब इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होती है तो यहां भी दोनों पक्षों के लोग इसका समर्थन करते हैं। मैं ऊंची जाति के लोगों से कहता हूं कि आप बुद्ध के रास्ते को अपनाइये, दयानन्द सरस्वती के रास्ते को अपनाइये, स्वामी विवेकानन्द के रास्ते को अपनाइये। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी ने इस विषय में क्या कहा था —

“मैं मर कर मुक्ति चाहता हूं, लेकिन मुझे अगर दुबारा जन्म लेना पड़े तो मैं किसी भंगी के यहां जन्म लेना पसंद करूंगा ताकि इस जाति का जो आज तक अपमान हुआ है, उसके बारे में मुझे अनुभव हो सके।”

जिसके पैर फटे न विवाई,
वह क्या जाने पीर पराई।

मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि या तो सरकार मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर दे या फिर हम इन सिफारिशों को लड़ कर लागू करवायेंगे। अगर इसमें सभी पार्टियों के लोग साथ देंगे तो गांवों में हारमनी रहेगी, जातिवाद के आधार पर विभाजन नहीं होगा जैसा कि विहार में जातिवाद के आधार पर विभाजन हुआ। यह दो जेनरेशन की लड़ाई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appreciate your feelings, but you must conclude now. You asked for 25 minutes and I have given you 32 minutes.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं कह रहा था कि यह अधिकार की लड़ाई है। जो आज बहुमत में है, उसको अब ज्यादा दिन तक दबा कर आप नहीं रख सकते हैं।

चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह का जेनरेशन ने बर्दाश्त कर लिया, इसे जगजीवन राम जी की जेनरेशन ने बर्दाश्त कर लिया।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : हम भी इसे सहन नहीं करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन राम विलास और पनिका जी की जेररेशन इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगी। या तो आप हमें अधिकार दीजिए और आज ही इसकी आप घोषणा कीजिए, नहीं तो जैसा कि मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि हमको आप क्या घमकी देते हैं हम तो ढूँबे हैं सनम तुमको भी ले ढूँबेंगे।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are discussing such a serious topic, through you, I would request...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will join with you and request all the Hon. Members not to interrupt. A very important subject is being discussed. I would earnestly request all the Hon. Members not to interrupt. They can reply when their turn comes.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, last time on the 11th of August 1982 this particular Report was discussed in this House threadbare.

I don't feel it is essential to discuss it again, as my learned friend, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has done. I would only say that the methodology and data base that were used by the Mandal Commission were scientific. They have derived certain conclusions which we should all accept.

Inspite of giving all arguments, all scientific arguments, it is not possible for us to convince everybody. We can convince some people who are prepared to be convinced, but we cannot convince those who do not want to be convinced, because what we say, goes against their own interests. That is why they will never agree to this.

I heard some people speaking about casteless society. Last week, we discussed Shrimati Vidya Behn's resolution. Please tell me how many of us are married inter-caste? How many of us are prepared to give our daughters or sisters in marriage, inter-caste? It is all right to speak here. But when we go to the society; it is the society's law that rules us. Let us not forget it. That is why I say it is high time you accept this Mandal Commission's report. There is no other way to get out of it. If you really want to build up this country, you cannot neglect these 52% people in this way. They have been neglected during the last 35 years. Though there was a constitutional obligation on the part of the Government, under Article 340, that certain things should be done for the upliftment of the backward classes, it was not done. Why, I do not know. But here is a chance for the Government and also for the society to do something for them which, I feel they should avail of.

Interesting things have come up after the last discussion. This world is really a wonderful thing. Just now, Mr. Paswan spoke well about the Britishers. Really they were great people; that is why they could rule us. I was reading Times of India, about 15 days back. There was a column called 'Hundred Years Back.' It said that five tribals from Andaman and Nicobar islands were brought to Calcutta, and they were lodged in the Zoo, along with animals—not in the botanical gardens, and not in any thatched house; but lodged in the zoo.

That was the state of affairs then. It may not be the same now. The degree of it might have changed.

This Mandal Commission has discussed the question in all the aspects—legal, social, educational and even economic. I think I need not go into the details of it. Their report should be accepted.

Coming to certain arguments that were advanced through the media, I have to say, that there are some people who do not want this thing to come up, because they feel that if certain reservations are introduced, they will be deprived of the privileges which they have been enjoying for centuries together. We cannot help it. The Constitution does not help them. So, I would request them to please accept the Constitution, to accept the new sense of awareness and the new emotions that have developed in the country.

Is it not a fact that in the recent past when we started with economic planning, we accepted a politic-economic terminology, viz. 'backlog' as far as economic matters are concerned? Is it not a fact that regions of a State called Vidharba and Marathwada have this 'backlog' as against the western Maharashtra or Bombay? So, we are going ahead. We cannot remain static. Society can never remain so. We have to go ahead. For that, we have to change.

They say that reservation is out of time today. Recently, I came across some people who had the good fortune of staying in Europe for quite some time. To my utter

surprise, they told me that in Europe, in one of the Scandinavian countries, they have given certain concessions to highlanders. They also told me that even in America, the Red Indians enjoy certain concessions.

We have different castes, sub-castes. Maheshwaris do not marry Agarwals. Mr. Daga will agree with me. Is it not essential to give some concessions to the backward classes who have been neglected by the society as well as by the government? I would only request that all the people should be magnanimous enough to accept the Mandal Commission Report and give justice to the people. The justice is not only denied by the society but also by the government to these people. Just as we have fulfilled certain other constitutional obligations in other cases, let us fulfil this constitutional obligation under 340, which gives certain benefits to the backward classes.

I would like to tell something to those who do not agree with me. Of course, they have every right to disagree with me. When they speak about equality, I am reminded of the great English writer, George Orwell. It is a famous fairy tale—ANIMAL FARM. I think most of you must have read it. He says, "All animals are equal but some are more equal than others." This cannot continue.

With these words, I would request Shri Sethiji to uphold all these things though belatedly for the betterment of the backward classes.

PROF. RUP CHANDPAL (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, this is the second time that we are discussing the second backward classes commission and we know the reaction of the government, what the government has done.

After Kaka Kalelkar Commission, not less than 14-15 commissions in the different States have been set up which have made important recommendations with regard to how the lot of the backward classes can be improved. The caste problem in our country in the Hindu society is a peculiar feature. For hundreds of years, rather for thousands

of years, it is continuing. If you look back into the history you will find that there was no caste system in the primitive period. But, ultimately, with the growth of class society, as Paswanji had put it, with the growth of privileged classes, this caste system grew and was codified later on, which is still continuing today. In the Hindu society in the Indian scene.

We are discussing a very serious report, the Mandal Commission's report. But almost every other day we discuss the lot of the Harijans, the lot of the backward classes, the atrocities on them, killings, how their women are being raped, these have been regularly, almost every week, reports are being received about the atrocities on Harijans and backward class people.

Paswanji has presented a long history, a long one, to show how deprived they are in the different Government departments, and in the different sectors. But basically, this problem of backward classes is a problem of rural population in a country like ours, because India lives in the villages and the Mandal Commission itself has drawn attention to that, that it is basically the problem of the rural masses we have to be very serious implementing some basic subjects which we have been proposing all the time, but not implementing. One of them is land reforms. It has been said on page 60:-

'The net outcome of the above situation is that notwithstanding their numerical preponderance, backward classes continue to remain in mental and material bondage of the higher castes and rich peasantry. Consequently, despite constituting nearly 3/4th of the country's population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes have been able to acquire a very limited political clout, even though adult franchise was introduced more than three decades back.'

Because the existing means of production are owned by the upper classes. We have nothing to quarrel with the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. They will have

to be considered favourably. Some sort of a concession, protective discrimination, will have to be given, if necessary, to fulfil the needs of the backward classes to bring them into the mainstream. But this is a very small palliative. Only lip service to the problems of these backward people on the election platform will never solve the problem. Something will have to be done and in that regard the Mandal Commission had made very important recommendations but the larger perspective should not be lost sight of; that is, until and unless we do seriously take upland reforms in our country, we implement them, the lot of the backward classes can never improve. That has been mentioned by the Mandal Commission itself and while illustrating it has been said that:—

“The States like Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal which have gone about the job more earnestly have not only succeeded in materially helping the Backward classes, but also reaped rich political dividends into the bargain.”

That should not be lost sight of. Here we are discussing educationally backward classes. Why are they backward till now? Long ago in the Constitution itself it was written that within a specific time limit universal compulsory elementary education will be implemented.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Within ten years.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Has it been implemented? Has the Government done that? Today we would not have to discuss this educational backward classes question had we been serious regarding the land reforms. It would not have been necessary to discuss this question in such a big way as we have to do now. We want that something should be done.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Reservation itself was for ten years.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : We want it. We support that.

Some sort of protective discrimination, if necessary, will have to be done. But one thing. We shall remember that the situation prevailing in different parts of the country is different. The Government itself—whatever you call it, the action taken report or an apology for it-report—had mentioned that the position obtaining in different parts of the country will have to be taken into consideration. This is so; and the States will have to be consulted but the Central Government is trying to shirk this responsibility, that means that the Government is not at all interested in the welfare of the majority of the people who are downtrodden. Sir, I will not take much of the time of the House. These reservations will have to be considered. But I find that those who are already in the job are losing jobs. Look at the jute industry, look at the handloom industry. There, lakhs of people, are being thrown out of employment. This is because of a very, very deepening economic crisis. The Government is going to imperialist countries for help, more and more people are moving are below the poverty line. In such a situation by simply demanding reservation in public sector and in Government service even in private sector will never solve the problem; together with demanding some concession for their welfare, we have to remember that the game of the ruling classes, the game of the ruling Party to ‘divide and rule’ in the name of caste we have seen the poor people, the weaker sections, the down trodden are again and again being divided and sub-divided. We shall have to take care that while demanding some concessions, while demanding some reservations for the backward classes, we should not create such a situation which will be utilised by the ruling classes for the purpose of exploiting and to perpetrate the atrocities on exploited classes. Ultimately it will not be a fighting between two castes; ultimately it will be class-battle with all downtrodden classes and as Paswanji has very correctly said, how the privileged classes, he used the word, that word, ‘classes’ had done and caste is a part of that class. And ultimately by uniting all the downtrodden classes, whatever the classes, ultimately, in the long run we shall have to remove those who are exploiting. We have to save those people who are exploited, to remove those who are in possession of the means of production.

Sir, as you know, in our part of the country, there is very less of casteism. Inter-caste marriages, even marriages between Hindus and Muslims, take place.

Some developments have taken place because of historical factors. Shri Paswan was referring to Vivekananda. I am referring to a poem of Tagore. He has given the warning long ago that if you do not take care of these people, whom you have left behind, who are oppressed, they will unite themselves; they are aware of those who are owning their land, who have taken away their means of production, who have deviated them and exploited them for ages to come.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Mr. Chairman, the subject while we are discussing today has been discussed earlier. I feel that most of the Members will agree with me when I say that there is hardly anything left to be said now. We have expressed our views last time. We have apprised the Government the feeling of the area or the State which we represent. I have heard some of my colleagues when they were speaking on the subject. I have very little to say.

I feel that we must go deep and find out what are the causes which have made us a society divided into Scheduled Castes, Tribes and backward classes. What are the causes ? It is because of some mistake or some defect in our society, which has occurred earlier, may 100 or 50 years back, we are now suffering. If we do not wake up and take some action to uplift society, that section of the society which is socially and educationally backward, we will again be committing the same blunder and we will be retarding the progress further. We must appreciate that.

I do not think anybody in the country is against the proposal that people who are backward must be given all facilities to come up. No Member of Parliament, no political party, no section of society is against it. The intention is very good. That is why the Mandal Commission was set up. I have gone through its terms of

reference. It is well-phrased and well thought over. The Mandal Commission has done a good job, after visiting each block and each district in every State and meeting people from all walks of life. So, it is a report which deserves serious consideration by all quarters. The Report was submitted in the middle of 1980. People have appreciated the hard work done by them.

But we are making one mistake. We are trying to give a political colour to it. The opposition parties say that the ruling party is not going to accept. The ruling party says that it is looking into it. We should remember that it is not a political issue. It is in the national interest to implement this Report. Let us have that clearly in our mind when we consider the Report.

While accepting the Mandal Commission Report, the Home Minister has to find out some modality of reaching out the persons for whom it is meant. We are fighting for that section of the society, which is socially and educationally backward. I am sorry to say that at present the benefits of reservation are going to a few people or a few sections of that caste. This has to be corrected. Otherwise, in the name of backward castes, some portion of the society will make full use of it.

Also, you must put a time limit till when this reservation will be in force. Otherwise I know that for ever my family will get 10 per cent reservation in employment irrespective of whether I get a second division or only 30 per cent marks in the examination. That should not happen.

And the moment that spirit dies, the national character will be affected and the material coming into our Services will be affected. So, my humble request is that you must give a commitment to the House that this Report will be accepted, as you have a soft corner for the backward classes, so that we can tell our people in our constituencies that the Government is equally keen

Secondly, I would request you to find out some solution so that the imple-

mentation of this Commission's Report reaches the concerned people for whom we are fighting today and it does not stop in between and people do not misuse it.

I have full faith that Mr. Sethi is helpful to the backward classes and he has a soft corner for them and I hope he will consider the Report and convey our feelings to the Government and get it approved as far as possible.

With these words I conclude.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : गान्धीय सभापति जी, मंडल कमीशन के बारे में देश के बाहर और संसद में दोनों ओर से जो विचार व्यक्त किये जा रहे हैं, चाहे वे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हों, चाहे वे लोग हों जो पिछड़े वर्ग से हमदर्दी रखते हों, देश में समानता का बातावरण चाहते हैं, उन सबकी इच्छा है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू की जाय। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के अधिकांश सदस्य भी चाहते हैं कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू किया जाय। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि इसको लागू करने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है? इसको प्रकाशित होने में विलम्ब हुआ, हाउस की टेबिल पर रखने में विलम्ब हुआ, इसके अलावा इसको लागू करने के लिये चीफ मिनिस्टरों की राय मांगी जा रही है, स्टेट्स से पूछा जा रहा है और अब सचिवों के सामने अध्ययन के लिये रख दिया गया है।

संविधान में जो प्रावधान है, उसके अनुच्छेद 340 के अन्दर बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की स्थापना का प्रश्न है और उसी के अंतर्गत यही कमीशन बनाया गया। सोशली और एजूकेशनल जो बैंकवर्ड हैं उनको किस तरह से समाज में, शासन में, सत्ता में, आर्थिक स्थिति में, सारे क्षेत्रों में किस तरह से समान स्तर पर लाया

जाय, इसके लिये इस कमीशन की व्यवस्था की गई। सोशली और एजूकेशनली बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 (4) और 16 (4) में व्यवस्था है — जब ये सब व्यवस्थायें हैं तो समझ हैं नहीं आता कि सरकार इस मामले को अभी तक सुलझाने से क्यों कतरा रही है, जब कि पूरा सदन इस बात से सहमत है, सारे पक्षों की माँग है कि मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को तुरन्त लागू किया जाय।

आज देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों की निगाह संसद की ओर लगी हुई हैं और मैं सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि इस हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को, आज जो तूदे इस बहस में बोल रहे हैं उनके भाषणों को छपवा कर हर गांव सभा में, हर पंचायत में इसकी प्रति भेजी जाय ताकि लोग समझ सकें, लोग जान सकें कि किन-किन को बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज से हमदर्दी है और किन-किन को हमदर्दी नहीं है। मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ — जो आज बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के आन्दोलन का विरोध कर रहे हैं, जनता उनको पहचान सकेगी। यह आवाज आज सिर्फ लोक सभा में ही नहीं उठी है, देश के कोने-कोने से यह आवाज उठने वाली है। मैं उन साथियों को कहना चाहता हूँ — खुलकर सामने आइये, छुपी जुबान से विरोध करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, बाहर जाकर घड़ियाली आंसू बहायें कि हमको पिछड़े लोगों से हमदर्दी है और यहां आकर मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का विरोध करें, पिछड़े लोगों का विरोध करें कोई सत्ता और शक्ति इन 85 प्रतिशत पिछड़े वर्गों का विरोध कर के इस देश में नहीं रह सकती। हजारों सालों से हम लोगों को पददलित और शोषित बनाकर रखा है। मां के पेट से जब कोई जन्म लेता है, कोई पैदा होता है, तो उसके पैर छूने के लिये आगे बढ़ते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे को जन्म से ही अपमानित होना पड़ता है, अपमान

का घूट पीना पड़ता है। उत्पीड़न और अत्याचार में जिन्होंने जीवन भर अपना जीवन बिताया है और न उनके लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है और न देश के शासन में उनका कोई अधिकार है और न देश की सेवाओं में और न देश की सम्पत्ति में उनका हिस्सा है और हर तरह से उनकी उपेक्षा है, तो वे ही आज देश में बैकवर्ड हैं। वे बैकवर्ड क्यों हैं? जाति के आधार पर इस देश में व्यवस्था की गई और सीधी सी बात है कि इस देश में पहले चार वर्ष थे और उन्हीं में से हजारों की संख्या में जातियां बन गई और उनमें से कुछ बैकवर्ड गिनी जाने लगी। पहले इतनी जातियां नहीं थीं और केवल चार वर्ष थे, ब्राह्मण, धत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र। वेद्यों के बीच में से सारे के सारे शूद्र आते हैं चाहे वे अछूत हों या सच्छूत हों। ये ही लोग बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की सूची में आते हैं, यही लोग गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की सूची में आते हैं। आपने बहुत गी उप-जातियां बना दी हैं और उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? उसके लिए आपका समाज जिम्मेवार है, जिसने यह जाति और वर्ण व्यवस्था कायम की और इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को जानवरों के नीचे बैठने के लिए मजबूर किया। एक कुना चारपाई पर बैठ सकता है लेकिन इस देश में एक ऐसे इन्सान को चारपाई पर बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं कल गृह मंत्री जी से कह रहा था और आज भी कह रहा हूं कि आज किस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और कैसा बताव इन लोगों के साथ किया जा रहा है। बदायुँ जिला के कटना बचू में 200 पुलिस के लोग, पी०ए०सी० के लोग बैकवर्ड लोदी जाति के लोगों को घेरे हुए हैं और उनके घरों को गिरा-गिराकर आग लगाई जा रही है और उनकी महिलाओं के गाथ अभद्र व्यवाह किया जा रहा है और उनके साथ बलात्कार किया जा रहा है। इस तरह का उत्पीड़न

बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों के साथ हो रहा है चाहे वह बरेली का भगवानपुर गांव हो, चाहे देवली हो और चाहे कोई और जगह हो। बैकवर्ड और शोषित वर्ग के जो लोग हैं उनकी आज हालत यह है कि उनका मानवता के अधिकार नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं।

जहा तक काका कालकर की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, उसको रही की टोकरी ने फेंक दिया गया है और अब लोगों के मनों में यह बदेह है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को भी कहीं रही की टोकरी में न डाल दिया गया और फिर उसको चुनाव का मुद्दा बनाकर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों को पुनः धोके में डालकर उन्हें फसाया जाए। तब वे इस जाल में फँसने वाले नहीं हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि इन देश में करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं जो कुम्हार वा काम करते हैं, जो नीहार का काम करते हैं जो धार्ती का काम करते हैं, जो मछुवे का काम करते हैं, और जो मल्लाह और भीवर का काम करते हैं और जो नाई का काम करते हैं और ये सब बैकवर्ड क्लासेज ने आने हैं और आज आपको बैकवर्ड की परिभाषा ढूँढ़ने में दिक्कत ही रही है। आपका मन गाफ नहीं है और अगर मन गाफ है, तो इस काम को करने से और इसको लागू करने में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए और तुरन्त इस रिपोर्ट को लागू करना चाहिए। पहले आप हमदर्दी दिखाते थे यह कहकर कि हमारे पास ऐसे लोग एवेलेविल नहीं हैं और हमें सर्विसेज के लिए मिल नहीं पाते हैं। 'नाट एवेलेविल' आप कहा करते थे लेकिन अब जबकि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग मिलने लगे हैं, तो आप कहने लगे हैं कि सूटेविल नहीं है। 'नाट एवेलेविल' और 'नाट सूटेविल' कह कर लोगों को नहीं रखा जाता है। सारी योग्यता का ठेका कुछ थोड़े से लोगों ने ही ले लिया है। तो फिर इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार क्यों है और इस देश में अपंग शासन क्यों है। इस

देश में हजारों सालों से इन लोगों को गुलाम बनाकर रखा हुआ है। जो सर्वशक्तिशाली है, सम्पन्न है, उन्हों के पास सत्ता है उन्हीं की सेना है और उनके हाथ में ही शासन है। यब ऐसी बात है, तो फिर यह देश हजारों साल तक गुलाम क्यों रहा। इसलिए आपको इस देश में जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, उसके आधिक समाधान के बारे में आप सोचें। कही आपने इसमें एकोनामिक क्राइटीरियम रख लिया और बैंकवर्ड नैम का उसका आधार मान लिया, तो यह भारतीय सविधान के साथ विश्वासघात होगा। एजूकेशनली और सोशली बैंकवर्ड नैम का क्राइटीरिया मंडल कमीशन से नियंत्रित कास्टीट्यून तक में दिया हुआ है और मुंग्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इसके स्वीकार किया है। आर्टीकिल 10 (4), 11 (4) और आर्टीकिल 30 भी सोशली और एजूकेशनली बैंकवर्ड के आधार को मानते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्स को मान करके इस देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ों लोगों का आप समता का मौका दें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाति के आधार पर जो पिछड़ापन है, वह इसलिए है कि सोशली बैंकवर्ड और एजूकेशनली बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज न शोषित और दलित जातियों से जन्म लिया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह मांग करूँगा कि वे जल्दी-से जल्दी इस पर अपना निर्णय दें, चाहे इधर दें, और चाहे उधर दें जिससे देश के लोग समझ लें कि पिछड़े हुए समाज के लोगों के आप हमदर्द हैं और उनके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। अगर आप इन लोगों के साथ कोई न्याय करना चाहते हैं, तो कोई भी निर्णय आप ले वह जल्दी-से-जल्दी निर्णय लें। अभी यहाँ 9 अगस्त को बोट क्लब पर 40 सप्तदशस्यों ने और दूसरे जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने गिरफ्तारी कराई 11 अगस्त को भारतीय कश्यप निषाद् सभा के तत्वावधान में और मेरे नेतृत्व में हजारों लोगों

ने यहाँ सभा की और गिरफ्तारी कराई। उनको यही मांग थी कि या तो आप मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू कीजिए वरना अपनी गद्दी छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो जाइये।

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I rise to speak on this subject, some of the Hon. Members may apprehend that when I was on that side my stand was something else and, when I am on the ruling party side, my stand will be something different. I reiterate that there has been no change in my views so far as the Mandal Commission's report is concerned.

On that day, on 11th August, 1982, this is what I said when I was on the Opposition benches, in the last paragraph of my speech. I quote :

"I will appeal to the Prime Minister through the House to convene a meeting of the leaders of the Opposition and come down to conclusions regarding the implementation of the Backward Classes Commission's report."

It means, remaining on the other side of the Benches, I felt that this was a meeting which needs reconciliation and cool thinking. So, I will appeal to my colleague Shri Satya Deo Singh Ji and Shri Ranjit Singh Ji that since the atmosphere is cool, we should also be considerate and try to solve the problem.

Yesterday only we discussed with the Congress Party General Secretary Shri Rajiv Gandhi, this very matter with utmost sincerity. About 25 Members of Parliament belonging to the ruling party had a threadbare discussion and I hope Shri Sethi Ji will come forward with some positive and favourable reply. I can only add that the ruling party is not at all averse, rather they are very sympathetic.....

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Has the Home Minister been instructed, by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi ?

SHRI D.P. YADAV : He is the General Secretary of the Congress Party. He has got every right to discuss it in the party. We have expressed our views and almost all the members were unanimous that the Mandal Commission's recommendations should be implemented may be with some modifications as discussed between the Oppositions and the ruling party.

So far Shri Paswan Ji is concerned, I would request only one thing. That he should not go into too much of sentimental speeches. Too much of sentimental speeches will aggravate the situation and will not solve the problem. We have to keep in mind the difficulties of both the Governments, the Congress Government and the Janata Government.

A copy of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission's report is with me. It was constituted in 1953 and the report was submitted in 1955. No doubt, the Central Government did not take it into consideration. But it was the Congress regime of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other southern States under the leadership of the Congress Chief Ministership and the Prime Ministership, that they implemented Kaka Kalelkar Commission's report.

4.00 hrs.

जो कुछ भी रिपोर्ट में लिया हुआ आता है, राज्य सरकारों ने उसको लागू किया है। इस गत को मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ, परंतु केन्द्र में यह गत नहीं हुई। ठीक है यह गलती हुई। इसको मैं स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। लेकिन जो काम कांग्रेस राज में हुआ वह भी तो आपके समय में नहीं हुआ, इसको आपको स्वीकार करना होगा। वराज अर्स ने कर्नाटक में 68% आरक्षण किया था कि बिहार में कपूरी जी मात्र 20 परसेंट और उत्तर प्रदेश में रामनरेश जी 15 परसेंट कर दे सके। इसलिए यह कहना कि कांग्रेस बैंकबड़े क्लास रही और जनता पार्टी ने

बैंकबड़े क्लासेस का साथ दिया है, मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : इस सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस के प्रस्ताव का अपोजीशन साथ देते हैं लेकिन अपोजीशन के प्रस्ताव का आप लोग विरोध करते हैं।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : इतना ही नहीं आपने जो मेनूफेस्टो निकाला - जनवरी 1977 में - उसमें क्या छापा हुआ है -

"The Janata Party believes that the disparities that separate members of our society from the more educationally and economically advanced sections cannot be radically reduced without the policy of special treatment in their favour which will actually provide preferential opportunities for education and self-employment to these sections. In this connection, it will reserves between 25 and 33% of all appointments in Government service for the backward classes as recommended by the Kaka Kalekar Commission."

This is the commitment made by you in your manifesto to the people of India. But instead of implementing this commitment, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, you waived it by appointing the Mandal Commission.

28 मार्च को जब राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण हुआ तो उसमें बैंकबड़े क्लासेस के वेलफेयर के लिए एक शब्द भी नहीं लिखा गया। जब बहुत हल्ला हुआ तो उसके बाद 20 फरवरी 1978 को दूसरे साल राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में एक द्वीपा सा वाक्य आया।

"Backward Classes Commission is being set up to go into the problems of the Backward Classes

and make recommendations to improve their condition."

चलिए, यहां तो कमिट्टेट किया। कमीशन बनाएंगे और बनाया कब, एक जनवरी 1979 को। जब आपको यंदाज लग गया था कि आप शायद नहीं रह सकेंगे। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कर्नाटक में जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद यह पहली जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही जहां राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण में उन्होंने ऐलान किया कि हमारी प्राथमिकता मण्डल कमीशन को राज्य में लागू करने में रहेगी।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : राज्यों का तो मैं भी बता रहा हूं कि श्री देवराज असं पहले ही कर चुके हैं। मैं मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की बात कर रहा हूं। जो प्रेक्टिकल लाचारी कांग्रेस के साथ हो सकता है वही लाचारी आपके साथ भी हो रही हो। लेकिन अब ऐसा अवसर आया है कि 150 संसद सदस्यों ने लिखित में दिया है कि आरक्षण चाहिये। इसमें 71 संसद सदस्य रूलिंग पार्टी के हैं और करीब इतने ही अपोजीशन पार्टी के हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि मण्डल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करना चाहिए। इसलिए मतभेद कहीं नहीं रह जाता है। मतभेद कभी-कभी भाषणों में गर्भी आ जाने से हो जाता है जब पासवान जी चीनी को चीटी खिलाने और गाय को मां कहने की बात करते हैं, तब इधर से हमारे व्यास जी नाराज हो जाते हैं वास्तविक स्थिति में मैं बताऊं कि हम लोगों को गुस्से में नहीं आना है और माडेलिटी को किसी-न-किसी हालत में तय करना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं बता दूं कि कभी-कभी यह इंप्रेशन इस देश में दिया जाता है कि आजादी

की लड़ाई में अमुक जाति के लोगों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और अमुक जाति के कारण ही देश स्वतंत्र हुआ। मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मेरे यहां एक कांड हुआ था, तारापुर गोलो कांड। आजादी की लड़ाई में 1932 में यह हुआ था। जलियां वाला बाग के बाद कहीं अगर हत्या इस प्रकार मरीन गर्ने से हुई, कहीं पर अगर इस तरह के लोग मारे गए तो हमारे जिले के तारापुर क्षेत्र में मारे गये। मैं कुछ नाम पढ़ देना चाहता हूं जिससे आपको पता चल जाएगा कि क्या प्रोपोर्शन किन लोगों का है जो मरे हैं, आजादी की बलिवेदी पर चढ़े हैं।

मवत्री चडी महतो, जीनल चमार, शुक्ल सोनार, संताल पासी, भोटी भा, विश्वनाथ सिंह, सिंद्वेश्वर राजहंस, बदरी मडल, वसन्त धानुक, रामेश्वर मंडल, गावीमडल, आशीषमडल, आदि।

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to mention the caste, mention it. You cannot go on reading names like this.

श्री डी०पी० यादव : इसका मतलब हुआ कि आजादी की लड़ाई में इन पिछड़े लोगों का भी हिस्सा कम नहीं रहा।

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं मिलिटरी रिकार्ड से देना चाहता हूं। यह मैंने मंगाया था। नम्बर 13 कुमायू रेजीमेंट आफ यादवाज। कुमायू रेजीमेंट, यादव रेजीमेंट के बारे में जो बात आई है वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूं:-

Major Shaitan Singh was commanding a company of an infantry battalion deployed at Razangala in the Chushul sector at a height of about 17,000 ft. 114 persons were deployed of one community

and caste and that was Yadava. They all sacrificed their lives. They did not allow Chushul to fall. This is the valour of a backward community; they have sacrificed for the country, they have defended the country, and they should enjoy the fruit of freedom. This is the time for social transformation and social change. I will appeal to this august House to sit down and think about it coolly, and I appeal to the Home Minister, since this is in consonance with the policy of the party which says that 'dynamic movement towards social change is our goal', that the Mandal Commission Report should be implemented; may be with some modifications and changes here and there, but it should be implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Chaturbhuj.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about Mr. Mandal ? If on, Mandal Commission Report, Mr. Mandal is not allowed to speak, then who will be.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no discrimination here. But there is no time.....

AN HON. MEMBER : He is the father of the Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let all parties speak. Mr. Chatur Bhuj, you have only six minutes.

श्री चतुर्भुज (कालावाड़) : यह निवाद है, इसमें कोई विरोध की गुंजाइश नहीं है कि मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू होनी चाहिये। 1953 से इसके बारे में आवाज उठती जा रही है। यह आवाज पालियामेंट के अन्दर और पालियामेंट के बाहर भी बहुत जोर से उठती रही है। संवधानिक संरक्षण उनको प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट उनके पक्ष में जाता है, पालियामेंट की आवाज भी यही है। फिर भी समझ में नहीं आता है कि 36 वर्ष के बाद भी बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के बास्ते

कुछ क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है और मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है। कितने साल और आपको चाहिये इस रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के लिए। देश भक्ति के अन्दर पिछड़ी जातियां कम नहीं हैं, देश प्रेम में किसी से कम नहीं हैं, राज्य की सेवा करने में उन्होंने कम पाठं प्लं नहीं किया है। नव्वे प्रतिगत भाग इस देश की सेवा करने में, देश भक्ति के अन्दर उनका रहा है। इस मामले में वे अग्रणी हैं। चाहे खेत की पैदावार हो, चाहे श्रम की बात है, देश की उन्नति की बात हो, कोई भी क्षेत्र हो सब में वे अग्रणी रही हैं। अलगांव की भावना वही पैदा करता है जिसका देश के लोगों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, देश की विभूतियों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, देश की उन्नति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ऐसे लोग केवल राजनीतिक करना जानते हैं और नेतागिरी में ही विश्वास करते हैं। वे लोग देश की समृद्धि नहीं चाहते हैं। साफ है कि तब वे बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस की समृद्धि भी नहीं चाहेंगे। हजारों साल का इतिहास साक्षी है कि देश पर शासन उन लोगों ने किया जिनका देश भक्ति से, देश सेवा से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और इस मामले में उन्होंने कोई हिस्सा अदा नहीं किया। लेकिन आप देखें कि गविधान का संरक्षण हमें प्राप्त है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट हमारे पक्ष में जाता है जिसने कहा है कि पचास प्रतिदर्श से अधिक संरक्षण सर्विसिस में नहीं हो सकता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने भी मत है चाहे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का हो, सविधान का हो, पालियामेंट का हो, जनता का हो, उनसे आप एक निष्कष पर पहुंचिये। गृह मंत्री को चाहिये कि विरोधी दलों और ट्रेजरी बैचेज के सदस्यों के साथ बैठकर देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल, जो मांग हो रही है, उसके अनुसार कुछ निष्णय करें। आज छोटी-छोटी जातियों को छोड़िये जो अलगाव पैदा करने की कोशिश कर

रही हैं, यदि आपने लम्बा समय खींच दिया तो स्थिति और खराब हो सकती है। इसलिये यह भावना पैदा न होने दें।

आज चाहे राजनीतिक धोत्र हो, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक, शिक्षण धोत्र हो और जितने उद्योग धंधे हैं, किसी भी धोत्र के हों, उनमें आज बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस की स्थिति यह है कि । परसेंट या 2 परसेंट से ज्यादा व्यक्ति कहीं भी नहीं है ? ऐसा क्यों है देश के इस वर्ग को क्यों वंचित किया गया ? इन्हें राजनीति से किस ने वंचित किया ? आप सर्वक्षण की रिपोर्ट देखें हमारे देश के 34 परसेंट में से कुछ बड़े-बड़े इलाकों में शिक्षा का परसेंट 26 परसेंट है लेकिन बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस का प्रतिशत 6 से ज्यादा नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों है ? यह भेदभाव कौन कर रहा है ? ये राजनीतिज्ञ हैं जो अपनी मन स्थिति से देश को ऊपर नहीं उठाना चाहते, समृद्धि की और नहीं ले जाना चाहते।

मैं एक ही मांग करूँगा कि अगर संवैधानिक कर्तव्य आपने नहीं निभाया, संविधान के निर्देशक तत्वों की पालना किसने नहीं की ? 36 वर्ष के अपने शासन में आपने इन्हें आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया। फंडामेंटल राइट, जो निर्देशक तत्व संविधान में दिये गये हैं, उनकी पालना हेतु आपको आगे बढ़कर इनका संरक्षण करना चाहिये था लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया। आज आपको किसी भी जगह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि इस देश की प्रगति के लिये आपने कोई कार्य किया है। हर क्षेत्र में जब तक पिछड़ा वर्ग आगे नहीं आयेगा, कृषि को देख लीजिये, आंकड़े उठाकर देख लीजिये किसान का बेटा इनमें नहीं जा सकता है लेकिन बड़े-बड़े राजनेताओं के संरक्षण में पलने वाले चमचागिरों के लड़के इसमें आ जाते हैं। किसान का बेटा जो देहात में है और शत-प्रतिशत देहात का बालक है वह इसमें नहीं जाता।

एक खतरा और पैदा हो रहा है, इस देश में अमीर-गरीब की खाई पैदा हो रही है। जाति और धर्म टूट रहे हैं लेकिन अमीर-गरीब का भाव इस देश को कहां ले जायेगा, यह सधर्व हमें कहां ले जायेगा, खून-खराबा कहां ले जायेगा ? यह ट्रेजरी बैंचेज और पालियामेंट के सोचने का दायित्व है, आने वाला समय ज्यादा इन्तजार नहीं करेगा। यह खाई बढ़ती गई तो ठीक नहीं होगा। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में गरीबों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। गांव में 500 और 300 लड़कों के पीछे एक अध्यापक है। शहर में प्राइवेट स्कूलों में अच्छे-अच्छे लड़के हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर का लड़का और दूसरे जो सेट्टल स्कूलों, में माडन स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, वह आगे जायेगे या आप आशा करते हैं कि देश का 76 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति जो देहात में रहता है, क्या वह आगे आ सकता है, क्या आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० में जा सकता है ? हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते।

आज हम कहते हैं कि इस देश में 4,000 जातियां हैं, इनमें 3,000 जातियों का एक भी लड़का पटवारी से लेकर कहीं किसी औहदे पर नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि गंभीरता से इस पर चिन्तन करके राष्ट्रीय हित में, अमीर-गरीब की खाई को पैदा न होने दें, देश-हित और राष्ट्रीय हित पैदा हो, सेवा का भाव पैदा कर के ऐसी कल्पना को साकार करें जिससे जाति और वर्ग को बढ़ावा न मिले।

मेरी मांग है कि सभी दलों को बैठकर, गृहमंत्री जो इस पर विचार करें, चिन्तन करें। ऐसा तो नहीं है कि देशभक्ति और देश-सेवा टूट रही हो, इने-गिने आदमी इस देश की राज सत्ता पर जाकर देश को खून-खराबे की और ले जा रहे हों। इससे बचाने के लिये आपको

चिन्तन करना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्र भक्ति से भ्रूत-प्रोत लोगों की कान्फरेंस बुलाकर इस पर विचार करके मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को आप लागू करें। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबट्संगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट और अनुशंखाओं पर पिछले सेशन में भी विस्तार से चर्चा हुई थी और आज फिर उन पर चर्चा हो रही है।

आज परिस्थिति यह है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग विभिन्न सरकारी सेवाओं में उस अनुपात में नहीं हैं अथवा विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं से उस अनुपात में लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं, जिस अनुपात में होना चाहिये। पूरे देश में उनकी आवादी 52 प्रतिशत है। यह भी एक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य है कि सदियों से पिछड़े वर्ग और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग पद-दलित रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से इसके पीछे हिन्दू धर्म की व्यवस्था रही है। वेदों, उपनिषदों और मनुस्मृति को देखने से पता चलता है कि उस समय की व्यवस्था के अनुसार कोई शूद्र वेद नहीं पढ़ सकता था। चालाक और होशियार लोगों ने अपने लाभ के लिए यह नियम बना रखा था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के किसी व्यक्ति के पास सम्पत्ति हो जाए, तो राजा को अधिकार है कि वह उसे छीन ले और उस व्यक्ति को गांव से वाहर निकाल दे। यह हमारे समाज की रचना की पृष्ठभूमि है।

देश के आजाद होने पर संविधान में आटिकल 340 का समावेश किया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भावनाएँ थीं, अभी श्री

पासवान ने उनको पढ़कर सुनाया है। जिस तरह आज कहा जाता है कि देश में रिजनल इम्बैलैस नहीं होना चाहिए, उसी तरह समाज में कोई ऐसा वर्ग नहीं होना चाहिए, जो दूसरों की तुलना में कमजोर या पिछड़ा हो। आज कहा जाता है कि काम्पीटीशन में सब के लिए समान अवसर है। जब समाज के सभी लोगों के लिए समान पृष्ठभूमि, परिवेश और वातावरण नहीं हैं, तो समान अवसर की बात का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता है। जब समाज के सभी लोग पब्लिक स्कूलों में जा सकेंगे और सबको समान पृष्ठभूमि प्राप्त हो सकेगी, तब किसी रिंजेशन की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

यह ठीक है कि हम रिजेंशन को बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चला सकते। मैं गृहमंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो हमें यह ध्यान देना है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए जो रिजेंशन किया गया है, उसको पूरा किया जाए और दूसरी तरफ जो लोग इन वर्गों में शामिल होने से छूट गए हैं, उनको भी शामिल किया जाए। गृहमंत्री पहले भी बता चुके हैं कि बहुत सी ऐसी जातियां हैं, जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में होनी चाहिए थीं, लेकिन वे नहीं हो सकी हैं। हो सकता है कि दो-चार जातियां गलत ढंग से उनमें समाविष्ट हो गई हो। अगर सरकार समझती है कि संडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जो मानने योग्य नहीं हैं, तो वह उनको न माने, लेकिन इस बुनियादी बात के बारे में दो राय नहीं है कि सारे समाज को एक स्तर पर लाना है। समय का तकाजा है कि हम सब लोग इस बारे में विचार करके इस रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करें।

विरोधी पक्ष से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग मंडल कमीशन की अनुशंखाओं को राज-

नेतिक दृष्टि से भुनाने का प्रयास न करें। विरोधी पक्ष को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि इधर के लोग एन्टी-बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज या एन्टी-शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट स हैं। इस मामले को बोट की राजनीति से कोसों दूर रखना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि उधर के बैठने वाले जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता का नापाक संगठन कर रहे हैं—चौधरी चरणसिंह और जनसंघ वाले एक दूसरे के साथ मिल रहे हैं। हम लोग कांग्रेस की बुनियादी नीतियों—सैक्युलरिज्म, सोशलिज्म और लोकतंत्र—पर चल रहे हैं। आज समय की आवश्यकता है, हमारी कांग्रेस की जो बुनियादी नीतियां हैं, समाजवाद की नीति है, सैक्यूलरिज्य की नीति है, लोकतन्त्र की नीति है और गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति है—इन चार शब्दों को हमें साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि सर्विस में हमारी संख्या कम हैं। गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग्स में भी इसी प्रकार की हालत है। आजकल सर्विस एक प्रैस्टिज का सवाल है, पावर की बात आ जाती है। जिस समाज का कोई आदमी कलैक्टर बन जाता है, निश्चित है कि नीचे वालों का मोरेल ऊपर उठ जाता है। यह बात स्वाभाविक है। आदर्श की बात नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि आप रिजर्वेशन करने जा रहे हैं। जो लड़का, जो छात्र उस कम्पीटीशन में आ जाता है, उस को न रखिए, नीचे के लोग जो उस प्रतिशत में नहीं आ रहे हैं, उनको मौका देने की जरूरत है। तब तक उनको मौका देने की जरूरत है, जब तक समाज समान स्तर पर न आ जाए। मैं पासवान जी की बात से मुताफिक नहीं हूं, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कम्पीटीशन में वही आता है, जिसके पास बूढ़ि है। मैं कहता हूं कि बूढ़ि किसी की वपूती नहीं है। मैं आज पढ़ लिख लिया हूं और आज संसद सदस्य हूं। लेकिन आज जो देहातों में हमारे भाई हैं और शहर में जो भाई बन्धु हैं यह कहे कि आपने

समान अवसर दिया है, किसी कम्पीटीशन में बैठायें, तो यह न्यायोचित बात नहीं है। देश की परिस्थितियों को समझकर, देश की भावनाओं को समझकर, राष्ट्र के उच्चतर हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मंडल आयोग की उन अनुशंसाओं से, जिनसे देश का भला होता हो, समाज का भला होता हो, राष्ट्र की एकता मजबूत होती हो, उन पर विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं पासवान जी, यादव जी और विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको राजनीतिक मुद्दा न बनाये और यह नं कहें कि हम लोग नहीं रहते तो यह कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं मानती। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी इसी बहुत चिन्तित हैं। राज्यों को इस बारे में लिखा है और उनकी भी अनुशंसा आएगी। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जब कोई निर्णय अपने आप लेती है, तो आप कहते हैं कि राज्यों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और जब राज्यों से राय मांगी जा रही है, तो आप कहते हैं कि सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को मानती क्यों नहीं है। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रतिक्रिया मांगी है। हमारी सरकार को मौका मिलना चाहिए कि वह हर चीज पर विचार करें। यह बहुत ही नाजुक मसला है, हमें उन लोगों की भावनाओं को भी देखना पड़ेगा। जब गुजरात में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बारे में आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो हमारे अटल जी “अगर” और “मगर” करके बात किया करते थे। इसको कैसे ठीक करें। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, इसलिए हमें सबको साथ लेकर चलना होगा। यदि इसका राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की जाएगी तो देश के साथ बड़ा धोखा होगा। इसलिए मंडल आयोग की जितनी अनुशंसाओं को लागू करें, जिससे समाज में असंतोष पैदा न हो सके। जो असंतोष बढ़ रहा है, उसको रोकने का प्रयास करें।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी विभिन्न राज्यों से राय लेकर इसको स्वीकार करेंगे। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी वात समाप्त करता हूँ। (इति)

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very glad that I have been given this opportunity to take part in the debate on the non-implementation of the Mandal Commission Report and I urge the Government to implement the recommendations of the Report soon.

Having exercised by Article 340 of the Indian Constitution, the President appointed a Backward Classes Commission to investigate the conditions of society and educationally backward classes of our country under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Mandal. A notification to this effect was issued on 20th December, 1978. The Commission has also completed after thorough investigation and studied all spheres of our country. The Report has been submitted to the Government on 12th December 1980 for which I must congratulate the Janata Party. Before it came to power it assured the backward communities with its 1977 Election Manifesto that "it will reserve between 25% and 33% of all appointments to Government services for the backward classes, as recommended by the Kalelkar Commission. The Janata Party, after assuming power, did not keep up its promise in abeyance, but it tried to implement the reservation after getting the Report of the Mandal Commission

Unfortunately, but fortunate to the Congress Government, the Janata Party has been broken into pieces and Parliament was dissolved in the year 1979. Therefore, the Janata Government had no opportunity to implement the Mandal Commission Report. But the Congress (I) Government received the Mandal Commission's Report on 12th December, 1980. I ask the Minister through you, Sir, why is he hesitating to implement this Report? During the debate on Mandal Commission Report the ruling side as well as the opposite side Members sup-

ported and suggested to the Government to implement the Report. But the Congress Government has been keeping this Report in Pickles jar. I urge the Minister through you, Sir, that the Report should be implemented.

Sir, throughout India the fourth Caste—Sudra a had been denied education, social status and opportunity to taste anything good in life for more than 20 centuries, because of Hinduism which has been divided as Savarnas and Avarnas.

The Avarnas are untouchables and the Savarnas have again been divided into four—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras.

In the year 1873, the pioneer was Jothi Rao Phule of Maharashtra, who started a non-Brahmin movement in India.

Later the Maharaja of Mysore, who happened to be a Sudra, appointed a Committee under Sir, Leslie Miller, the then Chief Justice of Mysore in 1918 and this Commission recommended reservation of 75% of the jobs for non-Brahmins including the Muslims and others.

In 1916, the non-Brahmin leaders with the object of liberating the Sudras and untouchables from upper castes, formed a party, i.e. Shri P. Thiagaraya Chettiar and Dr. T.M. Nair started the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party). They came to power in Madras Presidency at the end of 1920, issued an order on 16.9.1921 (Public Ordinary Service) G.O. No. 613 reserving jobs to all communities.

Later, two G.Os were passed—dated 15.2.1922 and 6.2.1924 but due to severe criticism and opposition raised by the religious, social and political upper-classes, till 1927 those G.Os were not implemented, in Tamil Nadu i.e. Madras Presidency.

The first G.O. came on 4.11.1927 which implemented reservation in jobs to all communities—Brahmins, non-Brahmin Hindus, Muslims, Anglo Indians, Christians and the Scheduled Castes in Madras Presidency. Later, several orders were passed for uplift of backward and scheduled Caste People.

The father of our Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar played a significant role in demanding and achieving reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all walks of life.

But after 36 years of our achieving independence, even the reservation of 15% for SCs and 7-1/2% for STs is not properly fulfilled. They have been deprived by bureaucratic and upper caste officers. They have boldly disobeyed the Government and constitutional policy. Therefore, I urge the Government that this should be looked into. The disobeying officers may severely be punished.

Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy had been demanding separate reservations to the backward classes ever since 1919. Later, in 1947, the Congress Government granted separate reservation to backward classes at the State level in Tamil Nadu. Thereafter, Periyar Ramaswamy agitated, and the Tamil Nadu Government issued a G.O. revising communal reservation as follows :

S.C. and S.T.—16%; backward classes, including Muslims 25%; Open quota 59%.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly wind up.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : I am very proud to say that my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu raised the percentage—backward classes 31%; SC and ST 18%, in 1971. During 1980, the AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu increased the percentage of reservation to backward classes to 50%, but it has not raised it for SCs and STs.

The other three States in the South have also done like this : the Karnataka Government has raised it to 35% for backward classes, and the Andhra Pradesh Government to 25%, and the Kerala Government to 40% i.e. for allocation of jobs and admission to educational institutions.

There is no justification why almost all jobs in the Central Services should be held by the upper classes, in the name of merit and efficiency. For example, in IAS, there were 3546 posts, as on 1.1.1979, out of which more than 2,000 were held by upper classes, who form 5% of the population. In Tamil Nadu, out of 257 IAS officers as on 1.1.1980, 122 were Brahmins; 59 were upper castes, 34 SCs and STs, and 42 backward classes, including Muslims and Christians.

Take the Income-Tax Department. In the Tamil Nadu region, as on 1.1.1979, there were 319 gazetted officers, out of whom 171 were upper castes.

Take the judiciary. The position of B.C. and S.C. and S.T. is totally neglected and ignored in the higher and the highest-judiciary forum.

It was stated by the Hon. Minister of Law on the floor of this House during October 1981 that out of 328 judges of the High Courts in India, 20 belonged to B.C. and only 4 to S.C. and none to S.T. The others are occupying the judiciary. I urge the government to implement the Mandal Commission Report.

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर) : सभापति जी, इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह आज ही नहीं हो रही है, यह बहुत देर से हो रही है और तब से हो रही है जबसे कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट इस हाउस में पेश हुई है। इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस के समय जातिवाद को ले कर रिजर्वेशन मांगी जाती है। हमें सोचना पड़ेगा

कि हमें जातिवाद को खत्म करना है या जातिवाद को आगे बढ़ाना है।

इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में उड़ीसा की 224 जातियों को बैकवर्ड क्लासिज माना गया है। इन 224 जातियों में बहुत सी ऊची जातियां भी हैं। अगर सरकार इन जातियों को बैकवर्ड क्लास मान लेती है तो हमें यह सोचना होगा कि क्या हम सबको सुविधाएं दे पायेंगे या नहीं। हम आज देखते हैं कि आज हम जिन जातियों को सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं उनमें कुछ ही आगे बढ़े लोग ही आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। आपको सुनकर हैरानी होगी कि शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स में जो लोग आगे बढ़ चुके हैं वे ही और आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और अधिक आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं। इन जातियों में बहुत अधिक लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको यह तक नहीं मालूम है कि हम कैसे आगे बढ़ें। बिहार में एक जाति मुसहर है और उड़ीसा में एक जाति मनकड़िया है। ये दोनों जातियां प्रिमिटिव हैं और इय जातियों को सहुलियतें देना तो अलग रहा, इनको आइडेन्टिफाई करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि ये जातियां धूमती रहती हैं।

हमारा लक्ष्य है कि हमें सबको सहुलियतें देना है, सबको मदद देना है और सबको आगे ले जाना है। आज हमारे सामने यही समस्या है कि हमें जो पीछे पड़े हुए हैं उनको उठाना है और हम उनको कैसे जल्दी से उठायें। जातिवाद से तो हम आगे नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। जातिवाद को तो हमें रोकना होगा। अगर हम जातिवाद की दिशा में जायेंगे तो यह भगड़ा बहुत बढ़ जायेगा और इससे देश की एकता और अखंडता पर असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए हमें इन सब पहलुओं पर सोचना होगा।

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनमें काफी गलियां हैं। उनको हमें

ठीक करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम इन गलियों को नहीं देखेंगे और ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो इनसे हमारा नुकसान होगा। हम बजाय आगे जाने के पीछे जाने लगेंगे। आज बीसवीं सेचरी (20th Century) है और हमको आगे जाना है। हम जातिवाद को ले कर आगे नहीं जा सकते। जातिवाद के आधार पर कोई बंटवारा हो, इसे मैं पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। एक सेन्टीमेंट (Sentiment) की बात है, एक कंट्रोवर्सी (Controversy) की बात है। मैं कंट्रोवर्सी में नहीं जाना चाहता।

15 अगस्त को प्रधानमन्त्री जी ने जो घोषणा की है उसको देखते हुए अब मण्डल कमीशन का उतना महत्व नहीं रह गया है। प्रधानमन्त्री ने कहा है-

Two employment schemes have been announced by the Prime Minister. That will assure a job for every landless rural family and self-employment to educated jobless in the cities and towns. This scheme will cover 2.5 lakh educated youngmen and women and three lakh families in the villages every year.

इससे प्रधानमन्त्री देश को एक नई दिशा में ले जाना चाहती है। देश की अर्थं नीति और सामाजिक नीति को उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से समझा है और बताया है कि यह होना चाहिए। आज इस बारे में कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए संविधान में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

हमने अपनी कमेटी के सामने कहा है—

All those families living in India below the poverty line should be identified and issue them a family card or family identity card and give them the full benefit for their educational benefit, employment opportunity and economical benefits under different schemes.

हमारा यह कहना था कि जितने भी परिवार हिन्दुस्तान में पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं उन सबका आईडिएटीफिकेशन होना चाहिए और उनको सारी सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। उनको आर्थिक सहायता, एम्प्लायमेंट, एजूकेशन की सुविधा दी जाए। उनको कम-से-कम ग्रेजुएट होने तक मदद दी जाए ताकि पिछड़े लोग आगे आ सकें। इससे देश को लाभ होगा। इससे देश की अखण्डता और एकता को लाभ होगा। माननीय प्रधानमन्त्री का प्रोग्राम अच्छा है। इस बारे में हमें सोचना है। मण्डल कमीशन में जो कट्टोबर्शल है उनको लेकर भगड़ा नहीं करना चाहिए और जात-पात में नहीं जाना चाहिए। इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BHOGINDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue of backward class reservation in the context of the social division in our society began just after Independence. Social division based on caste began when the class division in our society itself began. Prior to that, in our society there was no division between the rich and the poor. There was no caste based on birth. I am saying this because many of my friends speak about this without knowing the reality. There is no mention of caste based on birth in any Vedas or Upnishads or any ancient original philosophical text. The same family gave birth to Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Shudra based on profession. But when the classes arose, one became rich by exploiting others, then two things had happened in our society. The producer of wealth was declared untouchable. Thereby the produce of his labour cannot be utilised by him or her. The producer of wealth was declared as Shudra, the untouchable and the re-producer of human species, the mother, was also put in the same category. So, two enslavement took place. The latest philosophy of the Manu Smriti which was composed in about a thousand years, also signifies the feudal set up. That is why the tragedy began because when an untouchable produces the wealth, it does not get polluted. He can

plough the land. He can plant paddy, wheat or whatever it is. He can harvest it, thresh it and store it, but the foodgrains do not get polluted. But at the time of eating, it gets polluted from the producer himself. This is not DHARMA. But this is a naked class exploitation and oppression couched in social terminology. Thereby this caste based on birth in place of the former varna based on profession, get established in India. The Islam came. But it was also infected and got divided into Sheikh, Syed, Momins, Rayeens, etc. This caste based on birth gave immobility to our social order based on landed property. I have fought the whole of my life against it and given my blood several times. Unless you eliminate the land ownership, particularly by the absentee and rich owners, this caste problem is not going to be eliminated.

Nowadays, our caste and communal problems have also become modernised. One comes from England after taking beef. But here many of them began Muslim baiting on that very ground. So, a new type of custom came in. Many people do not have sacred thread but in the name of that thread, they committed atrocities and violence against the social backward castes and others. It was in this context that our Constitution makers saw to it that the most oppressed in our society, the SC & ST, the real producers of wealth, be elevated and reservation was made for the SC & ST in the Constitution itself. But upto this day, that has not yet been fully implemented at any level. With regard to the SC & ST in the fourth grade, to some extent, serious efforts have been made in that direction. But in the upper categories the picture is very unsatisfactory. About other backward classes the matter was mentioned in the Constitution but to be decided later. Again, many of my friends had forgotten the class character. We eliminated the statutory landlordism but a new class of rural rich, the kulaks, emerged. They became the owners of wealth and oppressors of the actual toilers in the field. They belong to the former so called upper caste as well as to the so called backward caste also. Many massacres and atrocities in the recent years against the Scheduled Caste people were committed by both categories of rural rich.

The massacres and atrocities committed in Belchi and Pathada committed by the rural rich belonging to the so called backward castes. This is the problem of the neo-rich. I do not know of a single usurer in the whole country who charges interest from the other caste people but not from his own caste men. If any friend helps me by giving a single example, I will be enlightened. I do not know a single officer who takes bribe from other caste people but not from the people belonging to his own caste. On these issues, the castes do not come in the way. Simply the caste problem is utilised to disrupt our democratic movement. Even among the Scheduled Castes there are sub-divisions. One caste gets polluted by taking the food of other caste. For example, a Mochi and a Paswan do not take the food of each other. There are numerous sub-divisions among the broad caste categories. But that is the reality which has to be eliminated in the interest of our developing democratic set up. In such a situation, I insist that some basis has to be evolved which can unify the democratic movement and the broad masses and at the same time, remove the age old barriers of oppression—social and economic oppression. That is why I said that in Bihar during the Janata Party rule, the problem was raised. The Janata Party got itself divided and deviated the whole society.

But, in the end, we played the part and this problem was solved.

The recommendation of the Mandal Commission for 20 per cent reservation for other backward castes must be accepted. It should be applicable to those whose income below the income tax level. Otherwise, the really backward people will never get any opportunity; the exploiters among the backward castes will usurp the position of the really backward.

Similarly, I want that the women should get a fair share. They are 50 per cent of our population. But in every caste they are oppressed, even among harijans, I care say. So, I demand that in every caste group there should be 25 per cent reservation for women. It is only when women are not found that you can take men from that very caste

against those reserved posts. We cannot usher in a classless society so long as the women are not free. That is why I say that every recommendation of the Mandal Commission has to be deeply studied and implemented.

In Bihar reservation was made for those below the income-tax limit. There was 3 per cent for women, 3 per cent for the poorest among the so-called forward castes, 12 per cent for the more backward among the backward castes and 8 per cent for the less backward among the backward castes. I am very much surprised, rather I am sorry, that my friends of the ruling party in Bihar at that time are not mentioning this achievement. I do not understand it. It looks like an unmarried mother, who is ashamed of owning her own child.

Now there are both social and economic criteria. So, let us clearly say where we want to go. Do we want the poor backward people to remain where they are? If we do not want that position to continue, then the reservation should be only for those who are below the income-tax limit. There should be reservation for women also. In the Central Government services the preference for Scheduled Castes and Tribes is not fully implemented; nor is it being done in any of the States. Similarly, reservation must be made for the other backward castes. 25 per cent reservation for women should also be ensured among all the classes.

Again, I appeal to this House, let us not further divide the Indian nation or retard the democratic movement. We must undo the injustice; we must now allow further injustice to be perpetrated. For that we have to provide jobs for all irrespective of caste, self-employment for all irrespective of caste. That must be adopted as a policy and this House must strive for that. Then only we can solve this problem.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Chairman, this is the third time that the Mandal Commission Report is being discussed in this House. I am very happy to note that on all those occasions, and also in the present case, the House displayed near unanimity on the recommendations and contents

of the Mandal Commission Report. Even the discussion today shows that Hon. Members from both sides of the House are pressing the Government to implement the Report as early as possible.

The Government also, I must say, in response to the demand, desire and persuasion of the House, are moving in that direction. After the first discussion the Home Minister announced that the matter was being considered and that it will be referred to the Committee of Chief Ministers.

The matter was discussed in the whole Committee of Chief Ministers and when, for the second time, the Commission's Report was discussed, the Home Minister announced that the Chief Ministers have discussed it and the matter has been referred to the Committee of Secretaries for examining the modalities in detail. It means, I presume that the Chief Ministers Committee considered it and they accepted this recommendation of the Mandal Commission with some differences. For example, from what I read in the papers I find that it is said that some Chief Ministers expressed that the criteria should be economic and in some States there have been some inconsistencies in the preparation of lists. But the fact is that the Home Minister announced, after the discussion in the House, that 'the matter is being examined in detail by a Committee of Secretaries.' So, it is absolutely clear that the Government is actively engaged in this and today when we are discussing this, I think the hour has reached when the Home Minister may be able to say something positively and sympathetically that they will be able to take decision on this matter very soon.

I would only urge that we should maintain the spirit of concensus on this. The Members from both sides have taken active interest towards the implementation of this Report. While people in the Opposition have agitated, those in the Congress (I), the Ruling Party Members, have also met in a conclave, they have discussed among themselves; only this morning we discussed with the Home Minister and other Ministers of the Cabinet and when the Memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister, as was said by Mr.

D.P. Yadav, it was by 150 Members, almost half and half from both the sides. So, I would only urge that let us maintain the concensus on this issue because if we introduce any party element or any partisan element, some of us may gain and some of us may lose, but the ultimate loser will be the backward classes whose cause is dear to all of us.

Even at this stage, although this has been discussed, I would like to make two or three things clear by touching the heart of the problem. Often times it is asked : What should be the criteria for the implementation? So far as the question of criteria—the question of economic criteria or the criteria of the caste—is concerned, I said this question is settled. It is only at the Centre the recommendation is not implemented. But most of the States have set up Backward Classes Commissions and have accepted and adopted and implemented the recommendations of the State Backward Classes Commissions and with all the Backward Classes Commissions, the recommendation was that either the reservation or the stipends or the other benefits should go on the basis of castes. And a number of lists have been drawn up. It is being done everywhere. Whether it is the Congress State Governments or the non-Congress State Governments, there is unanimity about this. Therefore, I do not understand why this question should arise so far as the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report is concerned about the reservation in the Union Services and other facilities.

This is one aspect. The second aspect is that this question has been settled in the Constitution itself and the large body of case laws that has been there. These two aspects are important. They have settled this question once for all. For example, what does our Constitution say about it, which is the distinctive feature of the Indian Constitution, distinctive from any Constitution in the world? When we talk of socialism, when we talk of revolution, we do not talk of only classless revolution or casteless society. We talk of, in our Directive Principles, casteless and classless society.

15.00 hrs.

Why ? Because India is the only country which has been caste-ridden and where we have heard from Shri Ram Vilasji or some other Members how caste has played a horrifying role in the history in exploiting brother and brother and man and man. It is the most blackest spot in the otherwise most luminescent Indian civilisation where we talk of advoitwad, where we talk of man is equal to God himself, where we talk of वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्. On the one hand the Indian civilisation and the Indian culture talks of the whole world of brotherhood, on the other hand we have cast perpetration of the worst kind. This is the reason why our Constitution says, no, we will not only have classless society but have casteless society. This is one aspect of it.

Our great leader Pandit Nehru talked of Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) in the Select Committee.

15 (4) : "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens....."

16 (4) : " Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens....."

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Panditji initiated it.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : On the concept of socially and educationally backward, Panditji in the Select Committee explained this departure i.e. 'any backward class of citizens' and 15(4) 'advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens'. He explained this shift, this difference in the Committee. Article 15(4) was brought in line with Article 340. It provides that the Backward Classes Com-

mission may be set up for socially and educationally backward class of citizens. Article 340 is an instrument for determining who are the backward classes. On the very concept of backward classes Pandit Nehru says this—educationally and socially backward classes.

The Constitution no where talks of ecomic criteria or economic backwardness. Pandit Nehru is the initiator of this. And, therefore, as Congressman, or as those who had fought for the freedom of the country and have left us as Indians, we must keep in line with what is given in the Constitution. It gives very clear definition who are backward classes. Dr. Ambedkar the law giver, the modern Manu, the framer of the Constitution, he defined it in absolutely clear terms. Dr. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister was more forthcoming when he observed what are called backward classes—"Nothing else but a collection of certain castes". These are the backward classes. Backward classes are nothing more but a collection of certain castes. Whether it was Kaka Kalelkar Commission or whether it was a number of State Commissions, they all came to one recommendation that when we are to determine the backward classes in Article 340 it has to be only educationally and socially backward. They went into all this collecting figures and moving round the country and the Indian States. On that basis they determined certain communities. They said that these are backward classes.

At this moment I would only plead that we should not go into this. This matter is settled for all purposes, Constitutionally, legally, morally for all of us. This is the heritage coming down from the founders of this country. There were men like Pandit Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar who gave us the Constitution.

There is a problem which we have to deal with. I have all the sympathies with the Government when they are dealing with it. It is a very complicated problem particularly in the northern States. In the southern States, this problem is solved and

accepted by the society. Even the members of the so-called upper caste have accepted it. When Mr. Devraj Urs, the Congress Chief Minister after Hanaver Report made reservation of 66 per cent, the matter went to the court and the court upheld it. It is a very important judgment.

There are two aspects. Article 16 (4) is for the reservation of backward classes. Article 16 (3) reads :

"Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment....."

On the basis of Hanaver recommendation, Mr. Devraj Urs made reservation for other classes of citizens, other than backward classes. Of course, the courts decided that under these categories of SC&ST and backward classes the reservation should not be more than 50 per cent; otherwise, it will be discriminatory and *ultra vires*. On that basis, the Mandal Commission's report has made a recommendation for 27 per cent because 22 per cent is for SC & ST, making it 49 per cent. But the Mandal Commission's report says that for other communities, the poorer sections, the economically backward among the upper classes suitable reservation should be made, but since this is not within the purview of its terms of reference, they are not making a reference to it.

I would, therefore, suggest one thing. It may be a way out for the Government also. I know, they face a serious problem because there is a large unemployment among the upper classes youngmen in U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and in other northern States. When reservation is being made for backward classes they think that their jobs are being taken away. I suggest that economic criteria and caste criteria under these articles 16 (3) and 16 (4) should not be mixed up and they should be separated. There should be a caste criterion which has been accepted Constitutionally and legally and should be applied in the case of Mandal Commission's report with regard to the

Centre and we should make reservation for economically poorer sections of the upper caste people separately so that there is a balance and there should be acceptability in the north also, as there is acceptability in the south.

We are not for confrontation because that is not the essence of it. We have never worked for any confrontation. We are for cooperation and for solving this basic problem. Therefore, I would make an appeal to the Home Minister that at this crucial stage of the debate he must come forward and throw some light on this, that we are moving forward and, I hope, that some positive statement will come from him.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House must appreciate that we have to close the debate at 3.30. P.M.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The time may be extended.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, मुझे आप से एक निवेदन करना है। स्पीकर साहब ने कल रूलिंग दी थी कि 12 बजे के बाद मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर डिबेट शुरू की जायगी और वह साढ़े तीन बजे तक खत्म हो जानी चाहिये। उस के बाद प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के बिल लिये जायेंगे। दुर्भाग्य से यह डिबेट 12 बज कर 50 मिनट पर शुरू हुई, हम शुरू से ही 50 मिनिट लेट हो गये। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिये एक घन्टे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय और उस के बाद प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स का बिजनेश शुरू हो जो 7 बजे तक चले। इससे सब लोगों को एडजस्ट किया जा सकेगा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is a good suggestion. You may accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will look into it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : May I suggest that one hour more may be given for this discussion and then we can switch over to Private Members Business and then to the Legislative Business ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will confirm this when the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs comes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Don't be so late. Why do you postpone it ? The Minister for Home Affairs himself has made the proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the whole House feels that way.....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I seek a clarification. If this debate continues up to one hour, then will the Private Members Business be taken up ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : At 4.30 PM.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Then it will continue up to 7.00 PM, 2 1/2 hours will be allotted for Private Members Business.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes. The only stipulation is that at 7.00 PM the Government Business will have to be taken up. On that we agree.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I will speak in Kashmiri language. There is a reason for that. I took the oath on 25th July in Kashmiri language but the Circular showed that somebody else has taken the oath in Kashmiri language.

Thereafter, I have been trying my best to speak in Kashmiri language but there was no arrangement for interpreter. Thanks that one is arranged for me today. It is my luck to speak in Kashmiri. Kashmiri is a rich language.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : काश्मीरी संविधान में सान्यता प्राप्त लेंगुएज नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आप संस्कृत में बोलिये।

PROF. SAIFUD-DIN : It is included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution among the 14 national languages.

It is my privilege that I am the first Member of Parliament to deliver speech for the first time in Lok Sabha in Kashmiri language.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It may not be possible for me to know when I should ask you to conclude. Kindly keep the time in mind.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, the Mandal Commission has made very useful recommendations about backward classes which is quite a laudable measure. It is true that we have to evolve a society in India where ultimately merit alone should count. But so long as there are some backward sections of population, it is necessary that we must have reservations. The Mandal Commission has rightly stated that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 22.5% of our population, whereas other backward classes come to about 52%. But since the Supreme Court has given several judgments in various cases pertaining to J & K and other States where they have said that reservation should not exceed 50%, the Mandal Commissions have rightly recommended 27% reservation for other backward classes. They had observed that the reservation should not exceed 50% of the

*The original Speech was delivered in Kashmiri.

total population. The Mandal Commission had to arrive at that conclusion because they felt that most of the posts in Government departments public sector undertakings and admissions in colleges and universities and technical institutions have been taken by the richer or advanced sections of the population. The sooner the Government accepts the Mandal Commission's broad recommendations the better for the country.

Sir, I would like to give the implications of Mandal Commissions' recommendations with regard to J & K State. The State has three regions, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir. About 75% of the population of both Jammu and Kashmir regions been deprived of the benefits available to ST/SC. Perhaps Scheduled castes in Jammu region are getting their share of benefits; there is no objection to it. But since there are no Scheduled Castes among the Muslims, population of Kashmir valley have automatically been deprived of the benefits that go normally to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. That is against spirit of the the Constitution of India. A speical Committee was set up by the J & K Government under the Chairmanship of Justice Jankinath Wazir to determine the socially backward classes. Earlier to that the Gajendragadkar Commission had recommended that a high-powered Committee should be appointed for that purpose. Wazir Committee has demarcated certain social castes which carry similar stigma as is carried by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in other parts of India. In this connection I am sorry to state that the Mandal Commission has not been able to take note of the social castes which could be covered by their reeommendations. The Mandal Comision itself had suggested on page 6 that fishermen and banjaras, khatiks etc. carry stigma of untouchability in the country. They have been listed as OBC by the Commission. Their inclusion in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been recommended and it may be considered by the Government Whereas the Mandal Commission had made this recommendation they forgot to give the same benefits to the social castes in J & K, as are given to Scheduled Castes. A similar mistake was committed by the Commission in U. P. as well ; that also should be looked into. Whereas Hindu

Gujjars were included in the list, the Muslim Gujjars were not included although they are as backward as Hindu Gujjars. Similar mistake has been committed with regard to J. & K.

Sir, there is another matter which is equally important. There are many regions in that State of J & K which are very backward, which are inaccessible for most of the time in winter There are no roads, no air links etc. there and they continue to remain very backward. That is why our Government had adopted a multiple criteria for determining the backwardness of these areas and they had requested the Government of India to declare them backward but the Central Government is not quite clear on this issue So far as the State Government is concerned, it had asked for granting of Scheduled tribe status to Ladakh but at the same time it had stated that other areas like Gurez, Karneh Keran, in Uri in Kashmir region and Bani, Dudu, Basantgarh, Mahoor, March and Mendhar in Jammu region too should also be included in STICS. But ever since the State Government has made these recommendations, the Central Government has given least attention to this problem. I feel the State Government is quite clear on this point but the Central is not. Ladakh should be given the scheduled Tribe status but other areas too should be given the same status. We have no confu-sion in our mind on this.

The Mandal Commission has not made any special recommendations with regard to our State whether it was the ques-tion of socially backward class or backward areas. But the Commission has made a reference and that is about Gujjars. But Gujjars are not the only caste, to be enlisted. There are Bakarwals and others also. Therefore, the only solution is that multiple criteria should be adopted for determination of backwardness of such castes and thereafter they should be declared backward classes.

Sir, Mandal Commission's recommendations could not be uniformly applied to a vast country like India. There are differen States with different problems. But I fee

that Mandal Commission is providing a set of workable guidelines in this regard. The Government of India should understand the spirit of the recommendations of the Commission and should implement them in the same spirit. If we have to make this country great and have to put it on the path of progress and emancipation then we must appreciate the spirit of Mandal Commission's recommendations. In the end I would like to submit, Sir, one thing. I doubt whether the members occupying the Treasury Benches have really gone into the details of the Mandal Commission's Report. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Hon. Speaker should organise a seminar which should debate the Commission's recommendations in detail. I would also request the Hon. Members belonging to ruling party to study the recommendations of the Commission in depth. If they implement them sincerely they can really do good to this country and its people.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो लड़ाई हो रही है वह गरीब और अमीर की लड़ाई है।

It is a struggle of Have and Have-nots.

महात्मा गांधी ने हमारे लिये यह लिखा है—

“Swaraj is a meaningless term, if we desire to keep a fifth of India under perpetual subjection, and deliberately deny to them the fruits of national culture. We are seeking the aid of God in this great purifying movement, but we deny to the most deserving among His creatures the rights of inhumanity. In human ourselves, we may not plead before the throne for deliverance from the inhumanity of others.”

यह चीज है जिसकी वजह से हम महात्मा गांधी के साथ हैं। इस वजह से हमने डा० अंबेडकर की बात नहीं मानी और

महात्मा गांधी की बात मानी। डा० अंबेडकर ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान को तकसीम कर लो। हमने उनकी बात नहीं मानी और महात्मा गांधी की बात मानी। “That without which we cannot live must come on to us.”

पासवान जी कहते हैं कि वहां पर यादव ज्यादा हैं। यादव बैकवर्ड हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि बाबू जगजीवन राम ने कितने आदमियों को जमीन दिलाई है। मैंने पंडित जवाहरलाल से मिलकर गरीबों को जमीन दिलाई थी। उस बक्त भीम सैन सच्चर ने कहा था कि मिनिस्ट्री ले लो। मैंने कहा कि मुझे मिनिस्ट्री नहीं चाहिए, जमीन चाहिए। जमीन की बात करो। उसने जबाब दिया: मैं नीकरी देने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन जमीन मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ। यह इस वास्ते कि जिनके पास जमीन है वे स्ट्रांग हैं और जो लेने वाले हैं वे कमजोर हैं। इस वास्ते इस मामले में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं जवाहरलाल जी से मिला। उन्होंने भीम सैन सच्चर को रगड़ा चढ़ाया। फिर जाकर हमें जमीन मिली। दो लाख एकड़ जमीन इस तरह से पंजाब और हरियाणा में लोगों को मिली। हमारे यहां बीस बांस आदमी कत्ल एक-एक बार में नहीं होते हैं जैसे आपके यहां होते हैं। हमारे यहां स्ट्रांग आदमी हैं। कहीं बात पर भी मुकाबला करके देख लो। आप क्या कर रहे हो? एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० बनकर आ जाते हो और आपके यहां बीस बीस आदमी कत्ल कर दिये जाते हैं। क्यों नहीं आप भी लड़ते? मांगने से कुछ नहीं मिलता। मांगना बन्द कर दो। लड़कर लो।

यह कहा जाता है कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज़ पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई नहीं करेगा। मंडल कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं यह मान भी लें तब भी नहीं चलेंगी। इनका

अमल नहीं होगा । ये करेंगे ? हमारे हाथ में तभी कुछ आएगा तो हम कुछ करेंगे । स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा था :—

“Him I call a Mahatma whose heart bleeds for the poor otherwise he is Duratma.”

जातपात की बात नहीं है । गरीब आदमी के लिए जो लड़ाई करता है वह आगे बढ़ जाता है । इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । इसमें हिन्दू सिख का कोई सवाल नहीं है । जो लड़ाई गरीबों के लिए करता है वह कामयाब होता है । सी०पी०ए०म०, सी०पी आई०या कांग्रेस हर पार्टी में अच्छे आदमी भी हैं, बुरे भी हैं । जो मीधा परमात्मा से ताल्लुक रखता है, वह लड़ाई करता है तो कामयाब होता है ।

अस्वेडकर मिनिस्ट्री छोड़कर आ गया था । मैंने कहा कि आप क्या कर लेंगे, दो मिनिस्टर थे और एक छोड़कर आ गया है । मैंने कहा कि तुम ने गलती की है । अब तुम लड़ाई नहीं कर सकते । कहने लगे कि मैं पाजामा कुर्ता खद्र का पहनता हूँ फिर भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू मेरे से बात नहीं करता है । मैंने कहा कि मैं करवाऊंगा, लेकिन बेचारा मर गया । उसकी आप पूजा करते हैं । आदमी में लड़ाई करने का दम होना चाहिये । लेक्चर से कुछ नहीं होता कुछ करने से होता है ।

“अमल से दुनिया बनती है जन्नत भी जहन्नुम भी

यह खाकों अपनी फिरत से न नूरी है न नारी है”

“It is not the number of fighters that counts. It is the quality of

which they are made which becomes the deciding factor ” The great man of the world always stood alone.

M.K. Gandhi

नम्बर से कुछ नहीं होता है, क्वालिटी से होता है । एक आदमी लड़ाई करता है और दुनिया को या कम्युनिटी को फायदा होता है । महात्मा गांधी ने लड़ाई की, तमाम दुनिया को आजाद करवा दिया । इसी वास्ते मेरे मन में उनके वास्ते इतनी इज्जत है, कद्र है और मैं उनकी पूजा करता हूँ और उनकी किताबें तकसीम करता हूँ । उनके सिवाय मुझे कोई नजर नहीं आता है । इतना शानदार आदमी था कि सबको डिफीट देकर आगे निकल गया । इसलिए मैं उसका फालोअर हूँ ।

अपांजीशनन ठीक हो तो हम भी ठीक हो जाएंगे । वह ठीक नहीं तो हम क्या करें । जमींदार कभी जमींन नहीं देगा । अपने भाई को नहीं देता तो आपको क्या देगा । अपना हक लेने वास्ते लड़ाई करनी होगी । जो कमजोर हैं अगर वह नहीं ले सकता है तो इसमें जमींदार का कोई कसूर नहीं है ।

विवेकानन्द ने कहा था :—

“To be a good dear and believe that we are selected by the Lord to do great things and we will do them Hold yourself in readiness That is. Be pure and holy and love for love sake. Love the poor the miserable, the down-trodden and God will bless you.”

आपको अपने आप को ठीक करना है, किसी और को ठीक नहीं करना है जिसकी मौजूदगी में ऐसे हालात हो रहे हैं, वह क्यों नहीं लड़ाई करते हैं ? मैं आपको एक शेर सुनाता हूँ—

मेरी अब जिन्दगी को ठोकरें खाना नहीं आता, मैं मजबूरे तमन्ना हूं कि मर जाना नहीं आता, हवासो होश खो कर, दिल को समझाना नहीं आता,

पर ये दुनिया अपनी दुनिया है, हम ही तो इसके मालिक हैं,

कोई बेगाने के घर में कोई बेगाना नहीं आता ।

ये 100 आदमी यहां बैठे हैं—

तेरे मस्ती को साकी शोरे महशर क्या उठायेगा, ये बो हैं जिनको पीकर होश में आना नहीं आता

श्री आर०एन० राकेश (चैल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ कहूं, इससे पहले मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी समिति ने भी मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों का समर्थन किया है और उसे तुरन्त लागू किये जाने की मांग की है ।

मैं सदन की उस भावना का आदर करता हूं जो कहते हैं कि भूख इंसान में होती है, जाति, बिरादरी, धर्म और मजहब में भूख का रंग अलग-अलग नहीं होता । लेकिन मैं उनसे गुच्छना चाहता हूं जो ऐसी भावना रखते हैं कि ननु-स्मृति की रचना के समय भी तो भूख थी और उस भूख का रंग भी तो यही था जो आज है । बाल्मीकि रामायण के समय शम्बूक ऋषि ने वध के समय भी भूख का रंग यही था जो श्राज है । महाभारत में छल, कपट और प्रपञ्च ने द्वारा एकलव्य के अगृणे को कटवा लिया गाना भी भूख का कोई और रंग नहीं लाया । त्रिलसी की रामायण में रामचन्द्र जी का राजतेलक होने के समय महान पौरुषधारी द्वेषवामित्र को इसलिये राजगुरु नहीं बनाया कि वह एक जाति विशेष के नहीं थे । आप

कह सकते हैं कि ये बातें पुरानी हैं आज मौजूदा हालत में कौन से सुखाव के पर लगे हैं ?

अभी मेरे साथियों ने श्री राम विलास पासवान ने भी पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू की स्पीच को कोट किया । मैं उस स्पीच से सन्मत हूं, और उसका आदर करता हूं, लेकिन जब वे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री बने तो मिथिला ब्राह्मण, काशी के ब्राह्मण और दक्षिण भारत के ब्राह्मण पीछे वी लाईन में चले गये और काश्मीर के ब्राह्मण आगे आ गये । कहने का मतलब यह है कि जातिवाद व्यवस्था इतनी तीव्र रही कि जो इकनामिकली, सोशली, एजूकेशनली बैकवड़ क्लास के लोग हैं, मंडल कमीशन ने उनका समर्थन किया । अब 36-37 वर्षों की हुक्मनीत ने मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट को, जनता पार्टी जो 3 साल की थी, उसने उसे दफना दिया । लेकिन मैं उसका अभारी हूं कि उसने मंडल कमीशन वो जन्म दिया, जिसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आज हम इस मंच से नदियों से चली आ रही परंपराओं, जातिवादी व्यवस्था और इन्सान को ऊंचा-नीचा समझने की परिपाटी को दफना कर इन्सान को इन्सानी हुकूक दिलाने की माग कर रहे हैं ।

गुजरात आरक्षण के बाद जो आग वहां लगी थी, उसके बारे में भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने बयान दिया था कि मैं आरक्षण के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं लेकिन मेरिट की हत्या नहीं होगी, जिसका मतलब यह है कि मैं हरिजनों की हमदर्द हूं, लेकिन मैं हरिजनों के हत्यारों को सजा नहीं दूंगी । इन बातों से पता चलता है कि अभी तक इस सरकार की नीयत क्या रही है । सारे देश के आरक्षण-समर्थक सरकार की इस मशा को समझ चुके हैं ।

लेकिन आज पक्ष और विपक्ष, इधर और उधर बैठे हुए अधिकांश लोगों की भावनाएँ

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि आज यह एक राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बन गया है।

डा० अम्बेडकर दूर-दृष्टा थे। वह कहते थे कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और बौकवड़ क्लासिज एक सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं, वे दोनों वर्ण-व्यवस्था के गुलाम हैं: एक भीतर का गुलाम है, दूसरा बाहर का गुलाम है, एक चिलम-चढ़वा गुलाम है, तो दूसरा पानी-भरवा गुलाम है और जब तक सब गुलामों को मुक्ति नहीं मिल सकेगी, तब तक समाज में बराबरी कायम नहीं हो सकती, समान अवसर की बात नहीं उठाई जा सकती। डा० अम्बेडकर ने इसी आधार पर संविधान में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी, लेकिन हमने उसको इस रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि यदि डा० अम्बेडकर को डा० लोहिया को, सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल को या रफी अहमद किदवर्डी को भारत का प्रधान मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला होता, तो आज हमें इस बदनीयत सरकार से मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू कराने की भीख मांगनी पड़ती। (व्यवधान) डा० अम्बेडकर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बौकवड़ क्लासिज के लिए सम्पूर्ण आरक्षण की बात करते थे। आज शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को आरक्षण मिला हुआ है, जबकि बौकवड़ क्लासिज आरक्षण के लिए बड़ी कातर दृष्टि से इस सदन की ओर देख रही है। एक पहलू को आरक्षण मिला हुआ है, दूसरे को नहीं। जब तक दोनों पहलुओं को आरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक आरक्षण की व्यवस्था पूरी नहीं, अधूरी है, आंशिक है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से संपूर्ण आरक्षण की मांग करता हूँ।

चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं संक्षेप में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि “सताए जो पिछड़ों को,

उसे शैतान कहते हैं, उठाए जो पिछड़ों को, उसे भगवान् कहते हैं।” इस सरकार का इरादा क्या है, इसका फैसला तो वह करे। लेकिन यह तो आउट-गोइंग गवर्नरमेंट है। सेठी साहब को मेरी नेक राय है कि जाते जाते वह क्रेडिट ले लें और इस रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करे। इतिहास रहेगा, इतिहास में उनका नाम रहेगा। सरकारें तो आती-जूती हैं, इसके लिए उन्हें चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए, इसके लिए वह न रोएं। वह जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह इसका क्रेडिट ले लें।

मैं मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के तत्काल इम्प्लीमेटेशन की मांग करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह सरकार इसमें हीला-हवाला नहीं करेगी। इसके चार साल तो बीत गए और दो-चार महीने की बात है। वह इस रिपोर्ट की इम्प्लीमेंट कर दे, अन्यथा हमें इसके लिए इनकमिंग गवर्नरमेंट के सामने जाना ही पड़ेगा।

जब मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में इस सदन में बात उठी है, तो इस बारे में सरकार का रेडियो और टी.वी. चूप है। अखबारों में पूरी बात नहीं जाती है, संसर हो जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान की जो 80 प्रतिशत जनता है, उसकी यह मांग है कि यदि सही अर्थ में हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी देने की बात है, तो इन खबरों का प्रसारण पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North): When this Mandal Commission report was submitted and placed on the Table of the House, at that time I had participated in the discussion. I had also made my submission in detail. Some of the constitutional provisions were also explained by me.

Much has been said on the Mandal Commission report, and its non-implemen-

tation by the Government. In my humble opinion, it is not a policy to be determined by the Government after hearing the views of the Members of this House. Every one of us has taken an oath under the Constitution to maintain the provisions of the Constitution. So, it is the duty of the Government to uphold the Constitution; and whatever obligations have been created under the Constitution, must be discharged by the Government itself. Under the Constitution, it is very clear: a Commission should be appointed under Article 340 to investigate the living conditions of the people who are socially and educationally backward. Then they must make a recommendation about the grants - even some of the concessions to be given under the Constitution under Articles 15(4) and 16(4).

Much controversy has been raised in this country on account of these two concessions. I must make it very clear as to what are the concessions that these so called backward classes are getting under these two clauses. Article 15(4) says that the State can make any provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes.

Socially and educationally backward classes have to be identified by the Commission appointed under Article 340. So, without the appointment of a commission, you cannot identify who are socially and educationally backward in this country. Now this is a concession under Article 15(4). What are the provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, if caste is taken as a criterion? Upto this day, according to my, personal experience, no grants have been made in favour of any socially and educationally backward people on the basis of caste. So, in my opinion, even though we have implemented, in Karnataka, the L.G. Havanur Commission's report, nothing has been done so far as Article 15(4) is concerned.

Now about Article 16(4) i.e. about the question of reservation in the matter of public employment. So, the very crucial point is: where is the question of reservation, without ascertaining whether there is

adequate representation in employment? The question of reservation would arise only when the Government feels that a particular class or community does not have adequate representation in Government services.

My friends said that economic criterion should be adopted in reservation. There is a question: on an economic basis, you cannot ascertain it. I may say that the caste should be the criterion to ascertain whether there is an adequate representation in Government employment or not. In this context, you may see Article 15(4). But Article 15(1) is also there, which says: "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them." But Article 15(4) is an exception to the main provision. Even if, on caste basis, reservation is made, it does not come under discrimination under the meaning of Article 15(1).

That is one of the spirits that has been carried under the Constitution. Similarly, Article 16 says no discrimination in the matter of public appointment, equality of opportunity in the appointment. Even then in cases where adequate representation is not there, if we make caste as the criterion, then there is no question of discrimination even under Article 16 also. I am afraid, even till today, whether anybody can ascertain a criterion whether there is adequate representation or not; if not, the caste it is only the caste which can be taken into consideration while ascertaining whether adequate representation is there in public service or not. On this basis only you can make the reservation.

If a class of people is there, caste business is already there; and every State has accepted it. I do not know why so many difficulties have come before the Central Government also. What is provided under the Constitution should be interpreted in your wisdom and you should take a decision; it cannot be debated on any account either this way or that way, attacking one community, degrading another community. It is not a question of war between caste and community. It is only a

question of adequate representation to service. If there is no adequate representation, there is no question of reservation at all. This is a small concession for these socially and educationally backward people; and they will not take away anything. It varies from State to State. Even in Karnataka, we have made reservation of 58 per cent; because my friend said that it should be 50 per cent only, I may quote an example. If Arunachal Pradesh, if the total population of backward classes is 80 per cent, if we make a reservation of 50 per cent, then reservation would be for those 20 per cent and not for 80 per cent. Therefore, reservation should be to the extent of the total population that exists in a particular State. Therefore, it varies from State to State, not a general guideline. Therefore, reservation, the State Government's discretion should be taken into account. Therefore, what has been recommended by the Mandal Commission Report, in my humble opinion, is in tune with the provisions of the Constitution; is in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; and that the obligation created on the part of the government; should be discharged. The government has already taken the views of the members in this connection. I don't think there will be any difficulty on this. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : To respect the decision taken by the House, the debate should close sharply at 4.45 P.M. After that the Hon. Minister will reply. So, I request all of you to take minimum of time.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मध्यपुरा) : सभापति जी, इस मुल्क को आजाद हुए करीब 36 वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी जनतन्त्र का सही प्रतिविम्ब नजर नहीं आता। इस मुल्क में प्रशासन में जाने का आधार वोट और 52 प्रतिशत लोग इस मुल्क में बैकवड़ क्लासिज के हैं, साड़े बाईस प्रतिशत शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं, 11 प्रतिशत माझना-

रिटीज हैं, इन लोगों को मिलाकर 86 प्रतिशत होता है, ये 86 प्रतिशत लोग इस दौर में पीछे छूट गये और 14 प्रतिशत लोग अपनी धूतंताई से आगे बढ़ गये। इस मुल्क के करीब 90 प्रतिशत के हाथ में 10 प्रतिशत वेल्थ है और 10 प्रतिशत के हाथ में 90 प्रतिशत वेल्थ चली गई है। इन बातों की परिकल्पना करके संविधान के निर्माताओं ने संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की थी कि जो इस जिन्दगी के दौर में पीछे छूट जायेंगे उनके लिए आरक्षण किया जायेगा। पहला बैकवड़ क्लासिस कमीशन 1953 में बना जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1955 में दी, लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट इस सदन का मुंह नहीं देख पाई। दूसरा बैकवड़ क्लासिस कमीशन स्वर्गीय श्री बी०पी० मंडल जी की अध्यक्षता में। जनवरी 1979 को बना और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को दी। उसमें टम्स आफ रेफेन्स ये थे :

“आयोग को सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को परिभाषित करने के लिए मानदण्ड निर्धारित करने और उनकी प्रगति के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों की सिफारिश करने तथा ऐसे पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए जिनका संघ या राज्यों की सेवाओं और पदों से आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने की वांछनीयता अथवा अन्यथा की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया था।”

ये टम्स आफ रेफेन्स थे। कमीशन ने देश के विभिन्न भागों का भ्रमण करके और सरकारी आँकड़े लेकर तथा विभिन्न संगठनों से बात करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और आयोग ने 3743 अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची दी है और इसके मुताबिक अनुमान करके बताया है कि यह देश की कुल जनसंस्था का 52 प्रतिशत है।

आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो अनुशंसा की है, उसमें यह कहा गया है :

“आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था न केवल सरकारी सेवाओं और सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में ही की जाए बल्कि निजी क्षेत्र के उन प्रतिष्ठानों में भी की जाए जो सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता ले रहे हों। शिक्षा संस्थानों में भी आरक्षण की सिफारिश की गई है। आयोग ने कुछ अन्य सिफारिशें भी की हैं, जो शैक्षिक रियायतें और सुविधाएं तथा वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 14 महीने गुजर जाने के बावजूद भी सरकार ने सदन के पटल पर उस रिपोर्ट को नहीं रखा था। यद्यपि यह संवैधानिक आवश्यकता है कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट के साथ-साथ एकशन टेकन रिपोर्ट भी रखी जाती है लेकिन जब हमने इस बात के लिए बहुत जट्टोजहद की और सरकार को बहुत प्रेसेराइज किया तो 14 महीने के बाद 30-4-83 को सदन पटल पर उसको रखा एकशन टेकन रिपोर्ट के बारे में केवल यही बताया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आयोग की रिपोर्ट को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के विचार जानने के लिए उन्हें भेजा है। यह उन्होंने कहा और उसके बाद वह चुप हो गई। हमने बार-बार यह बात यहां सदन में उठाई, तो उसके बाद मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई लेकिन मुख्य मंत्रियों में से किसने उसका विरोध किया और किसने उसका समर्थन किया, बार-बार सदन में इस बात को पूछा गया ताकि कोई मीर्निंगफुल डिस्कशन हो सके लेकिन आज तक वह बात नहीं आ सकी है। हम लोगों की जानकारी के मुताबिक ज्यादातर राज्य सरकारों ने इसका समर्थन किया है और जिन लोगों ने विरोध किया था जैसे पहले विहारं ने विरोध किया था लेकिन बाद में संशोधित करके उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसको मानने की अनुशंसा की और इसको लागू किया। महाराष्ट्र सरकार

ने भी कहा कि हम इसको मानते हैं तो आज मूल्क में बड़े पैमाने पर इस तरह का एक माहौल बन रहा है विभिन्न राज्यों में और स्थान कर केन्द्रीय सरकार पर इस बात का जोर पड़ रहा है कि वास्तव में मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं, उनको माना जाए।

मंडल कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन मुख्यतः यह है कि 27 परसेन्ट रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। अब 27 परसेन्ट रिजर्वेशन इन लोगों को देने की बात आती है और हमने जब सदन में इस बात को उठाया तो सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आया अभी अप्रैल 1983 में कि हमने सैकेटरीज की एक टैक्सनीकल कमेटी बना दी है और वह बताएगी कि कहां क्या स्थिति है और किस राज्य में क्या होना चाहिए और यह जो रिपोर्ट है इसमें कुछ एड करने की जरूरत है या कुछ सबस्ट्रैक्ट करने की जरूरत है। 3 महीने का समय उसे दिया गया था और वह समय गुजर गया है लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने उसके बारे में नहीं बताया है कि उसने क्या किया है। दरअसल में सरकार यह साफ नहीं कहना चाहती है कि वह इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहती है या नहीं। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि पहले भी और अब जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसमें दोनों तरफ लोग इस बात पर यूनेनीमस हैं कि मंडल कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्स को तुरन्त इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए। अभी हमारे और भी साथी इस पर बोलेंगे और उनसे आपको अंदाजा लग जाएगा कि सब इस बात पर यूनेनीमस है कि रिकमेंडेशन्स को इमीजियेटली इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि इसको अविलम्ब माना जाए।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में कुछ भ्रान्ति फैलाई जाती है और यह

कहा जाता है कि यदि 27 परसेन्ट रिजर्वेशन दे भी दिया गया तो क्या वास्तव में इससे एम्प्लायमेंट का सबाल हल हो जाएगा। हम कर्तव्य नहीं कहते हैं कि इससे यह सबाल हल होगा। लेकिन इतना हम अवश्य मानते हैं कि उनका सोशल सेक्शन होगा, उनको यह लगेगा कि वे भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पार्टिसिपेट करते हैं। जब किसी हरिजन या बैकबड़ क्लास का कोई डी०एम० या एस०पी० होगा तो उनका मनोबल बढ़ेगा कि कम-से-कम हमारी सही बात तो कोई सुनने या मानने वाला है।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ रिजर्वेशन देने से एफीशियेन्सी घटेगी जो यह अक्सर कहा जाता है, उसके उत्तर में मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में 68 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। यह सरकारी आंकड़े बताते हैं। उसके बाद भी तमिलनाडु इज द बेस्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेट स्टेट। यह कैसे बेस्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेट स्टेट है?

इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस बात की अविलम्ब घोषणा करे कि वह मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मानती है और सरकारी मिडिया में और पेपर्स में वह इसको ड्र्यु इम्पार्ट्स दे। यहीं देश के दृष्टिकोण से अच्छा होगा।

15.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

श्री जयराम बर्मा (फैजावाद) : उपाध्यक्ष, जी, हमारे समाज में पिछड़े हुए लोगों का विशाल समाज है। उनकी आबादी 52 प्रतिशत है। उनके अतिरिक्त 22-1/2 परसेंट लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं। इस तरह से पिछड़े हुए लोगों की कुल आबादी

हमारे देश में 74 या 74-1/2 प्रतिशत होती है। विभिन्न लोगों और सम्प्रदायों में जो उन्नत वर्ग के लोग हैं उनकी कुल संख्या केवल 25-1/2 प्रतिशत होती है।

श्रीमन् किसी देश में अगर 74-1/2 प्रतिशत लोग शक्ति के क्षेत्र से बाहर रह जाएं, शासन में उनका इन्वालवमेंट न हो तो फिर यह ठीक से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वह शासन या जनतंत्र ठीक ढंग से चल रहा है। इसलिए जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि देश के सभी लोगों और समुदायों का उसमें इन्वालवमेंट हो। यह जरूरी है कि सरकारी सेवाओं में सभी लोगों का हिस्सा हो। तभी जाकर जनतंत्र मजबूत हो सकता है और तभी जाकर देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। तभी जाकर देश को आगे बढ़ाने की रफ्तार भी तेज हो सकती है। जब तक वर्तमान स्थिति कायम रहती है तब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि सही मायनों में जनतंत्र की जड़ मजबूत हो गई है। तब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकेगा कि देश को आगे बढ़ाने की रफ्तार तेज करना संभव हो सकेगा।

जब तक अधिकतर लोग जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको वास्तव में आगे न लाया जाए, उनके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था न की जाए कि उनके अन्दर जो छिपी हुई प्रतिभा है, उसको विकसित कर उनको इस योग्य बना दिया जाए कि वे अपनी पूरी शक्ति के साथ देश की सेवा में लग सकें तब तक विकास करने की रफ्तार को तेज करना संभव नहीं होगा। इस पूरी आबादी को हमें देश सेवा में और देश के विकास के कार्यों में लगाना है और इसी से हम सचमुच प्रगति कर सकेंगे और कह सकेंगे कि हमने प्रगति की है।

इन बातों को महसूस करके ही, जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तो हमारे देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने यह ठीक समझा कि देश की इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या को उपेक्षित रखना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसकी व्यवस्था के लिए ही संविधान में पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए आर्टिकल 340 रखा गया, जिससे कि राष्ट्रपति उनकी स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिए कमीशन नियुक्त करें। संविधान में अनुच्छेद 16 (4) ऐसे लोगों के लिए है जिनका सरकारी सेवाओं में बहुत कम स्थान है और सरकार उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था कर सके। लेकिन उसमें एक कमी रह गई थी। शिक्षा के बारे में और दूसरी सुविधाओं के बारे में कमी को संविधान में आर्टिकल 15 (4) को जोड़ कर दूर किया गया।

जब यह मंडल कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ तो मुख्य रूप से उसके सामने दो विचारणीय प्रश्न थे।

16.00 hrs.

एक प्रश्न यह था कि जो सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनके वर्गीकरण का आधार क्या होना चाहिए दूसरा उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए। इसके लिए इस कमीशन ने पूरे देश का दौरा किया आन्जेक्टिव टेस्ट लगाकर इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा है कि देश में जो सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई जातियां हैं, जो शहरों से दूर रहती हैं, जिनके पेशों की आमदनी बहुत कम है और सरकारी सेवाओं में जिनका स्थान बहुत कम है, उनका शैक्षिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के वर्गीकरण का आधार मानना ठीक होगा। उन्होंने इसको आधार माना और इसके लिए सिफारिशों की।

रिपोर्ट को आए हुए काफी दिन हो गए हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि इसको लेकर लोगों में असंतोष हो। लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि सिफारिशों को किस तरह से लागू किया जाए जिससे इसका अच्छे से अच्छा असर पड़े और देश की तरक्की हो, इसलिए समय लग सकता है। इसमें समय लगना स्वभाविक है। इसके लिए अधीर नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी नेता इंदिरा जी बैकवर्ड ब्लासेज की बहुत बड़ी हमदर्द हैं। वे बड़ी दिलेर नेता हैं। वे बहुत साहस से काम कर सकती हैं। वे किसी भी काम के लिए बहादुरी से कदम उठा सकती हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ऐसी स्थिति में वे हिम्मत से और बहादुरी से काम लेंगी और सारे समाज को उठाने के लिए, देश की हालत को सुधारने के लिए और प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए मण्डल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को सिद्धान्तःस्वीकार करेंगी और इस देश में सही माइने में प्रजातंत्र कायम करेंगी। जैसा कि कहा गया है कि "वीर भोग्या वसुन्धरा"

"The brave rule the Earth"

वे बहादुर हैं, उनमें हिम्मत है। वे सचमुच में इस देश में सही व्यवस्था कर सकती हैं। हमें उनमें विश्वास है कि उनकी सरकार, होम मिनिस्ट्री ऐसा काम करेगी जिससे लोगों मैं जो निराशा है वह दूर हो। आज मंत्री महोदय ऐसा व्यापार देंगे जिससे लोगों की आशा पूरी हो।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, there had been rare occasions in this House when there had been total unanimity on any subject, such as on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. This is the third occasion when we are discussing the recommendations of the B.P. Mandal Backward Classes Commission. Whether the speech is from the ruling party

or from the opposition, I do not think there is any difference. There is complete unanimity and total identification in the approach. This is the consensus, the unanimous opinion of the House. I fail to understand why the Government do not pay heed to this unanimous opinion of this House.

I would like to know from the Home Minister today what his problems are and why he is not coming forward to accept the principle of reservation, because the principles of reservation are not questioned today. They are part of the Indian Constitution. We have given certain reservations to the most neglected, the weaker sections of our society, our brothers and sisters belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They are given reservation and that is part of our Constitution today.

For the other backward classes also there is reservation in the majority of the Indian States today and in almost all the States in the South, and many States in the north. The reservation in the State service varies from 20 per cent to 68 per cent.

Therefore, even for the backward classes the principle today is not the question. It is already accepted. The question today is : What is agitating the mind of the entire weaker Section of the society ? India is being ruled by your Central Government officers, IAS, IPS and other officers sitting in the Secretariat either at Delhi or in State capitals. Bureaucracy is a very important effective instrument for implementation of policies and programmes and there, there is no representation of 80 per cent of the population of this country, and that is the crux of the situation.

I would request the Home Minister to read carefully the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered on 29th May, 1951, when he himself moved the First Amendment to the Indian Constitution when the reservation in Tamil Nadu was struck down by the Supreme Court. When Panditji was visiting Madras, E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker with lakhs of people went to demonstrate against him and he said, 'this important right has been taken away from the backward classes people'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would put the record straight. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker led a deputation and met Vallabhai Patel.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes. And Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saw the justification and he came and delivered a speech in the Select Committee and also in the Parliament. Sir, I am not going to quote many things, but what Panditji said then, perhaps today that is the situation also in the South.

Panditji said : "I think I may say with perfect truth that every single member of the Select Committee recognised the desirability of giving these opportunities for growth to those who, in a sense, may be considered backward" - "every Member of the Select Committee," and today every Member of this Parliament. Then, I would like to know what are the difficulties.

Two years and 9 months have passed since the submission of the B.P. Mandal Commission Report. Thirty-three years before, the Constitution came into existence. Now a feeling is growing that the Government is not serious, the Government is under the pressure of the status quoist section of the society, the Government does not want to bring socio-economic development in the society and therefore, the Government is being pressurised by the vested interests which do not want to give up their right to rule in this country. That is the problem. I would like the Home Minister to reply to this question.

Sir, the Chief Ministers' Conference was called after that. There is a lot of mass agitation going on, people are speaking, the Congressmen, people outside the Congress Party, the Opposition Parties are all agitating. Thirteen Leaders of Opposition parties issued a joint statement. Today all members of the Congress Party are speaking with one voice with the Opposition members. There is no difference on this. Then, why does not the Government take the decision ?

Let the Home Minister tell us his difficulties. I am interested in knowing his difficulties. If we can help in finding out a solution, we will extend our hands of cooperation.

(*Interruptions*)

I am not saying that I am blaming the Government. I am saying that we are prepared to extend our hands of cooperation to sit with the Government, find out a solution so that about whatever the difficulties are there, we can help the Government. Let the Home Minister today say, 'In principle we accept it, we want to implement it. There are certain problems, we will look into them and try to find a solution before the end of this Session'. Why I am saying it is this. Did you not say, The Secretaries Committee will submit its report in three months and then we will take the decision? Now, more than four months have passed. Did you not say, 'I will call the Chief Ministers' Conference'? It was called in April. What are the results of that Chief Ministers' Conference? Therefore, do you accept 27 per cent reservations as recommended by the B.P. Mandal Commission or not? Are you going to take certain steps in regard to land reforms, in regard to industrial health to those classes or not? It is not a fight; don't try to differentiate. It is not the cries of backward classes or upper caste—there is no confrontation. Mr. S.N. Sinha is sitting here. He moved in his own Party a resolution supporting this. Let us do that.

I will only warn Sethiji, if you lose time, you are losing the goodwill of the people. If you lose time you are losing the historical opportunity and you will be responsible for creating the confrontation. On 9th August, 50 Members of this Parliament courted arrest not with the desire to embarrass the Government but to draw attention of the country and the Government. Now certain people have come together and we have also decided if the Government does not accept this before 2nd October, then there will be nation-wide agitation.

Lakhs of people will court arrest. They will go to jail. Do you want that situation to create? We do not want. I will request

you it is not only backward class, minorities have a feeling that they do not have proper representation in police, army and other services and there is resentment in them. Whenever there is communal riot police is called. In them the feeling is that they are not represented, therefore, this law and order authority does not look to them with sympathy. This is not a caste question. It is a national question. If you want to create harmony in society, if you want to have the real participated democracy, it is not enough that there will be a few Ministers in the Cabinet, a few Members of Parliament. So, in this important instrument of bureaucracy which is very, very important, there must be proper representation.

With these words I would request the Home Minister to take us into confidence and let this House know what are your problems and difficulties and whether you accept this in principle or not and whether you are going to do something or not. A least acceptance should be made known to the House.

I hope that the Government will take into account the unanimous view of the House and you will take effective immediate steps for acceptance and implementation of B.P. Mandal Commission Report.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The reservation policy is the minimum practical necessity for the upliftment of those unfortunate who have remained oppressed and discriminated. The Mandal Commission has identified over 3700 backward communities who constitute about 52% of the population. Then there are Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Thus the stark reality of the situation is that three-fourths of the population is in state of the backward while the elite is keen on preserving its own privileges. This calls for a political will to transform the Indian society as per the provisions of Arts. 15 (4) and 16 (4) of our Constitution.

I rise to urge upon the Government for implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission with an important modification. At present Muslims throughout

Kerala are entitled to reservation consequent to the reports of Kumare Pillai Commission of 1964 and of the Nutoor Commission in 1970. But the Mandal Commission recognises only the Mappillas as backward. The term Mappillas is restricted to only the Muslims of the Malabar area of Kerala. Therefore, I must say that there is no basis for this division and the Muslims throughout the State should continue to be entitled to reservation as at present. Then, the basis on which reservation has been granted to Muslims of Kerala obtain for Muslims in all other States. Reservation should be extended to them on Kerala pattern. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission must be implemented with these modifications.

Before I conclude, I may draw the attention of this House and the Government to a report published on 13th October, 1982 in the Indian Express where we were told that the minorities Commission headed by Shri M.H. Beg had in a report or communication expressed itself against granting of recognition to backward classes as recommended by the Mandal Commission.

This is a matter in which the entire nation must be taken into-confidence. If there is such a report or a communication, it must be placed in all fairness on the Table of the House.

There is the high-powered committee on minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh. In June this high-powered committee headed by Dr. Gopal Singh also submitted its final report with respect to minorities, to the Government. We do not know what this high-powered committee has said with respect to reservation. At this critical juncture, when the entire nation is exercised and agitated over the serious question, this report of the high-powered committee on minorities must also be placed on the Table of the House.

Sir, in defence to your restlessness, I conclude by urging upon the Government that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be implemented without any delay with modifications as suggested by this humble member.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Mandal Commission's report. 20 Hon. Members have participated in the debate on both the sides and I find that almost, barring one or two exceptions, there has been a unanimity that the Mandal Commission's report should be implemented as soon as possible.

I am greatly appreciative of the concern expresseed by the Hon. Members about the socio-economic conditions of the backward classes and the suggestions in the context of the Mandal Commission for the improvement of their socio-economic standing in life. The Government fully share the concern and our planning policy has been conditioned by the different kinds of innovations made from time to time keeping this factor in mind.

The House is aware that soon after Independence, certain reservations had been made by the then Madras Government which were invalidated by the Hon. Supreme Court in the Champakum Durai Rajan's case. The Government had at the point of time, under the leadership of Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, thought it fit to bring about amendments to Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution by adding clause 4 to both these Articles.

The House is aware that our party has always been aware of and stood for creation of a society based on social justice. We have always kept in view the feelings, hopes, fears and aspirations of the various groups in our pluralistic society and we know that the age-old resignation of masses to their lot is gone for ever. We know that they no longer feel that it is fate that has kept them backward and our effort all along has been to provide the environment and facilities for assisting these sections to move forward.

It is true that after 30 years of Independence, in spite of tremendous strikes made in almost all field, we have not been able to achieve an egalitarian society based on social justice. There are historical reasons for this. We are also aware that in spite of our best

efforts, it has not been possible to attain the goals we have set for ourselves in the great adventure of nation building. But I would like to assure this House that our Government is firmly committed to safeguarding the socio-economic interest of all our people and particularly, all those who are backward from the social and educational point of view.

The Government of India had, from time to time, persuaded the State Governments to appoint Commissions and prepare a list of socially and educationally backward classes to provide them weightage in the educational institutions and the employment spheres and the same have borne considerable fruits. Needless to say much still is to be desired in this respect.

The policies pursued by the Government all these years have been guided by the concept of equal opportunity and social justice. Consistent with the concept of Welfare State, Government have been providing all help within the constitutional framework to the socially and educationally backward classes. Government is committed to this concept and would continue to act in a manner that would emancipate these classes from the discriminatory treatment in the society.

While referring to the Commission whose report has been discussed today, I would like to remind the House that although this Commission had been appointed by our predecessor Government, we now desire to continue with this Commission and implement its recommendations. It would have been easy for us when we came to power in 1980 to kind up this Commission whose time expired but, we extended all possible help and co-operation to this Commission with the result that they were able to give the report.

The Commission, after surveying the situation, has made several useful and meaningful recommendations. However, there are some recommendations which deserve to be studied in depth because they have very wide implications as have been mentioned by one or two Hon. Members here.

Moreover, Hon. Members would appreciate that it undoubtedly requires a

careful and thorough examination and scrutiny which has been undertaken by the Government. We have consulted the Chief Ministers of all the States. Although there is no unanimity of opinion but most of the State Governments have themselves carried out the reservations in their own States.

Now a Committee of Secretaries has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. That Committee was to give its report within three months. I am sorry that they have taken more time. But now the Committee has been asked to submit its report within one month.

Yesterday the Prime Minister has appointed a Cabinet Committee to look into this problem and I am sure that.....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Only to delay.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is no question. We have to go into the criteria for declaring a group of people as backward. The Commission did tremendous amount of work to collect the data and it conducted survey on a large scale.

(*Interruptions*)

However, when this data was analysed, the Commission found that it gave rise to many anomalies which were not compatible with the accepted norms for backwardness with the result that the Commission had to rely more on the lists already announced by the State Governments and on the data provided by the Registrar.

What I am trying to submit is that the criterion for accepting a community to be included among backward classes has to be such that it stands the test of social and educational backwardness.

This is what has been examined in the Committee.

The Cabinet Committee which was recently appointed only yesterday will go in depth into this matter.

I can assure the Hon. Members that we are desirous and sympathetic towards this problem and we want to implement it. It is difficult for me to pronounce at this stage as to what percentage and in what manner, but, of course, variations are bound to remain because different States have got different reservations and I do not want to go into those details. But, for example, in Andhra Pradesh, the report has included Perikalu Reddy, Teleza Kamma, Vidiki, Niyezi in the lists which are forward communities. Similarly, in Assam, they have included Bhuyan, Chowdhuri, Kayastha (Bengali), Kshattriya and Rajput as backward communities. Similarly, in Karnataka, the Commission has included Lingayat Section and Vokkaliga which cannot be considered backward by any stretch of imagination.

These are the inconsistencies which we will have to go into but I can assure the Hon. Members that we would not take much time to reconcile them.

It would be desirable on the part of Hon. Members to postpone their agitational programme from 2nd October to a little more further time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I want to seek one clarification. I have already given notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, are you going to reply to questions seeking clarifications ?..... He has no time. Hon. Members, he has already replied. We have to take up the Private Members' business at 4.30 p m.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I go to the next item, that is, paper to be laid on the Table. Mr. Harinatha Misra.

16.25 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on 'Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme'.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6907/83]

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : It is not a satisfactory reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur) : We walk out.

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar and some more Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Private Members' Business. Mr. Shamanna.

16.26 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-Third Report

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills

and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th August, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th August, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

16.27 hrs.

Resolution Re : Centre-State Relationship

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta on Centre-State relationship on 31.3.1983 :

"This House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy was on his legs.

Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We expected something

more from the Government. It is not a satisfactory statement at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, I got you time in the morning. It is over. Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) I am on a point of order. I will not allow the House to function if you behave like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not correct. You cannot say that you will not allow. You cannot do that.

Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am on a point of order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Mr. Chitta Basu also had given in writing.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है — आप उस समय चेअर में नहीं थे, पीछे चेअर ने यह डिसाइड किया था कि साढ़े-चार बजे तक इस पर डिस्कशन होगा और उसको होम मिनिस्टर ने भी माना था। होम मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाई 4 बज कर 25 मिनट पर खत्म हो गया। मैं इस डिस्कशन का मूवर था। मैंने आपके मार्शल के माध्यम से लिखकर भेजा था कि मैं सर्टेन-प्वाइन्ट्स पर कलेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। टाईम अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ था, क्या यह आपकी डियूटी नहीं थी कि आप मुझको टाइम देते।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want to seek a clarification. The Minister will reply to it because he had given me in writing.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Mr. Chitta Basu also had given.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am allowing Mr. Paswan to seek one clarification because he had written to me.....

SHRI HAIKESH BAHADUR : You have already a letter written by Mr. Chitta Basu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot conduct the proceedings like this. I have allowed Mr. Paswan to seek one clarification.

श्री रामचिलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से क्वेरीफिकेशन चाहता हूं कि तीन साल बीत गये मंडल कमीशन को अपनी रिपोर्ट दिये हुए और तीन साल के बाद भी आप रोज यह निवालते हैं और ये जातियां फारवर्ड हैं और ये जातियां बैकवर्ड हैं जबकि मंडल कमीशन ने अपनी पूरी रिपोर्ट दो साल ही में देदी थी। कौन जाति बैकवर्ड है और कौन फारवर्ड है, इसको एग्जामिन करने के लिए आप तीन साल लगा रहे हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से एक सीधा सा मवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे यह बताएं कि प्रिसिपिल रूप में जो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट आज इसका विरोध कर रही है, उन्होंने रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी को माना है और मान रही है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट भी क्या प्रिसिपिल रूप में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी को मानती है या नहीं? यह मेरा पहला प्वाइंट है।

दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि तीन साल बीत चुके हैं और अभी छः महीने के अन्दर या तीन महीने के अन्दर आप इलेक्शन में जाने वाले हैं,

तो आप यह बताइए कि क्या आपकी गवर्नर्मेंट अपने टेन्योर के रहते हुए मंडल कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करेगी या नहीं। इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आप सदन को बचन दे रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उन कम्युनिटीज को निकाल कर बाकी कम्युनिटीज के लिए तो आप रिकमेंडेशन्स को इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One by one you may ask for only one clarification. The Minister will reply.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक सेक्रेटरी कमेटी बनाई गई है और उसको कहा गया है कि 3 महीने के अन्दर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट करे। इस कमेटी के चेयरमेन कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी थे, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि वह ज्यादा समय ले रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कितना समय ले चुकी है और कितना और 'समय लेना चाहती हैं। तीन महीने का समय आपने उसके लिए रखा था। अब कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। और जो कैबिनेट कमेटी बनी हुई है, वह अपनी रिपोर्ट कब देगी?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the Minister may reply.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो जातियों के उदाहरण यहां दिये हैं वे इसलिए नहीं दिये हैं कि हम उसकी छानबीन में जा रहे हैं। मैंने तो वह बताया है कि किस प्रकार से इस रिपोर्ट में डिस्टोर्शन्स हैं और उसके कुछ उदाहरण मैंने प्रस्तुत किये हैं लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैंने यह भी कहा कि जिन राज्यों

में जो स्थिति है, हमें केन्द्र में चाहे जो लागू करें, उन राज्यों में हम कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही मैंने यह भी कहा कि इस रिपोर्ट पर हमारा सहानुभूति पूर्वक दृष्टिकोण है और हम इसे कार्यान्वयन करेंगे, कितने परसेन्टेज करेंगे, यह दूसरी बात है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: स्कूटीनाइज करने के लिए कौनसी बौद्धि आपने बनाई है। कैविनट सैक्रेटरी तो यहां बैठे हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You don't allow him to reply.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जो सैक्रेटरीज की कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उसको तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा गया था लेकिन उसको थोड़ा ज्यादा सम लग गया। अब उससे कहा गया है कि हर सूरत में एक महीने के अन्दर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे और जो कैविनट कमेटी है, वह तो कल ही बनी है और वह इस पर विचार करेगी... (ध्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now go to the next item. (Interruptions) I am sorry. (Interruptions). We are now in the Private Members' business. (Interruptions).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, we are not satisfied with the Minister's reply. Hence we stage a walk out.

16.33 hrs.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur and some other Hon. Members then left the House

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now come to the Private Members' business. Shri Kusuma Krishnamurthy. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shastri Ji, you have just now come. You have not heard the Minister.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I also join my friends in the walk out.

16.34 hrs.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri and some other Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kusuma Krishnamurthy, you may continue.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHANA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the recent past, an interesting theory has been brought forward stating that strong States create a strong Centre. The non-Congress (I) Leaders who met in a Conclave at various places pronounced this idea and it is amply clear that they clearly accept that we need a strong Centre.

But, in the process of making the States strong, it appears that they are only trying to weaken the Centre. That is quite clear. The Government has gone into various aspects of this problem. When they created the Sarkaria Commission, the main guidelines prescribed for the Commissioner are based on the principles clearly mentioned in our Constitution, namely, to maintain unity and integrity of the country.

'To maintain integrity and unity of the country.' Sir, about the Commission different opinions were expressed here but the scope of the Commission was not restricted. It is to submit report by June, 1984.

Sir, when the 24 leaders of the different political parties including four Chief Ministers formed 'Opposition Council'—which is first of its kind—the objective was clear to us. Their main objective was to find an alternative to the Congress (I). They never discussed seriously the guidelines on which the Centre-State relations are to be strengthened or up-dated basing on the existing

realities and some of the opinions expressed at the conclave clearly give the impression that they are trying to have confrontation with the Centre. It has been reported that it was decided that Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka will not seek Central help to settle bilateral issues. This clearly gives a impression that they are not taking the advantage of the Centre which they want to avoid as if the Centre is also a party to their bilateral issues.

At another place in the conclave it was expressed :

"The consensus of the conclave was that they wanted Mrs. Gandhi must go."

I do not know whether it is an important subject when they had met to discuss the Centre-State relationship. Besides this they are also trying to find an alternative to Congress (I) leadership and they also take it as a threat to the unity of the country. So, these are important aspects to be seriously taken into consideration before deciding the real guidelines based on which the Centre-State relations are to be strengthened and up-dated. The Constitution has clearly laid down the guidelines regarding Centre-State relations. They can be updated and strengthened based on the existing realities.

Now, Sir all this gives the impression that their pronouncements and theory that strong States would create strong Centre really amount to the fact that in this process of creating strong States they are trying to weaken the Centre. Sir, our Founding Fathers made it quite clear that ours is a 'Union of States'. Our System of Government emphasises on the fact that it is only unitary spirit but it is federal in form. Therefore, we require a strong Centre to tackle various problems. Ours is a country consisting of various castes religions and languages and taking all these important aspects into consideration the Founding Fathers brought a unitary form of Government which is federal in nature.

Sir, in the process strengthening Centre-State relations important guidelines should

cover balanced growth of all regions and sections of the people in this country. Besides, there should be scope for the protection of weaker sections in the real sense of the term. Besides, when atrocities are committed on the weaker sections of the society, in any part of this country, the Central Government should not say that they are all State subjects. In this context, I would like to remind the House that there is the Constitutional obligation that these weaker sections should be protected and timely help and protection should be rendered to them. We should not leave this saying that it is a State subject. These issues are not being tackled at various levels and therefore atrocities on the weaker sections are increasing day by day. I would therefore like to submit that while prescribing new guidelines relating to Centre-State relations, stringent measures against those committing atrocities on Harijans and weaker sections of the society should be brought under the purview of the Centre. The fundamental criteria of retaining the Centre being strong is very important. Dissent is the fundamental factor in democracy but not destruction. In the name of dissent the basic frame-work and system should not be destroyed. The main criterian on which the Centre-State relations have been created is to retain a strong Centre so that we can protect the national integrity and unity.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the debate on Centre-State relation has caught the interest of the entire nation and in the fitness of things the Government of India has constituted the Sarkaria Commission. This Commission will now go into the details of the Centre-State relations and make its recommendations within the framework of the Constitution of India. In other words, the task for which this resolution is being discussed has been assigned to the Sarkaria Commission. It has made the Resolution purposeless and meaningless.

What is the reason for discord now between the Centre and the States ? To my mind, it is primarily political. The political issues have been playing a dominant role and on the political considerations this Resolution

has been brought forward in this House and discord between the Centre-State has been highlighted. Since some political parties are opposed to the Central Government which have come to power in some States, they have been raising this issue and they have been demanding more power. They have been demanding more autonomy for their respective States. They argue that the powers available with them are not adequate. The powers available to them are limited and they cannot discharge their responsibilities because they consider that the responsibilities assigned to them are vast and they cannot discharge those responsibilities without having more powers under the Constitution. But, as I see, there is no basic difference though the basic conflict between the Centre and the States is with regard to the sharing of powers between them. The powers that have been divided between the Centre and the States under the Constitution are the powers which are necessary for managing the affairs of the country.

Sir, Part XI of the Constitution of India and VI and VII Schedule have clearly demarcated the powers of the States and the Centre. Powers between the Centre and the States have been divided into two lists—List I, Union List and List II, State List. And also concurrent powers have been given under the Constitution.

The Mover of the Resolution says that the elements of Federalism which existed in the Constitution have been eroded and gradually the Centre has taken away the powers from the States. This has made the Centre stronger and stronger. On the other hand the States have become weaker and weaker.

Further, it has been said that the Centre has been increasingly encroaching upon the powers of the States, particularly those powers which have been exclusively allotted to them in the VII Schedule. Also they play a dominant role in the spheres given to them in the Concurrent List. Thus, they argue the States have become satellites of the Centre. But this argument is baseless and it has no valid ground.

Our Constitution is not a Federal Constitution like that of the American Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States described its Federalism as 'an indestructible union of indestructible units.' The provisions of the United States Constitution say that the identity of the States cannot be altered.

The identity and integrity of the States cannot be changed. But what about our Constitution? Our Constitution clearly says that Parliament can alter and change the territorial integrity of a State, even it does not require any Constitutional Amendment for changing or for altering the territorial integrity of a State.

The founding fathers of our Constitution wanted a pattern in which the unity and the integrity of the country was uppermost in their mind. With this end in view this Constitution was framed. Ivor Jennings characterised the Indian Constitution as a 'federation, having a strong centralising tendency.' The Supreme Court of India in the Union of India vs. the State of West Bengal described the Constitution as Federal structure with a strong unitary bias. Here I would like to mention the Comments of Shri K. Santhanam, who said that the Indian Union though a Federation, is a special type of paramount federation, a federation in which the paramount powers, which the British had over the Indian States have been taken over by the Union Government and applied to all its units.

Sir, the existing situation during that time and also the ideological preferences persuaded the framers of the Constitution to create a powerful centre so that the unity and integrity of the country remains in tact. This is a visible trend in the functioning of the United States of America with increased powers for the Central Government. The Centre has obtained even in USA near paramountcy in relation to the States with the increased economic and technological development in that country. L.F. Crip in his book "Australian National Government" has pointed out that there has been a persistent drift in the functioning of the Australian Government and it is by

and through the financial relations that federalism is disappearing. Even in America and Australia, which are known to be Federal Governments, the Federalism is gradually disappearing and they have been preferring a unitary form of Government giving more importance to the Union.

This trend of giving more powers to the Centre, they feel, can deliver the goods to the people, and also can function effectively and purposefully.

The situation in our country today is not to raising the demand for more autonomy to the States conducive as demanded, particularly by the Opposition parties, both inside and outside the House.
(Interruptions)

In Assam, nobody is demanding autonomy. These tendencies are a threat to the integrity of the country. The Akalis are demanding autonomy. The Rama Rao Government in Andhra Pradesh is asking for it; Mr. Jyoti Basu in West Bengal and Mr. Hegde in Karnataka want more powers, and more financial powers to their States.
(Interruptions) The Assam Government does not want it. We want to work within the framework of the Constitution. Simply because we want more royalty, it does not mean that we want more autonomy.

Those people want to re-define and re-structure the Constitution. If the demand of the Chief Ministers of the non-Congress (I) ruled States is conceded, nobody knows where things will end.

The allegation of some critics of the Centre-State relations is that the Centre has encroached upon the powers of the States. Our Constitution is such that there need not be any encroachment upon the powers of the States. The Constitution has given wide powers to the Centre; and the Centre is working under those provisions of the Constitution. Chapter II of Part XI states that the executive power of the Union shall

extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

Here, the Constitution has given wide powers to the Centre, and Centre can give directions to the State Governments whenever it feels it necessary for the betterment of the country. There is need to take a constructive view of the situation, and we must proceed in a constructive manner.

What is the basic objective of this resolution in respect of constitution all changes? If it is for the welfare of the people, the present arrangements of the Constitution fully provide for such a direction.

Under the present arrangements, we can provide to the people of the country, their necessary needs. In respect of the developmental activities undertaken by the Centre, the full benefit goes to the States. Whatever developmental activities the Centre takes, their benefits go to the States, and the States enjoy them. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the weaker States of the Union are provided special grants by the Centre. The Centre takes special care of these weaker States, and sees that their developmental programmes do not suffer due to financial constraints.

Under the planning process, the weaker States get their due share for their developmental activities, so that they can march hand-in-hand with the developed States.

So also, the distribution of resources cannot be left to the States.

The spirit of the resolution is such that if it is passed today, the process of disintegration of the country will follow. The founding fathers, therefore, rightly avoided the creation of groups and separatist tendencies. They aimed at unity in diversity. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, participating in the Constituent Assembly debates on 31st May 1949 said :

"Now, one of the things that we have been aiming at a great deal has been to avoid any separatist tendencies, the creation of groups etc..."

...We cannot deal with them by law of course. We have to deal with minds and hearts. Nevertheless a certain convention and practice helps or hinders the growth of separatist tendencies."

Panditji further said :

"We have still to pass through difficult times and I think we should always view things from this context of preserving the unity, the stability and the security of India and not produce too many factors, in our constitutional machinery which will tend to disrupt that unity...."

Therefore, the historical imperative is to emphasise on more unity and integration, and to preserve, consolidate and enrich our nationhood. We must not invite such changes in the Constitution which might tend towards loosening the fabric of our dearest motherland.

The need of the hour is to arrest the forces of disintegration. This would be possible if mobility of persons, of capital and resources within the country are encouraged and adhered to. Instead of harping on the differences religious, ethnic, linguistic and regional, we should undertake effective and aggressive promotional activity towards greater understanding and emotional integration of the country.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the States have sufficient powers to function and there is no need for changing the Constitution to give more powers to the States.

Therefore, the Centre has no intention to grab more powers for the best interest of the nation or take away powers from the

States which are not visualised in the Constitution. It has been stated by our Hon. Prime Minister that the Centre is strong so long as the States are strong; and that a State, can be strong only when the Centre is strong.

It makes it amply clear that the Centre is aware of its own responsibilities and requirements of States. As long as there will be national awareness, the nation would continue to be bound together in the realisation of greater cohesion and unity and well-being of the people of this great country. With these words, I oppose the resolution.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to support the resolution moved by my distinguished friend Shri Datta. At this stage, I do not find it necessary to put up very powerful arguments in favour of the resolution. The essence of the resolution, so far as I have understood is that India can survive, India can prosper, the national unity and integration of this country can be protected, preserved and further strengthened and democratic advancement of the people of India can be ensured if the principle of federalism is accepted without any kind of reservation or hesitation.

Now, I would like the Hon. Members to recall the place which was taken by the Indian National Congress. If you are a little bit patient, if you allow me to quote a particular paragraph of the Indian National Congress from the Election Manifesto of 1935, you will understand what was the basic principle, of the Indian National Congress with regard to the future Constitution of India after the attainment of independence. I quote from the 1935 election manifesto of the Indian National Congress.

17.00 hrs.

'The federation of India'—it begins with the very word, "the federation of India" must have a willing union of its various parts in order to give the maximum of the freedom to the constituent units.'

I think it is as clear as the day light is.

"There may be a minimum list of the common and essential subjects which should apply to all units and further optional list of the common subjects which may be accepted by such units as desirous to do so."

Therefore, when my friends sitting opposite are opposing this resolution as if it is a resolution which is calculated to bring about—what else—a disintegration of the country, as if it is a resolution which has been suggested only to weaken the unity of the country, I can only protest against and I can only pity their knowledge, and pity their ignorance. Because this is the principle on the basis of which the thousands and lakhs of the Congress workers not only fought electoral battles, but also fought the freedom battle, at the cost of their lives, at the cost of their tears, at the cost of their blood. I am sorry, that you have forgotton, blown away to the winds their fundamental principles.

Now, whatever has been made in the form of the Constitution has not given proper reflection to this spirit. Whatever federal principles are still existing in the existing Constitution those federal principles are being done away with.

First of all, the federal principle which was the basic approach of the Indian National Congress, have not found proper reflection in the existing Constitution of our country, but whatever remnants of federal principles are existing in the Constitution are also being eroded, are also being taken away, and there are various examples, and instances can be quoted by which I can bring home this point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why do you not quote one or two examples, at least ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : One or two examples ? So far as taxation proposal is concerned, I can come to the financial

question. You always go on imposing sur-tax, or surcharge, because surcharge is not divisible. Income-tax is divisible. Instead of increasing the Income-tax further more and more surcharge is levied and it is kept in the divisible pool. That is one thing. If you are also interested, you know, that there is the Presidential Assent. Agricultural land reforms are a State subject. Legislations are passed by the State Legislatures. Presidential assent is given. He knows the examples. West Bengal Land Reforms Bill which was passed about two years ago, it has been pending.

AN HON. MEMBER : Some bills are pending for five years also.

SRI CHITTA BASU : That is what I know. That land reforms Bill aims at the very object for which the Congress (I) says in its 20-Point Programme. This is my information. They may not accept our ideology, they may not accept our economic policy, they may not accept our assessment of our programme. That is understood. But one of the points in the 20 Point Programme is this land reforms programme.

This is the programme sponsored by the Prime Minister herself. Then the West Bengal Land Reforms Bill is the strongest weapon to implement one of the points of the 20 Points. For the last two years that is under the consideration of the Cabinet. I do not want to go into details. It is not an erosion into the rights of the State Legislature ? The West Bengal Bill provides for taking away the concealed land or the agricultural land converted into fisheries by the big landlord owners, and to distribute it among the landless agricultural workers. Because that hurts the interest of the vested class, they are agitating and dithering and do not take proper action. It is not erosion ?

Since you have raised a vital question I would answer your point by quoting from this booklet for the production of which you have also contributed.

About the subjects which are under the State List, it has been stated that there are 66 subjects. Among these 66 there are 30

which have no importance worth the name. Some of these 30 have been mentioned here. They are: Pound and Prevention of cattle trespass; Pilgrimages other than Pilgrimages to places outside India: Markets, Fairs, Betting and Gambling; Burials and Burial Grounds; Theatres and Dramatic Performance.

When I say all these things, they say that there are enormous powers with the States. These are the enormous powers. Out of 66 subjects, 30 subjects are of this nature. Yet they say that the States have got enormous powers and with those powers the State Governments can manage their own affairs. Even whatever powers are still there with the State Governments, they are being taken away persistently by the Centre.

Therefore, federalism in its truest spirit is the only weapon to protect the unity and integrity of our country. There should not be any grudge in granting it. That is the only step which can protect us.

It is said that the demand for larger or greater powers for the States can be considered to be a move to weaken the Centre. It is not so and we are absolutely against a weak Centre. We want a strong Centre. We do not negate the necessity of having a strong Centre. But what does that strong Centre mean? It means strong States also. The aggregate of strong States makes the strong Centre. Therefore, there should not be any misunderstanding or misgiving in the minds of those who oppose this Resolution that we propose to weaken the Centre. Our position is that we want to have a strong Centre and to make the Centre strong, the States ought to be made stronger.

The only answer I expect from the other side is that all these things can be considered by the Sarkaria Commission. I welcome the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission. It is a good move in the desired direction. But I have one point to make here. Who has appointed the Sarkaria Commission? This House did not appoint it. It has not been constituted

under an Act of Parliament. It has been constituted by an executive order of the Home Ministry, a copy of which I possess. What is the status of that Commission? What is the sanctity of its recommendations? Is the Government bound to consider it? Is the Government bound to place on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the Sarkaria Commission? Is the Government bound to submit, along with the report, an Action Taken Report? No, Sir. Therefore, there are doubts lurking in the minds of some people that this is merely a diversionary tactic resorted to by the Government to divert the attention of the people from the vital issue of re-structuring and re-shaping the Central-State relations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission not an improvement from the present position?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is so. That is why I said it is a step in the right direction. I am grateful to you for raising it, because that gives me an opportunity to explain it. I did not say that it is a step backward. I said it is a step forward, a step which is welcome. But we want that there should be a status and some sanctity attached to that Commission. There are two ways of doing it. Either the Commission should be appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act or it should be in response to a Resolution passed by this House. If it is not a diversionary tactic, if it is not a step to divert the attention of the people from basic issues, what should be the objection on the part of the Government to have a commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act? Or, what should be their objection to have a resolution passed in this House? We are all here to support it. If they bring forward a resolution of that nature, I can say that everybody on this side of the House will support it for appointing a Commission of this nature. Therefore, there should be a status, a legitimate status for the Commission which can have some sanctity.

My second point is about the inter-State Council. This Commission may take

4 years or 5 years time. The Government may take another two or three years time to formulate their position regarding the recommendations. Sir, the multi-party system is in today. Mr. Ranga must understand this. It is not the country where you have the mono-party combination. It is a reality—we are there, we would be there. Therefore, we are in a different era. Instead of mono-party era, we are now passing through a multi-party era and in this multi-party era the friction between the Centre and the States is bound to develop, and the Constitution provides for the constitution of Inter-State Council under Article 263.

Sir, my concrete and positive suggestion is this. What is the objection in having that inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution so that there can be a common forum, a common ground, where the grievances of the State Chief Ministers and the Centre can be discussed and ironed out or sorted out in order to smoothen the apparent or increasing conflict between the Centre and the States ?

Sir, since you have decided not to allow me any more time to speak...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Mr. Balanandan is already waiting. You have to conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I only want to mention about the role of the Governors. Mr. Palkivala is not a person who can always side with this side of the House. In a Seminar he recently made out that Article 356 was applied for about 70 times during the last 32 years and in almost all the cases, according to him, the Governor played the role of an agent of the Ruling Party, of the Centre, and applied Article 356 of the Constitution...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will be very difficult for you to complete. But you should conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Recently you have heard the behaviour of the Governor of Sikkim. Sir, here is a photograph**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given any notice of mention about the Governor. I am not allowing it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, before I conclude, I support the Resolution moved by Mr. Amal Datta,

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, I do not want to bring down the level of discussion on this Resolution of great importance and significance. It is not exactly because I do not think this Resolution is very happily worded, he has introduced certain elements with which I may even disagree. But in a very fundamental sense we have to have a new look at our Constitution and particularly in the aspect of relationship between what I would call Union and State rather than the Centre and the States.

Some of the speeches I have listened to-day and earlier from the other side were almost bordering on irrelevance and totally absurd erroneous understanding of the context of Indian independence, Indian Constitution and the very concept of our national hood. I do not want to enter to arguments about these things. But I want to say that there is a growing sense of alienation in many of the peripheral States. It is no use saying regional parties have won here and there and some agitation has been started by somebody in a border States. What is important is there is growing sense of alienation among many sections of the people particularly peripheral States. Why is it happening ? That is a question we have to address ourselves instead of blaming XYZ as is being done. The only response so far of this insensitive Government has been to appoint a Commission as has been pointed out by my friend Shri Chitta Basu under an Executive Order of the Home Ministry. Even during the talks on Panjab I remember we had suggested and it was accepted. I challenge Mr. Home Minister to dispute me on this point. It was accepted that it will be a multi-Member Commission.

First it was said it will be one man Commission and then all of us said and they agreed and I remember some other friends suggesting it should include jurists. But it is not a problem of lawyers and jurists, but even economists and historians should be there because there are any number of problems involved in re-structuring. It is not merely a, re-writing a few Articles of the Constitution. It has to be gone, into thoroughly. Even to-day what are the terms of reference of this Commission ? In March it was announced. Are you aware of the terms of reference of this Commission, Mr. Deputy Speaker? You posed the question from the Chair a little while ago "Is it not in advance?" May I know from you what the terms of reference are ? Can you imagine a Government which is serious about a basic and fundamental important problem treating the question this way? ? That is why I question the very sincerity of purpose behind this move. They have, I am told got not office. Has the Home Minister in his infinite mercy found time to provide an office ? I do not know. Others have found houses but these people are loitering here and there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have already voted supplementary demands.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want to basically understand this problem and I would like to share it with the House in a very very broad canvas and perspective.

Ever since the second half of the 19th Century a question has arisen whether India is a nation or a whole sub-continent, which at one time included practically whole of South of Asia which had been under British colonial framework. One of the primary tasks of the nationalist movement in 19th Century and early 20th Century was to defend itself and assert our national identity and say - 'yes, we are a nation. Not only those who were involved in what can be called nationalist activity. Even Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo and a number of other luminaries, Dr. Annie Basant and Sir William Archer, who said it was not a nation, it was a conglomeration of communities, later defended and said that India was a nation.

The question was : Was it a political nation in the modern sense we understand? Secondly, what is our concept of unity ? Somebody mentioned about Jawaharlal Nehru's idea of "unity in diversity.". I am glad occasionally they remember his name. Jawaharlal Nehru has now become relevant when it comes to the question of public sector, when comes to various other things. In that Party, it is comforting thought that he is occasionally remembered.

Another question that I want to pose is : Is our Constitution permanent, immutable and transcendental, a quantity that cannot be touched. Occasionally, I hear, them also talking about having another Constituent Assembly, having Presidential system of Government. All these do not go together. You cannot say that there is no need for looking into Centre-State relationships but we must have Presidential form of Government. You cannot say that there is no need for Centre-State restructuring of economic relations articles relating to that, but we must have another Constituent Assembly All these things sound a little absurd.

In the fundamental sense, this nation is basically different from the rest of multi-national communities or nations that we have in the world like the United States or the Soviet Union or China. In the United States, the powerful impulses were provided by WASP, by Anglo-Saxon Protestant communities and their English language by which a melting pot nation was provided. That is what they call WASP in the United States. It is a derogatory term. But it is true, It is WASP who makes the nation.

In the Soviet Union—you cannot deny ; nobody denies—despite tremendous contribution they have made in modern times, there is the evolution of the concept of multinational nation. Nobody denies the powerful impetuous contribution of Russian languages and culture in this tradition. Whatever else you say about Stalin, it was as signal contribution to the revolution towards the concept of a multi-national nation. That is why even Brezhnev still remembers and says :

"And this historical community of people inherit the Russian cultural tradition".

In China, on the other hand, we find ethnic minorities constituting only 8 per cent and thereby there has been a continuous increase in Hans in China. In India, there is nobody who can claim a majority. There is no single group which can be termed as that kind of a majority as the Hans people in India. Therefore, I submit that our concept of nationhood cannot be based on uniformity. That is where Jawaharlal Nehru is very relevant.

As early as in 1920—I am glad Acharya Ranga is here—the Congress stood for linguistic provinces. It was under the powerful thrust of these forces, the Indian national movement for liberation, that the concept of nation-hood was born. Rabindranath Tagore belongs to the whole mankind. He came from Bengal. Subramaniam Bharati came from Tamil Nadu and Vallathol came from Kerala. These were the people who provided impetuous rebirth of our nation.

The British Administration boundaries were determined by the imperial needs, the needs of an Empire over which sun never set—the communication and military needs of an Empire. But later on the 20th century, even the British colonial masters started realising that unless the federal elements were injected into British unitary administration, this will not work in India.

This will not work in India. That is why Simon Commission, and Butler Committee and all these Committees started deviating even from the British imperial policy; for implanting certain elements into the structure and then you have 1935 Act and I beg to submit that as late as 1942, just on the eve of arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders, Congress stood for a federal entity. But, under the impact of certain events of 1943 and partition, it is true the Constitution acquired a very different shape from what was originally conceived by Indian National Congress. But even there in the Constitution Committee, when they

said that we must have a federal structure with a strong Centre and three exhaustive lists, there were dissenting voices.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, that great statesman and who was a forerunner of N.T. Rama Rao told the Union Constitution Committee Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel—"Don't take away all these powers of the States." He totally opposed the concept of extending the Concurrent List. This is there for anyone who wants to look up. I am sure that nobody will blame him today and say that he is N.T. Rama Rao !

It was Gobind Ballabh Pant. But, elements were built into this Constitution in the context of the partition and the aftermath, in a particular historical context and in the context of the numerous native States that we have had and threats and growth of divisive forces and it was necessary to emphasise this aspect of unity and to strengthen the Centre.

But these Articles need to be looked into again. For example, Article 3 which says that Parliament can alter the boundaries of the States. In no other federal Constitution can you find a similar provision. The consensus of the State or the States concerned is always obtained. It is nowhere except in the Indian Constitution.

When you have a system of this kind where the Parliament can legislate on vital questions like the territory of a State, it may have worked for the last 30 years but it is not necessary that it will work now.

PROF. N.G. RANGÀ (Guntur) : The actual fact is we obtain the consent of the States concerned.

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It has no constitutional sanction. I am talking of the constitutional sanction. If you consult the Chief Minister or somebody, that is a different thing. I am not talking about that. I am talking of the constitutional sanction.

The entire idea of dominance of the union runs through the entire Constitution,

and even in the matter of appointment of Governors. If you go through Articles 154 and 155, you will find that it is not quite surprising that although the Governor has an individuality, he need not always perform servile role which is now being performed by the present Governors whether in Assam or in Haryana, as we have seen. There have been Governors who have asserted but certain elements have been built into the Constitution which make it dependent on the union. That is the point want to make.

Similarly, Article 257, the right of Union to give directive. It is one of the most obnoxious Clauses that you can think of. It is not a question of Andhra Pradesh or South or East or West. It is a question of how we unify. It is a question of our national integration. It is a question of carrying forward the democratic advancement of the Indian people. That is why Constitution has to be gone into again. Even in Article 249 where by a Resolution of the Council of States—it was not Rajya Sabha then—Parliament could assume power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List, Parliament gets an edge. Similarly, there are any number of articles in the Constitution which gives an impression of Union dominance over the States and the entire political system. This is exactly what I want to submit. This will not be conducive. That is not to say that you have to encourage fissiparous tendencies. We have to fight fissiparous tendencies, and the first thing you have to do to fight fissiparous tendencies is to accept the political reality, the need for change. It is a fundamental question of disequilibrium.

Similarly in financial matters, the entire instruments of currency; credit and monetary policies, long term credit for development, instruments like Life Insurance, General Insurance, development banking are completely in the hands of the Union, not to speak of foreign aid and assistance. In other words, all the levers of the whole fiscal system are in the hands of the Centre. The entire excise duty and customs or even foreign exchange, what comes, is in the hands of the Centre. It is like an inverted pyramid with a massive con-

centration at the top and paucity of resources at the lower levels of States. This is evident from the transfer of resources from the Union to the States. It is a very telling figure. I would, through you, inform the House that in 1951-56 period, of the States' own revenue receipts, 32 per cent constituted transfer of revenue from the Centre, and in 1979 it has gone up to 59 per cent and I am told that by 1982, according to a preliminary study done, it has gone up to 65 per cent. This is what I am talking about—'inverted pyramid'. It is because the number of instruments that we have introduced, whether it be the Planning Commission or any other instrument, are non-statutory in character. So, the States are increasingly becoming dependent and dependent on Central assistance. This was pointed out (*Interruptions*) That is how it is working. That is why, the Rajamannar Committee had, in their painstaking study, at that point of time itself, demanded restructuring of these relations. Together with this, in a society where the most important disquieting feature is disparities in income levels, regional imbalances are allowed to grow and then it creates a fundamental imbalance in the entire national structure. That has to be attended to. You have instruments like 'grants' or 'Plan Assistance'. Take articles 282 and 275. These are not defined clearly. Unless you define 'grants' and 'Plan assistance' clearly and Constitutionally or statutorily, you will increasingly get into difficulties. The Planning Commission itself has no statutory authority, none at all. Some people have demanded Constitutional status for the Planning Commission. How does the Planning Commission function and help the States? Without any statutory authority. It is performing only a kind of advisory role. That is why I say that these are issues of momentous significance, issues of great significance, for the future of our nation and for the future of national integration and national unity.

As I said, when you say that there is no need for any change, I do not know whether you accept the idea of the Constitutionalists. I think you cannot get over that. That was not the idea of the Indian National Congress.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Nobody said that.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Some people said it. Probably, you did not listen.

(*Interruptions*)

I am opposing. I pity you, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : You are contradicting now.

SHRI K.A. UNNIKRISHNAN : Let us not enter into any arguments. I do not want to enter into any argument with you, Mr. Lakkappa, of all persons.

So, Sir, our arguments were not for a weak Centre. In this very House, in 1957, I had moved a Private Member's Resolution and in replying to that Resolution, the then (late) Minister, Shri H.R. Gokhale had said that this Constitution had to be gone into. Unless we have a meaningful federal structure, our entire future is at stake. That does not mean that we are demanding a weak centre. There are elements which are trying to create difficulties in the way of functioning at the Centre certainly. On the contrary, as has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Chitta Basu, we want to strengthen the concept of national unity.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। विरोध में इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ने प्रस्तुत किया है, बल्कि विरोध में इसलिए कर रहा हूं कि यह देश के हित में नहीं है। इस प्रस्ताव को लाने से पहले माननीय सदस्य ने शायद इस बात पर गौर नहीं किया होगा कि इस तरह चर्चा सदन में करने से इस वक्त जो देश में माहोल है, उसको सुधारने में सहायक सिद्ध नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसमें और बाधायें पैदा होंगी।

श्रीमन् देश की स्वतन्त्रता, एकता अखंडता को बनाये रखने के लिए मजबूत केन्द्र की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। हमारे संविधान निर्माता जिस वक्त संविधान का प्रारूप तैयार कर रहे थे, उस वक्त इस बात को मन में रखा था कि हमको इस देश के लिए ऐसा संविधान चाहिए, एक ऐसा आइन चाहिए, तो इस देश की अखंडता को, एकता को, आजादी को, अक्षुण रख सके। यह तभी संभव हो सकता है, जब देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार मजबूत होगी। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि भारतीय संविधान में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह बहुत ही सोच समझ कर किया गया है। यह बात मैं आपको इसलिए बता देना आवश्यक समझता हूं कि अभी गत 21 मार्च, 1983 को कर्नाटक की राजधानी बंगलौर में दक्षिण राज्यों के चार सूबों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक मिट्टिंग हुई थी और उस मिट्टिंग में एक परिषद् का गठन किया गया है। इस बात को आप सब माननीय सदस्य और पूरा देश जानता है। इस परिषद् के गठन का क्या उद्देश्य था, क्या विचारधारणा थी, यह इस सदन के लिए विचार करने की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह गठन इस देश की एकता के लिए हित के लिये उचित नहीं है। इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है। मैं हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सरकारिया जी की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग का गठन किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह है कि राज्यों के अधिकार क्या होने चाहिए और उनके बीच में क्या संबंध होने चाहिए। उन्होंने जब यह देखा कि देश के कुछ सूबों में इस तरीके से आवाजें उठ रही हैं, कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस तरह की बगावत करने पर उत्तर आई हैं, जिसमें केन्द्र के कमजोर होने की सम्भावना है तो उन्होंने लोगों की राय जानकर सरकारिया कमीशन का गठन किया।

जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, सरकारिया कमीशन को सभी ने स्वीकार किया है, चाहे वे दक्षिण के राज्य हों या पूर्व के राज्य हों या पश्चिम के राज्य हों। सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने सरकारिया कमीशन का स्वागत किया है।

ये जो दक्षिण के चार राज्य हैं जिनके मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा परिषद् का गठन किया गया है, उससे कुछ ऐसे सवाल उठ खड़े हुए हैं जिन पर इस सदन को अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये :

1. क्या दक्षिण के राज्य केन्द्र पर हावी होने की कोशिश करेंगे ?
2. क्या केन्द्र और दक्षिणी राज्यों के बीच टकराव की स्थिति पैदा होगी ?
3. विभिन्न करों से केन्द्र सरकार के पास जमा होने वाली पूँजी में अधिक हिस्सेदारी की मांग क्या दबाव में आकर केन्द्र मान लेगा ?
4. क्या इससे लोकतन्त्र तथा देश की एकता को खतरा उपस्थित होने की सम्भावना है ?

सभापति महोदय, ये कोई नई बातें नहीं हैं। इससे पहले भी इस तरह की आवाजें उठती रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ लोगों के लिये अतीत की तरफ जाना चाहता हूँ, पुराने इतिहास की तरफ आपको ले जाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले काफी समय से पश्चिमी बगाल, तमिलनाडू तथा अन्य राज्यों में अधिक स्वायत्ता की मांग उठती रही है। 1970 में तमिलनाडू में राज्यों को अधिक स्वायत्ता दिये जाने की सम्भावना की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन किया

गया था। जिसके सदस्य थे — डा० बी० बी० राजमन्नार, श्री ए०एल० मुदलियार तथा श्री चन्द्र रेड्डी। बाद में यह समिति राजमन्नार आयोग के नाम से मशहूर हुई। इस समिति ने बाद में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की उसमें राज्यों को स्वायत्ता देने के लिये कई सुझाव दिये गये। उनमें एक सुझाव यह दिया गया कि भारतीय संविधान की धारा 256 और 257 में परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिये। दक्षिण के राज्यों में तमिलनाडू के लिये स्वायत्ता की मांग कोई नहीं है। स्वर्गीय श्री रामास्वामी नायकर पैरियार एवं स्वर्गीय श्री अन्नादुराई ने भी राज्य स्वायत्ता के लिये आवाज बुलन्द की थी। श्री अन्नादुराई के बाद मुख्य मंत्री श्री रुणानिधि बने और उन्होंने भी स्वायत्ता की मांग को गम्भीरता से उठाया था।

दक्षिणी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की इस परिषद् द्वारा जो 17 मांगे प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनमें कुछ प्रमुख मांगे इस प्रकार हैं—

1. पहली बात तो यह है कि आर्थिक स्रोतों का बंटवारा सही तरीके से हो।
2. राज्यों को अधिक स्वायत्ता दी जाय ताकि राज्य का विकास प्रभावकारी तरीके से किया जा सके।
3. केन्द्र विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त आय का 40 प्रतिशत भाग राज्य को दे।
4. राज्य की विधान सभाओं को न केवल उन मामलों पर ही, जो राज्यों की सूची में हैं, बल्कि समवर्ती सूची के अन्तर्गत विषयों पर भी राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लिये बिना कानून बनाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये।

5. प्रशासनिक साधनों का पुनर्निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिये ।

ये ऐसी मांगें हैं जिनसे केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच टकराव की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। सवाल उत्तर और दक्षिण का नहीं है, सवाल अधिकारों की मांग का है जिसे भारत की राजनीतिक इतिहास में पहली बार संगठित रूप से सामने लाया गया है

कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जैसे आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन — इनके बारे में कभी-कभी दक्षिण के राज्य इस तरह की मांग करते हैं, जिनमें हिन्दी के थोपे जाने की बात कही जाती है। जबकि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं, राज्य भाषा है। सभी भाषाये राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं।

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन द्वारा हिन्दी थोपे जाने, केन्द्र द्वारा सूखे बाढ़ या और कोई प्राकृतिक विपत्ति के समय सहायता न दिये जाने आदि जैसे किसी भी मुद्दे को उठाकर केन्द्र से मुठभेड़ की जा सकती है। ये ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन पर सरकार को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा और हमारे माननीय सेठी जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि अब वक्त आ गया है, अब समय आ गया है कि केन्द्र को सचेत हो जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इस तरह की मांगों से अलगाव-बाद की बू आती है। हमारे सामने पंजाब की समस्या है, हमारे सामने आसाम की समस्या है और समय-समय पर और भी समस्याएं उठती रहती हैं। यह जो आसाम में और पंजाब में हो

रहा है, इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के बाद उग्रवादियों को दम मिलेगा।

इसलिए मैं बहुत ही जोरदोर शब्दों में इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं और पूरे सदन से आग्रह करता हूं कि जो सच्चे मार्डन देश-प्रेमी है, राष्ट्र-प्रेमी हैं, राष्ट्र-भक्त है, उसको अपने हृदय से इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए बैठता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I won't repeat the points already mentioned by our friends here. I will be very precise. Sir, very often the Centre-State relation question is coming up. Naturally if it is not solved at the appropriate time, in the proper manner, it will advance and noboy can stop it. There is already a big thrust in this direction. I am very sorry to say that the Congress Party today claims that they carry the mantle of the pre-Independence Congress Party. While in the British days, the Provinces were not divided on linguistic basis, the Congress Party was having provincial Committees on linguistic basis. When there was only Madras State, there was no Committee called Madras Congress Committee. But there was Andhra Congress Committee, Tamilnadu Congress Committee, Orissa Congress Committee. As comrade Chitta Basu stated, in the election manifesto of 1945 proclaimed that after independence, India will be the union of willing States. But, of course, some holocaust took place. The country got divided and the Indian bourgeois took over the power. Naturally, when the Constituent Assembly was constituted, the concept of the old Congress Party regarding the linguistic States and more powers to the States was voiced by the lone CPI Member, comrade Somnath Lahiri. He stated that the States should be given powers as it was stated by the Congress Party before independence. But then the bourgeois State came into being, capitalist State came into being

and they required a consolidated unified market in India for the development of bourgeoisie. In the Constitution many powers are not given to the States as it was envisaged by the pre-Independence Congress Party and gradually more erosions have taken place. The Resolution is specific. What is the result? The result is if you put a dam and do not allow water to flow, then water will collect and the dam will burst. Similarly, we saw with our own eyes what had happened in Andhra? Mr. Potti Sriramulu died of hunger strike and then only the unwilling Congress Party had to concede a separate Andhra State and after that many other linguistic State had to come into being. But it has not weakened the Centre. I ask whether by forming Andhra Pradesh, the Centre has been weakened? After Orissa State came into being, after Punjab State came into being, after Haryana State came into being, after Meghalaya came into being, have they weakened the Centre? No. This very proposition is fantastically wrong.

Such a proposition cannot be accepted. A strong State does not weaken the Centre. Similarly we want a strong Centre also. But what we are saying today will not weaken the Centre. Sir, you are from Chandigarh, I am from Calcutta, he is from Madras, he is from Bombay and he is from Patna. Kindly think what is spent for the development of Delhi and what is spent for the development of Calcutta or any other matropolitan city. If we speak of this thing we become chauvinists. Am I a chauvinist if I say, Calcutta, or Bombay or Madras require more funds? What has been spent in Delhi during the Asiad and till now and what is being done in rest of India? If we raise these things, does it weaken the Centre? That is what is understood by them.

Sir, everything is to be done by the States. Hospital is a State subject; health is a State subject; irrigation is a State subject; water supply is a State subject, Roads, P.W.D. is a State subject, education is a State subject, but money is with the Centre. Of the Rs. 20,000 crores which come to the Government of India's funds, only Rs. 5,000 is shared by all the States of India together. Of course, we are not only Bengalis? but, how many

of us are claiming more for Bengal? But, Sir, India is not Delhi. Punjab, Sind, Gujarat Maharatha, Dravid Utkal Banga. That is India. India is not France, India is not Belgium, India is not England. India is not Germany. India is India-Punjab, Sind, Gujarat Maratha, Dravid Utkal Banga. So, it is India. Unitary India without Federal system will not strengthen the Centre. In south India four or five Chief Ministers have made this demand and for that heaven has fallen on the Earth. But, Sir, naturally the demand will grow gradually. The States must be given more share.

Our Party has passed a resolution saying at least 50% must go to the States. Other parties are claiming 60 to 70%. At least our Party has stated 50% of the income coming to the Centre must go to the States. For this reason only other States, not only West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu or Karnataka, other States also include Assam will also get.

The great man was just now saying that he is for more powers to the Centre and less powers to the States. I would say if they had been able to solve the problem of unemployment among the youths in Assam, this Assam problem would have been put an end to. Does he not demand more money for Assam. Is it because he has won with 2.3% votes and has come here as an MP. That is why he is saying all tum tum for the the Congress and the ruling Party and that we are in the Opposition. He has come through the total votes of 2 3%.

PROF N G. RANGA : At least some people have voted. It was a Government for which there was no vote at all.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Assam Government has demanded more money as royalty for their own oil.

And, Sir, I am not a friend of Shri Jagannath Mishra. What has Jagannath Mishra done?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : And he has to pay the price.

SHRI NARYAN CHOUBEY : What he has not done to grub the working class, to beat the Harijans, to plug the eyes at Bhagalpur. He plugged the eyes of so many in Bhagalpur and tied Adivasis with the jeep and dragged them hundred metres away and beat them. For all these things he has not been removed. The sooner he said that Bihar is not getting its due share, and that Bihar produces 40% of minerals in India

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He said : "We should get our proper share". Then they said he must go. Other crimes could be tolerated. He was admired for all those other things.

Every State is demanding more. So, things are pushing ahead. The issue has to be solved; and for that reason, I support the Resolution. The Sarkaria Commission, without any powers, and without any terms of reference, I do not know what they will do, and when These things must be made clear.

Of course, we want a strong Centre. India's borders have to be safeguarded. We want a strong Centre. For making the Centre and the Indian Government strong, we must strengthen our constituent States. But to counterpose and say : 'If we want a strong, Centre we must have weak States', or that "If you strengthen the States, the Centre will become weak", will be totally wrong.

With these words, I support the Resolution *in toto*, and I hope the Hon. Members on the other side will support us.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : मोहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, जब हमारे यहाँ स्टेट सेटर रिलेशन की बात होती है तो कुछ लोग इसकी मुखालिफत करते हैं। मैं उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इस रेजोल्यूशन की मुखालिफत की है कि हमें इस देश की सारी हियत को बदलना होगा। कई इंस्टीट्यूशंस को बंद करना होगा। चीफ मिनिस्टर का इंस्टी-

ट्यूशन, स्टेट लेजिसलेचर, चीफ जस्टिस का इंस्टीट्यूशन, राज्यों के बीच की बाड़-डी, सबको समाप्त करना होगा। तब यह सोचा जा सकता है कि सारे देश को एक बनाए गे। सेटेस के बीच के बार्डर खत्म करने होंगे। राज्यों में चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं रहेंगे। पूरे मुल्क में एक प्रेसीडेंट या प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहेगा। राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर के ओहदे खत्म होंगे। सब बदलना होगा। इस तरह से मुल्क का निजाम बदला जाएगा। लेकिन यह सब नहीं होगा।

इस रेजोल्यूशन की मुखालिफत कांग्रेस (आई) की तरफ से हुई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी की जद्दोजहद में केवल कांग्रेस ही नहीं थी वल्कि सारे राज्यों ने अपनी तहजीब और शक्ति को इसमें शामिल किया था। जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने बंगाल में और मैं कहूँगा कि इकबाल ने पंजाब में और इसी तरह से भारती ने जुनूब में आवाज उठाई और मुख्त-लिफ कल्चर को लेकर ये लोग आगे बढ़े। सब लोगों ने मिलकर आजादी की तारीक को मजबूत बनाया। कांग्रेस के बारे में उस वक्त यह बात किसी के दिमाग में नहीं थी कि यह कोई मुस्तकिल निजाम का काम करेगी। महात्मा गांधी जो इस के नेता थे। उनके दिमाग में भी यह बात नहीं थी, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए सबसे बड़ी कुरबानी दी। जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी मिली उस वक्त महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अब कांग्रेस को समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये कांग्रेस को हुकूमत नहीं चलानी चाहिए। क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि अब हिन्दुस्तान को एक नई बुनियाद पर खड़ा करना है, नया ढांचा बनाना है, नया आर्थिक-सामाजिक ढांचा बनाना है। उसके कांग्रेस काम नहीं कर सकती। कांग्रेस का काम आजादी की जद्दोजहद तक था, इससे ज्यादा

उसका काम नहीं था। यह काम आजादी मिलने के साथ ही समाप्त हो गया।

मैं इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हर राज्य में जमातें थीं। उन्होंने भी हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए काम किया। उन्होंने भी खून बहाया था।

मैं आपका ध्यान जम्मू काश्मीर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। वहां कान्फ्रेंस नहीं थी, नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस थी, उसने अपना खून बहाया, खून दिया फ्यूडल सिस्टम के खिलाफ खून दिया जो वहाँ पर था, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तारीक जद्दोजहद आजादी के साथ अपना साथ निभाया। आल इंडिया स्टेट्स पीपल्स कान्फ्रेंस का उसने साथ दिया। यह कान्फ्रेंस पूरे मुल्क में बनी और शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के ईमा पर उसके सदर भी बने।

जहाँ तक जम्मू काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है इसके ताल्लुक से कुछ गलतियां की हैं। 1953 में कोशिश की गई जम्मू काश्मीर और सेंटर के रिलेशनशिप को बदलने की। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जम्मू काश्मीर को 370 के तहत कुछ हक दिए गए थे। वह शेख साहिब की बनाई हुई चीज नहीं थी और न पंडित नेहरू की बनाई हुई चीज थी। वह विधान की चीज थी। कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारे लिए बड़ा पवित्र था। लेकिन सेंटर के कुछ लोगों ने तब कोशिश की कि उस रिश्ते को खत्म कर दिया जाए, बदल दिया जाए। उसके बाद 22 बरस तक जम्मू काश्मीर में आन्दोलन चला, पोलिटिकल अनसरटेनटी पैदा हुई। मैं दियानतदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि उससे हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान हुआ, जम्मू काश्मीर के वासियों को नुकसान हुआ। 1975 में प्राइम मिनिस्टर इंदिरा गांधी और शेख अब्दुल्ला ने नए सिरे से उस रिश्ते

को बांधा दूटे हुए रिश्ते का। फिर से बांधने की कोशिश की और वह इसी आधार पर हुई कि जम्मू काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान का जो रिश्ता है 370 के तहत, उसको फिर से कायम किया जाए और एक दूसरे के शको शुवहात को खत्म कर दिया जाए। इसी बिना पर कुछ रिकांड बना। मैं खबरदार करना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में अगर नी०पी०एम० आज बेस्ट बंगाल में पावर में है या नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस जम्मू काश्मीर में है या तेलेगु देशम आन्ध्र में है या और कोई जमायत किसी और जगह कर्नाटक वगैरह में है तो इनमें से कोई देश की दुश्मन नहीं है, देश की वैसे ही दोस्त है जैसे रूलिंग पार्टी है। कोई जुम्म नहीं होगा अगर अपनी-अपनी स्टेट्स में हम अपने हिसाब से डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करें। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है, बहुत बड़ी ताकत है, लेकिन इस ताकत के हाथ और बाजू जो है वे इसकी अपनी स्टेट्स हैं और ताकत मरकज को स्टेट्स से ही आएगी। अगर स्टेट्स को कमजोर रखने या उनको कमजोर करने की कोशिश की गई तो हिन्दुस्तान भी कमजोर हो जाएगा कोई आगेनाइजेशन देश विरोधी नहीं है। सभी देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहती है। रेजीमेटेशन से मुल्क को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा, नुकसान ही पहुंचेगा।

شہری عبیر شیریز کا بی (سری نگری) : محترم جیرے میں صاحب - جب ہمارے یہاں اسٹیٹ سینٹر کی بات ہوتی ہے تو کچھ لوگ (سے) کی مخالفت کرتے ہیں میں ان دوستوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں جنہوں نے اس ریزولوشن کی مخالفت کی ہے

کہ ہمیں کہ اس دیش کی ساری ہمیست کو پرلتا ہو گا۔ کئی انسٹی ٹیوشن کو بندر کر دنا ہرگا چیف منسٹر کا انسٹی ٹیوشن۔ اسیست یونیورسٹی پر چیف جسٹس کا انسٹی ٹیوشن راجوں کے پیغ کی بادندری سب کو سماپت کرنا ہو گا۔ تب یہو جا سکتا ہے کہ سارے دیش کو ایک بنائی گئی انسٹی ٹیوشن کے پیغ کے بارہ ڈر ختم کرنے ہونگے راجوں میں چیف منسٹر ہمیں رہیں گے۔ پورے ملک میں ایک پرمند بینت یا پر ام کمنسٹر، پہلے گا راجوں کے چیف منسٹر کے ہدے ختم ہوں گے سب بدلتا ہو گا۔ اس طرح سے ملک کا نظام بدلا جائے گا۔ یہ سب ہمیں ہو گا۔ ॥

اس ریزو ٹیوشن کی مخالفت کانگریس الیکٹ کی طرف ہے ہوئی ہے۔ میں بتا ناچاہتا ہوں کہ آزادی کی جدوجہد میں کیوں کانگریس میں نہیں تھی بلکہ سارے راجوں نے اپنی تہذیب اور شکنی کو اس میں شامل کیا تھا جیسا کہ ابھی ایک مانیہ سد سیدہ نے کہا کہ رابندر ناٹھنیکور نے بنگال میں اور میں کہوں گا کہ اقبال نے پنجاب میں اور اس طرح سے بھارتی نے جنوب میں آزاد اٹھائی؟ اور مختلف پھر کو لیکر یہ لوگ آگے بڑھے۔ سب لوگوں نے مل کر آزادی کی تحریک کو مفہوم

بنایا۔ کانگریس کے بارے میں اس وقت یہ بات کس کے دماغ میں نہیں تھی کہ یہ کوئی مستقل نظام کا کام کرے گی۔ مہاتما گاندھی جو اس کے نیتا تھے ان کے دماغ میں بھی یہ بات نہیں تھی کہ جہنوں نے اس دیش کے لئے سب سے بڑی قربانی دی۔

یہ وقت ہندوستان کو آزادی ملی اس وقت مہاتما گاندھی نے کہا تھا کہ اب کانگریس کو سما پت ہو جانا چاہئے۔ کانگریس کو حکومت نہیں چلاں چاہئے۔ میونکہ وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ اب ہندوستان کو ایک نئی بنیاد پر کھڑا کرنا ہے نیا ڈھاپخخت بنانا ہے۔ نیا آر تھک سما جک ڈھاپخخت بنانا ہے۔ اس کے لئے کانگریس کام نہیں کر سکتی۔

کانگریس کا کام آزادی کی جدوجہد کے ساتھ اسی سے زیادہ اس کا کام نہیں تھا۔ یہ کام آزادی ملنے کے ساتھ ہی سما پتے ہو گیا میں اتنا ہی عرض کرنا پا جاتا ہے کہ اب کہہ رہیں ہیں جا عین میں اہنوں نے بھی ہندوستان کی آزادی کے لئے کام کیا۔

اہنوں نے بھی خوف دیا تھا۔

میں آپ کا دعیان جوں کشیر کا طرف دلا تا چاہتا ہو۔ رہا کانگریس نہیں تھی نمائشیں

کا نفرنس تھی اس نے اپنا خون بھایا خون دیا
نہ ڈل سسٹم کے خلاف خون دیلوڈ بابر
نخا پور سے ہندوستان کی تحریک جدوجہد آزادی
کے ساتھ اپنا ساتھ بھایا۔ آں انڈیا
اسٹیس پر پلپس کا نفرنس کا اس نے ساتھ دیا
یہ کا نفرنس پورے ملک میا بنی اور شیخ محمد
عبد انہر پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے ایکا پر
اس کے صدر بھی بنے۔

جہانگیر جو لوگوں کا تعلق ہے اسکے لئے سچے کچھ خلطیاں

ہو یہی ہیں۔ ۱۹۵۳ء میں کوئی شیش
کی گئی جوں کشیر اور سینٹر کے ریشن شیپ
کو بد لئے گی۔ کافی یوشن میں جوں
کشیر کو ۱۹۵۴ء کے بھت پچھے حقوق دیئے گئے
تھے۔ وہ شیخ صاحب کی بنائی ہوئی کشیر نہیں
تھی اور تھہ پنڈت نہرو کی بنائی ہوئی کچیر تھی
یہ وہ دھھان کی کچیر تھی۔ کافی یوشن
لہارے لئے بڑا پورا کھتا۔ لیکن سینٹر کے کچھ
لوگوں نے بت کوئی شیش کی کہ اس رشتے کو
ختم کر دیا جائے یا بدل دیا جائے۔ اس کے
بعد ۱۹۵۷ء بڑا تک جوں کشیر میں آنڈولن
چلا پوں لیشکل انسر شیٹی پیدا ہوئی۔ میاندیانت
دار کی کے ساتھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس
سے ہندوستان کو نقصان ہوا جوں کشیر

کے واپسیوں کو نقصان ہوا۔ ۱۹۷۵ء
میں پرائم مینسٹر اندر اگامدھی اور شیخ محمد
عبد انہر نے نئے اکتوبر سے اسی رشتے کو باز ہوا
کوئی ہوئے رشتے کو پھر سے جوڑا اور باز ہٹنے
کی کوشش کی اور بات چیت اسی آدھار
پر ہوئی تھی کہ جموں کشمیر اور ہندوستان کا جو
رشتہ ہے دفعہ ۱۹۷۳ء میں تھت بھی قائم
ہوا ہے اس کو پھر سے قائم کیا جائے اور
ایک دوسرے کے شکر و شبہات کو
ختم کر دیا جائے۔ اسکی بنیاد پر ایکارڈ ہوا
یہ جنردار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک
میں اگر یہی پی ایم آج ویسٹ بیکال میں
پاور میں ہے یا نیشنل کا نفرنس جوں کشیر
میں ہے یا تیکو دشمن آندھرا میں ہے یا
اور کوئی جماعت کسی اور جگہ کرنا ملک وغیرہ
میں ہے تو ان میں سے کوئی دشمن کی دشمن
نہیں ہے دشمن کی دیسے ہی دوست
ہے جیسے کہ رولنگ پارلی ہے۔

کوئی جرم نہیں ہوگا اگر اپنی
اپنی اسٹیس میں ہم اپنے حساب
سے ڈیسو کریں کو صہبتو ط کو ملی۔

ہندوستان بہت بڑا ملک ہے
بہت بڑی طاقت ہے۔ لیکن اس طاقت
کے ہاتھ اور بازو جو ہیں وہ اس کی

ابنی اسٹیشن ہیں۔ اور یہ ٹھیک
مکر کو اسٹیشن سے ہی آئے گی۔
اگر اسٹیشن کو مکر و رکھنے یا
انکو مکر و رکھنے کی کوشش کی جائے تو
ہندوستان بھی مکر و رکھ جائے رکھا۔
کوئی اگر گناہ کریں دشی دردھی
نہیں ہے۔ بھی دشی کو مصیر ط
بنانا چاہتے ہیں۔ رجی میتیشن سے
لک کو کوئی فارکہ نہیں پہونچے گا نقصان
ہی پہونچے گا۔

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I am of the firm opinion that after 33 years of our Constitution having come into existence, it needs a very serious second look. Not only amendments should be brought as and when they require, but, really speaking, we must give a serious look on how it has mentioned for more than three decades. Any country with a wise leadership will do that. After independence, almost two new generations have come and many problems are coming up today. Is it a matter of serious national concern that right from the Prime Minister to political leaders, they talk that the country is getting disintegrated; there is a danger of disintegration? Fissiparous tendencies and communal forces are growing. The Prime Minister herself said a few days before that there are communal and regional forces which are now the agents of the destruction and disintegration of the country. On many occasions, in some major speeches, she has warned the country that this kind of dangers are there. Why? Should we not seriously, look at this? Why is this situation being created even after 33 years of our independence in spite of our having a very strong nation?

Instead of progressive secular patriotic forces getting strengthened in this country, now this kind of danger is growing. If that

danger is there we must go into the basic question and what I would like to emphasise is that we should go into the fundamental issues; the socio economic issues, administrative problems, political considerations, all these things need to be seriously reviewed. In this context I would say today in my opinion it is not Centre-State relationship or State and local bodies relationship, or the State and district administration relationship, what about the district and other relationship. It is not that resources, financial resources should go from Delhi to Lucknow, to Calcutta, or to Madras or to Trivandrum, which may not just track down below. Resources should reach the people, the rural people and our official distribution machinery should be re-structured, the national resources should be properly distributed, the division of power and things which generally reach the rural areas late, all these things should be considered. From gram panchayats to the national level the resources should be divided. That is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say. We should all see that the village panchayats work effectively and the municipal bodies also should function effectively. I must admit that there are no resources available at that level. I will say that today if the people like Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, raise this question, or Dr. Farooq Abdullah will raise this question, they are not really raising the banner of revolt against the Centre but they are as the head of the Government in their own respective States with their popular support, with the people's aspirations and rights in their mind, and the necessity of the seat which the people have given them, with power authority to deliver them; that is their demand and that is the question being raised and it must be looked into in the national context.

Therefore, I will say that really speaking, I was just going through a speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which Shri Chitta Basu had shown me, which was made in 1951, when the First Amendment to Articles 15 and 16 was made. He used the word 'autonomous' States. Now, if somebody talks about autonomy, whether it is the DMK, or the CPM or the National Conference, or any other political Party in power in any State, they immediately are accused of it as if they are doing something which may weaken national integration. This approach, I would

say, is the least authoritarian approach. I am mentioning this in particular about the authoritarian approach. It is not done in-keeping with a country like ours, a country of big size. The Prime Minister herself says that we must remember that we are a country of multi-racial and many ethnic regions and little linguistic parties. Therefore, these are the problems. Why should we have small States like Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya? Because we thought that they represent their own requirements, their own culture and way of life, and they need their separate State and they can run their own affairs better and they will feel happier in the framework of the national context. Therefore, I will say that the Government did a wise thing by appointing the Sarkaria Commission, though late. And I think that there should be a proper national debate on it and the Government should not contend with the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission, but the Commission should be given full opportunity, all major political Parties must be consulted. they should be taken into confidence, they should be involved so that we can re-structure our country, not only re-structure our administration, and re-structure our States to develop our things, our culture, of course in the national context. Nobody should accuse that India is a weak country.

Sir, you were a General. You know how team work from a soldier to the topman is important in winning a battle. Likewise, a body cannot be healthy if the legs and arms are weak. For a healthy body, all limbs should be strong and healthy.

With these words, I hope the Government will take this in view and will not take as if they are fulfilling their formal duty, but in a true sense, will do proper restructuring and create a proper relationship between the Centre and the States.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, प्रस्ताव कहता है कि — देश के राजनीति ढांचे में विभिन्न भाषायी और जातीय

वर्गों के पृथक् राजनीतिक शक्तियों के रूप में उभर आने के कारण केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तीय तथा अन्य सम्बन्धों के विषय में पुनर्निधारण होना चाहिये।

मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि प्रस्ताव महोदय यह कहकर क्या जताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि 35 साल की आजादी के बावजूद हमारा देश विभिन्न प्रकार के पुल्स एंड प्रेशर को स्टेन करने की स्थिति में नहीं है या हमारी डैमोक्रेसी इतनी वीक है कि इस तरह के दबावों का मुकाबला न कर सके।

हकीकत यह है कि जब हमारा राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुआ था तो उस समय बहुत सारे लोग लन्दन में बैठकर सोचते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान डैमोक्रेटिक सैटअप के रूप में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। जब दक्षिण में कोई आन्दोलन हुआ तब लोग यह महसूस करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं रह पायेगा और आज जब विभिन्न प्रकार के आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं तो भी बहुत सारे लोग शायद अपने मन में यह कल्पना करके बैठे हैं कि भारत एक प्रजातांत्रिक मुल्क के रूप में, धर्म-निरपेक्ष शक्ति के रूप में नहीं रह पायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ऐसा सोचते हैं वह विरासत में मिली हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी कल्चर को और जिन शक्तियों के कारण हमारा यह राजनीतिक स्वरूप उभर कर आया है, उन्हें समझने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं।

आज हमारे पड़ोस में चारों तरफ प्रजातंत्र, सैनिकों के बूटों के नीचे सिसक रहा है जबकि हमारा प्रजातंत्र दिन-प्रति-दिन मजबूत हो रहा है। हम एक मजबूत राजनीतिक शक्ति के रूप में उभर कर आये हैं, यह अपने आप में इस बात का प्रमाण है कि जिस संविधान को हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने बनाया था वह अपने

आप में अनोखा था और हमारा प्रजातंत्र, हैमोक्रेसी, संविधान अपने आप में पूर्ण है।

यदि कहीं कोई बाहरी दबाव उसमें कोई वैकुण्ठ क्रिएट करते हैं तो उसको भरने के लिए भी हमारे संविधान में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रावीजन्स हैं।

मेरे मित्रों ने यह शिकायत की है, विशेषकर जहां इस समय अपोजिशन की सरकारें हैं उन हमारे अपोजिशन के भाइयों ने एक फैशन सा बना लिया है कि सरकार को इस मामले में क्रिटीसाइज करें और केन्द्र व राज्यों के सम्बन्धों के पुनर्निघारण की बात कहकर सत्तारूढ़ दल को क्रिटीसाइज करें।

जब हमारी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का निर्धारण हो रहा है, उस समय फाइनेन्स कमीशन राज्यों की बातों को सुन रहा है। जिस प्रकार से वे रिप्रीजेन्ट करेंगे, किस तरह से वित्तीय संसाधनों का वितरण हो, उसके बारे में अपने सुझाव देगा। इसके अलावा ब्राडर फे मवर्क में काम करने के लिये सरकारिया कमीशन को सरकार ने नियुक्त किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों के बाबजूद कहीं कोई भी ऐसी बात की गुंजाइश ही नहीं रह जाती कि सरकार राज्यों की जायज बात नहीं सुनना चाहती।

जब केन्द्रीय सरकार, गृह मन्त्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी राज्यों की वाजिब बातों को शिकायतों को सुनना चाहते हैं तो राजनीतिक कारणों से बार-बार इस सिस्टम पर अटैक करना, अपने संविधान पर शंका प्रकट करना, अपने आप पर शंका प्रकट करना है।

मुझे लगता है कि हमारे मित्रों के द्वारा यह बात इसलिये नहीं कही जाती है कि वह

संविधान को पुस्ता बनाना चाहते हैं या हमारी हैमोक्रेसी में जो खामियां वह समझते हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहते हैं बल्कि इसलिये बार बार इस बात को कहना चाहते हैं कि उनको राजनीतिक लाभ मिले और राजनीतिक दलों को लाभ मिले। इस प्रकार की बातों को बार बार कहना उचित नहीं है।

मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि राज्य बाजू हैं। वास्तव में बाजू हैं। लेकिन इन बाजूओं को यदि आप यह चाहते हैं कि वह शेष हृदय की रक्षा करें, मस्तिष्क की मालिश करें और उसकी सुरक्षा करें। हाथ मस्तिष्क पर चोट करने लगे जायेंगे, उसको कमजोर करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि बाजू अपने आप कमजोर ही जायेंगे। बाजू और मस्तिष्क को कमजोर करके आप अपने आपको कमजोर कर रहे हैं।

इन्ही चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री अमल दत्त के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री अमल दत्त ने जो प्रस्ताव विचार करने के लिए सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यह उन लोगों के लिए भी विचारणीय है, जो इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

सारे राज्यों से यह मांग लगातार आती रही है कि उनको अधिकार अधिक दिए जायें। खासतौर से जो पार्टी इस समय सत्ता में है, उस पार्टी के तमाम राज्यों में जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, हो सकता है कि वे मजबूती के साथ इस बात को न कहते हों, वे मजबूती के साथ कह भी नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि अगर वे थोड़ी मजबूती दिखायेंगे, तो उनका हथ

होगा। लेकिन जहां कहीं भी विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं, वहां से इस प्रकार की मांग लगातार आती रही है कि उनके अधिकार कम हैं और केन्द्र से जो सहायता उनको मिलनी चाहिए, वह सहायता उनको नहीं मिलती है। उनको जितना अधिकार चाहिए, वह अधिकार उनको नहीं मिलता है और तमाम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। जनता की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए यह मांग राज्यों से बराबर बाती रही है। इस तरह के उदाहरण आपके सामने भी हैं कि जब कभी राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र की इच्छा के अनुरूप नहीं चलती हैं, तो उन्हें बख़स्त भी कर दिया गया है। उसके कारण दिए गए, लेकिन जो कारण दिए गए, वे अप्पाप्त मालूम होते थे और उनको सुनने के बाद लोगों को संतोष नहीं होता था। यहां तक म्यूनिसिपलिटी को जिस तरह से राज्य सरकारें भंग करती हैं, उससे भी कम कायंवाही केन्द्र सरकार ने कभी-कभी राज्य सरकारों को भंग करने में की है। जो आजकल व्यवस्था हम देखते हैं, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि राज्य सरकारें माँजूदा व्यवस्था में केन्द्र सरकार की नगर पालिकाओं से ज्यादा महत्व नहीं रखती है। उन्हें किसी भी समय भग किया जा सकता है। इसलिए उन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह मांग करना कि और अधिक अधिकार दिए जायें—मेरी दृष्टि में न्यायोचित बात है।

हमारे देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री, जवाहर साल नेहरू, जो देश के महान नेता थे, वे बराबर यह कहा करते थे—अनेकता में एकता इस देश की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। “यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सिटी”। अगर देश के अन्दर तमाम राज्यों में अलगावबादी प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ने लगेंगी, इस आधार पर कि तमाम राज्यों के लोग यह महसूस करने लगें कि उनके साथ सोतेला व्यवहार होता है और उनको अधिकार उचित

नहीं मिलता है, तो यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा होगी, जोकि देश की एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा कर सकती है। इसलिए यह मांग कि राज्यों को अधिक अधिकार दिए जायें, न्यायोचित दिखाई देती है।

अंतिम बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्यों के पास बहुत ही कम वित्तीय अधिकार हैं। हर बात के लिए उनको केन्द्र सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर करना पड़ता है, चाहे प्लानिंग की बात हो या बैंकों से क्रूप लेने की बात हो—इब सारी बातों पर राज्य पूरी तरह से केन्द्र पर निर्भर हो गए हैं या आश्रित हो गए हैं। बैंकों की व्यवस्था केन्द्र सरकार के पास है या जितनी भी इंशोरेंस एजेंसीज हैं, इनकी व्यवस्था केन्द्र के पास है इसलिए राज्य पूरी तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर वित्तीय संसाधनों के मामले में निर्भर हो गए हैं। इसलिए उनके जो वित्तीय अधिकार हैं, उनको भी बढ़ाया जाए और संविधान में कुछ ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाए ताकि राज्यों को शक्ति प्राप्त हो सके और खास तौर से जो मौजूदा प्रणाली बर्खास्त करने की है, इसको समाप्त करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाए।

इसी सुझाव के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से आशा करता हूं कि वे संविधान में ऐसा प्रावधान करेंगे, जो राज्य सरकारें इस बजह से बर्खास्त की जाती हैं, इस बारे में संविधान को बदला जाएगा। आशा है, आप इस बारे में जवाब देंगे और हमारी मांगों पर ध्यान देंगे।

धो मुन्दर सह (फिल्लौर) : चेयरमैन साहब स्टेट को ज्यादा अस्तियारात दिये जाने का मसला है, मैं पहले भी कई बार कह चुका हूं—जो सेंट्रल गवर्नर्सेट की जमीन होती थी वह शेड्यूल कास्ट वालों को मिल जाती थी,

ले किन राज्यों के पास जो सरप्लस जमीन होती थी, वह हमको नहीं मिलती थी। मैंने जो जमीन ली थी, वह पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिलकर ली थी, वरना स्टेट में कौन देता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ — ज्यों-ज्यों स्टेट को ज्यादा ताकत मिलेगी, हमारा भट्टा बैठता जायगा। राज्य वाले हमको नजदीक भी नहीं आने देंगे। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था — इण्डिपेन्डेन्ट स्टेट्स नहीं होनी चाहिये, फैडरल स्टेट्स होनी चाहिये, डिपेण्डेन्ट स्टेट्स होनी चाहिये। जो इण्डिपेन्डेन्ट हो जायगा वह लड़ा शुरू कर देगा। इसलिये स्टेटों को ज्यादा अस्तियारात नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये।

मैं सामने बैठने वाले साथी को कहना चाहता हूँ — आपको आर्टीकल 370 की रियायत दी गई, हमको रिजर्वेशन की रियायत दी गई—क्यों? इसलिये कि हम भी तरक्की कर सकें अगर आप इस तरह से बोलते हैं, स्टेट के लिये ज्यादा अस्तियारात चाहते हैं तो आप आर्टीकल 370 को छोड़ दीजिये और हम भी अपनी रियायत को छोड़ देते हैं, फिर देखिये क्या तमाशा होता है। हमने इन रियायतों को इसीलिये कांस्टीट्युशन में रखा है कि आपके लोग कमजोर हैं उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले, हमारे लिये जो छूआ छूत है उसकी वजह से रखा है। आप जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं इसमें आपका कसूर नहीं है — हमारे जो लोग वहां हैं उनको डट कर लड़ाई करनी चाहिये, वहां के लोग बहुत सीधे-सादे हैं। हमारे लोग उनको कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे लिये यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे, आप कहते हैं कि हम मुसलमान हैं, कांग्रेस में तो हिन्दू हैं इसलिये सबका भट्टा बैठ जायगा। 16 आने साफ-साफ बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं? ग्राप भी इस तरह की बातें छोड़ कर नेशनल स्ट्रीम में शामिल हों।

मैं एक बात जानता हूँ — जिसके पास

लाठी है उसकी मैंस होती है। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू मेरे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त थे। उन पर मैंने जोर दिया तो जमीन मिली, स्टेट पर रहता तो नहीं मिलती। इन्दिरा जी के साथ आज हम क्यों हैं? वह जब भी नाम लेती हैं तो शेड्यूल कास्ट्स का नाम लेती हैं। आप देहातों में जा कर देखिये, जब भी पब्लिक स्पीच करती हैं तो शेड्यूल कास्ट्स का नाम लेकर करती हैं। मोरार जी देसाई और जवाहरलाल जी ने भी कभी इतना नाम नहीं लिया होगा। उनके मन में हम लोगों के लिये दर्द है, वह 20 प्वाइट प्रोग्राम को सही मायनों में चलाना चाहती हैं, लेकिन आप चलने नहीं देते हैं। आप उसके डेडली वरसिलाफ हैं। पंजाब में वही हालत है, हरियाणा में वही हालत है, कोई उसको चलने नहीं देता है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि हम सेन्टर को मजबूत बनायें और उसमें आप सब मदद करें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनकी जो फिराण्ड है उसको नहीं मानना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Sir, the present Resolution on the the Centre-State relationship which was moved by Shri Amal Datta, has evoked considerable interest among the Members of the House and that is why, from time to time the time of the House has been extended to discuss this. It was moved many months ago in the House. Today we are discussing it again after a considerable time.

Shri Datta has advocated need for complete re-appraisal of the Centre-State relationship. In his view the various Constitutional provisions hampered the functioning of the States and their economic development. He has even gone to the extent of suggesting the deletion of a number of Articles in the Constitution like Articles 356 and 357 relating to the imposition of the President Rule. In his view the Central Government should confine itself to matters relating to Defence, Foreign Relations, Banking, Currency and Communications. All residuary matters should rest with the States. Even the powers

of the Supreme Court should be limited and it should entertain only cases having constitutional implications and cases involving interpretation or application of Central Acts. The extreme position advocated by Shri Dated would virtually mean abdication of the Central Government from its responsibility to ensure balanced development in the country. That has not been shared by a number of Members who have spoken on the Resolution.

In this connection I would like to point out that as far as the Centre-State relationship is concerned, the founding fathers of the Constitution had taken note of the various differences and the cultural differences between the People in the States.

They have evolved a Constitution which is not rigid, which can be changed and which has been changed from time to time. Therefore, within the constitutional framework there is an amicable settlement between States and the Centre.

As far as the financial devolution of powers are concerned, the State Government are given finance in terms of Finance Commission which are appointed every five years and these Finance Commissions do a lot of exercise, go to States, find their needs and recommend as to how much money is to devolve to the Centre and how much money should go to the States. Besides this apart from financial devolution which the Finance Commission recommends, the finance to the State also accrue whenever there is natural calamity. For example, if there is a drought, if there is flood, the Centre comes to the assistance. Then there are various projects in the States which are Centrally sponsored and there the Centre has to finance them and development takes place in the State. Therefore, the financial powers between the State and the Centres are very well defined. But still if there is any need to go into this, would have to be gone into. Keeping in view the demand of the various States and the various persons that the Centre State relations should be re-defined. Sarkaria Commission has been appointed. Although the Hon. Members have welcomed the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission,

but have said that the Sarkaria Commission has no authority. I would like to say that Sarkaria Commission is a high powered Commission and the Terms of Reference have been finalised. I would like to report the terms of the Commission :

"The Commission will examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate."

In examining and reviewing the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States and making recommendations as to the changes and measures needed, the Commission will keep in view the social and economic developments that have taken place over the years and have due regard to scheme and framework of the Constitution which the founding fathers have so sedulously designed to protect the independence and ensure the unity and integrity of the country which is of paramount importance for promoting the Welfare of the people.

The Headquarters of the Commission will be at New Delhi.

The Commission will devise its own procedures for the discharge of its functions, and the Commission may, if it deems it necessary so to do, have investigation or examination of such matters as it may deem fit to be made in such manner and by such persons it may consider appropriate. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India shall furnish such information and documents and provide assistance as may be required by the Commission from time to time.

The Government of India trust that the State Governments and the Union Territory administrations and others concerned will extend their fullest cooperation and assistance to the Commission.

The Commission will submit its report on or before 30th June, 1984.

The terms of the Commission have been well-defined. Originally, it was said that within the framework of the Constitution the Commission will submit its report but now keeping in view the persistent demand by various quarters it has been also agreed to that the amendment of the Constitution is also a constitutional process and therefore, if there is any suggestion or demand for an amendment of the Constitution, certainly, the Sarkaria Commission will be able to hear those view points and recommend such necessary measures which are needed for the amendment of the Constitution. The time limit is there; the terms of the Commission are there and even the amendment of the Constitution is there.

Now, the Commission has also issued public notice and they have also written to the Chief Ministers of all the States. They would be certainly willing to discuss these points not only with the State Chief Ministers but also with the various persons of the political parties and their heads if they want to discuss these points or submit their memorandam to them. In fact, each and everyone is free to submit memorandum to them. In fact, each and everyone is free to submit memorandum to them.

As far as the dissolution of the State Governments is concerned, it is not as if the Central Government dissolves a State Government and the Assembly just like a Municipal Committee is dissolved by the State Government. Unless there is a constitutional breakdown, this is not being done. In the last couple of years, the Hon. Members might have seen that we have not only become accustomed but we cherish that the Centre State relationship should remain and therefore, in spite of the fear expressed by the West Bengal Government and before the recent elections by the Tripura Government, we are seeing that these State Governments are continuing and will continue to stay in power as long as the people of those States want. The Centre does not want to topple the State Governments.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Pondicherry ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In Pondicherry they lost the confidence

Therefore, I would plead that the Centre-State relations are well-defined. Moreover the Sarkaria Commission is there. In view of this, I would request the Hon. Member, Shri Amal Datta, to withdraw his resolution.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : (Calcutta South) : On a point of clarification.

They have appointed the Sarkaria Commission and they have felt the need for re-examination of the Centre-State relations. Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell me which are the directions where he feels that there should be re-examination ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sky is the limit as far as the Sarkaria Commission is concerned.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of things have been said on the resolution. I think, as I have got a very limited time at my disposal, only 10 minutes or so, naturally I will not be able to reply to all the points which have been raised by the Hon. Members from the other side. But I can only say one thing that whatever has come out from the Hon. Members sitting on the ruling Benches, one thing is very clear to me that none of them have applied his mind to the Centre-State relationship. Whatever they have said, have said mechanically. They have even gone to the extent of saying that it is a fallacy to even talk about restructuring of the Constitution and restructuring of the Centre-State relations.

Even the respect member like Prof. Ranga said that the States will play ducks and drakes if more money is given to them, that Centre should assert itself, that it is parochial and unpatriotic to ask for powers for States. States should be pre-

pared to accept much more intervention from the Centre.

These are the five points I have taken them down from the speech of Prof. Ranga.

Prof. Ranga is on record in the Constituent Assembly. Prof. Ranga also spoke on the federal structure of the Constitution. Prof. Ranga said at that time. I am quoting Ranga's speech delivered in the Constituent Assembly on 9th November, 1948.

"Do we want centralisation of administration or decentralisation? Mahatma Gandhi has pleaded over a period of 30 years for decentralisation. We, Congressmen, are committed to decentralisation."

Then again, continuing Prof. Ranga says :

"I am not in favour of the so called slogan of a strong Centre."

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He said that when he was in the Congress, not in Congress-I :

"The Centre is bound to be strong, is bound to grow more and more strong also on the lines of modern industrial development and economic conditions. Therefore, it is superfluous, indeed dangerous to proceed with this initial effort to make the Centre specially strong. In the Objectives Resolution that we passed in the beginning we wanted provinces to have the residual powers, but within a short period of two years, public opinion rather has been interpreted by those drafters to have swung to the other extreme, to complete centralisation at the Centre and strengthening the Centre over-much."

This is the speech of Prof. Ranga in 1948. But it has now been controvered by Prof. Ranga of 1983.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is it that I have said now? What you have quoted is wrong. I have not spoken on this resolution.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What did Congress party say even before they came to the stage of Constituent Assembly? In the Quit India Resolution which was passed in Bombay, on August 7th and 8th, I quote from the Resolution : —

"The Provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of according to the Constitution according to the Congress view should be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units."

This was Congress Party in 1942 at the time of Quit India Resolution.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : My dear friend, within 40 years we have learnt our lesson.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The culminating point is dictatorship; process.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have not learnt any lesson. You have tasted power.

I quote from the Election Manifesto of 1945 :

"The Congress have envisaged a free democratic State with the fundamental rights and liberties of all its citizens in the Constitution. This Constitution, in its view, should be a federal one with autonomy for its constituent units and its legislative organs elected on universal adult franchise."

Again and again, you are talking of autonomy, you are talking of decentralisation.

You were talking of residuary powers being vested in the States before independence; even at the time of Constituent Assembly you were talking about that. But once you tasted power, once you found you could have your grip over the whole of money resources of Indian people, you said "it is sacrilegious, it is heresy, to talk about decentralising" because then your grip over the resources of India will go. And that is exactly what we want. We do not want a weak Centre. I have made it clear in my speech—that part, Mr. Sethi has omitted—that we do not want a weak Centre to be weakened in any way. But that does not mean that the States are to be left weak as they are today, unable to discharge their Constitutional obligations.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Prime Minister has been saying that we want a strong Centre and strong States.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is exactly what we are demanding. But you are only talking, you are paying only lip service to this particular principle, and you are showing by your conduct that you do not believe in it.

Some Hon. Members from the ruling Party—I think—it was Shri Chintamani Panigrani and some other Hon. Members also—have said that, if the money is being transferred to the States, it is not enough that the Finance Commission should transfer the money to the States or determine the principles of such transfer, but it should also have a Cell to monitor how the States are going to spend that money otherwise, the money given may not be spent for the purposes for which it is given. Is the Finance Commission the only authority which is transferring money to States? That is the Constitutional mechanism envisaged in the Constitution. But is there no other authority today? Is there not the Planning Commission which looks after the transfer of money for development purposes? In fact, most of

the money which is being transferred from the Centre to the States is not through the mechanism of the Finance Commission but through the mechanism of the Planning Commission which is an extra-Constitutional body, which has no reference in the Constitution whatsoever, nor in any legislation but which has been set up only by a Resolution of the executive. Every time we have come across Minister's replies saying that the Planning Commission has not approved. I have with me a letter from the Railway Minister saying that the Railways have approved a particular line but the Planning Commission has not approved. Who is the Planning Commission? It is a political body because the Resolution does not even lay down any qualifications for the Members of the Planning Commission. Anybody can be made a Member of the Planning Commission, and that body can be made to say anything which the executive wants it to say. That is how the resources of the Central Government are either being kept under their complete control or being transferred to those States they want to favour. We want to put a stop to that, to this arbitrary way of transferring resources which is not only creating disparity and regional imbalances but also dampening or hindering the economic growth of the country as a whole. We want to restructure. The Sarkaria Commission, the Hon. Minister has said, has now been given complete freedom to even recommend Constitutional amendments. We welcome that, but we have great doubts whether the Sarkaria Commission can act as an independent body as it would have been able to act had the suggestion which my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, made been accepted and had it been a Commission appointed by the Parliament itself. Not being so, it will always be suspect. Justice, you must remember, is not only to be done but must also be seemed to be done. A body which is under the complete authority and control of the executive can never seem to do justice. And this is a very fundamental point. If Constitutional restructuring is being envisaged after 33 years of working of the Constitution, it should be done by a body whose impartiality will be above any suspicion.

Therefore, Sir, I think that this particular Commission—Sarkaria Commission—is not

going to solve the problem. It is only going to be some kind of ameliorative or palliative so that the people who are shouting like that here and out side can be told as to what is it to shout for you to-day when we have already got the Sarkaria Commission. We may have taken six months to finalise the terms of reference of this Commission and we will take another six months to find out accommodation for it and ultimately, it will come out with the recommendations for a suitable legislative change. We will have to wait for many, many Lok Sabhas to come out with the recommendations. And then these will have to wait for a further election and a further Lok Sabha for being re-constituted.

Sir, we want a solution to-day. We do want to wait for the solution for the decades as much as the ruling party will like us to wait. We want Parliament here and now, to-day to pass a Resolution asking the Government to constitute a Commission under the Parliament which will go into the restructuring, which is needed, of the Constitution for the smooth and harmonious, economic, cultural, political and social growth of this country. This is something which I shall ask of the Home Minister who is listening to me to consider. (*Interruptions*) This of course shows the attitude of the Government. This shows the attitude of the government towards the Opposition and the people of the country at large. Having got the power, they are not going to listen to anybody. They will tell the people to wait till the Commissions' Report comes out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Even though my friend was sitting by my side, I was listening to the Hon. Member also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I have many other things to quote. But, I shall end with one thing. It is not only the Opposition Parties but even the States ruled by the non-Congress Governments want restructuring of the Constitution. Even in a memorandum submitted to the Sixth Finance Commission the Madhya Pradesh Government has said this. The State like Madhya Pradesh feels that it has been neg-

lected and frustrated and it has given the reasons. Perhaps the whole history of the last thirty years development planning could be written centering round on the Centre. Everything is lost in the distance. So, the development has been centered in and around Delhi. The States which are near Delhi have benefited while the States which are far away from the Centre of power have been neglected. That has frustrated and alienated them.

So, Sir, I beseech you to devise some way for re-constructuring our Constitution in such a way that this alienation does not go any further. You have already seen the examples of that. I think you should take the warning and should do something quickly and not try to hoodwink the people about the Commission which is not going to come out with its recommendations. Even if it does, you are not going to implement them. You take things seriously now. Otherwise, it would be too late.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They won't be here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. There is no time.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha. He is not here. He has already moved his amendment. I shall put it to the vote of the House

Amendment was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, are you withdrawing your Resolution ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let it be put to the vote.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as dis-

tinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

The Resolution was negatived.

18.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up the next Resolution. Mr. E. Balanandan may move his Resolution.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Sir, I beg to move :

"This House expresses its deep concern over the increasing incidence of industrial sickness and consequent developing crisis in industry which is resulting in layoffs, lock-outs and closures affecting millions of workers and employees and resolves that the Government to take urgent and appropriate steps to remedy the situation."

Sir, this Resolution deals with an important subject and a very serious subject which needs very serious consideration. I hope while considering this Resolution we will not be divided on political lines. This Resolution deals with a subject which is haunting the nation with serious consequences for several lakhs of people. Therefore, I hope the ruling benches will support my Resolution.

Sir, while going into the details of the subject now pointed out in this Resolution year after year if we look into the statis-

tics one finds increasing incidents of industrial sickneess. In 1976 the number of sick units in the large-scale sector was 241 with locked-up bank credit to the tune of Rs 608.76 crores. Its number rose to 378 crores in 1979 and by 1980 it became 409 and the locked up bank funds to the tune of Rs. 1324.7 crores'. The number of sick units in the medium and small scale units was also increasing continuously. In medium sector the number of sick units was reported to be 1758 and in small sector the number was 23,255 and the total bank credit locked up was reported to be Rs. 2067.62 crores for both the small and medium sector. This process went on and the Government of India appointed a committee and they have given some guidelines to check and arrest this process.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member may continue with his speech next time. Now, the House will take up legislative Business, namely, clause by clause consideration of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill.

18.51 hrs.

DANGEROUS MACHINES (REGULATION) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clause 2. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill."

19.00 hrs.

Clause 3—Definitions

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move—

Page 2, lines 9 and 10—

For "fourteenth" substitute "twelfth" (2)

Page 2, line 26—

after "firm" insert "or a company or a cooperative society" (3)

Sir, I have moved a number of amendments. I request that I may be permitted to say something in general so that I would know the fate of the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak on the amendments you have moved.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Sir, I am in complete agreement as far as giving compensation to those who are using machine, suffering life or getting serious injuries. But as a person who has got complete faith in Gandhian philosophy, I am completely opposed to the use of machines, particularly in agricultural operation in rural areas. Sir, this Bill is being passed in a hurry. In the first instance, the Prime Minister is very anxious to see that more and more employment is created in the rural areas so that rural unemployment is solved to a great extent. But on the other hand, it is well known that by use of machinery, unemployment is caused on a large scale. Therefore, I do not understand why the use of machinery in the agricultural sector, particularly in the harvest season when we have got a lot of rural manpower, is advocated. We could get this work done by using our rural manpower instead of machines.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : They are not acceptable to the Government. We have carefully gone into the question. The age of 14 has been considered as a safe age for children to work on these machines. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment of the Hon. Member. His amendment No. 3 is also not necessary at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to Clause 3, moved by Shri T.R. Shamanna, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5—APPOINTMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF CONTROLLER

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Sir, with regard to amendments Nos. 4 and 5 my point is that full control should be there. There are lots of villagers and one controller cannot control the whole thing even though he may have assistants. Therefore, I have suggested a provision may be included. I beg to move :

Page 4—

after line 11 insert —

"Provided that the controller shall work directly under the Department of Agriculture or such other department that the State Government may decide." (4)

Page 4,—

after line 27, insert —

"(6) The Controller may take the assistance of Police, Department of Agriculture, Department of Industry and State Electricity Board for the proper discharge of his duties." (5)

And in some cases it may be necessary the control may be entrusted to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and in some cases some clarification was necessary. I think on this the Government may change the rules to see how the controller operates so that it is more effective.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, the State will provide for the machinery. They will frame rules and all these things will be looked after by the State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 4 and 5 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no Amendments to Clauses 6 to 15. Therefore, I will put them together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that :

"Clause 5 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 15 were added to the Bill.

RE : NEW CLAUSE 15—A

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8—

after line 23 insert—

"15A. The manufacturer and the dealer of dangerous machines shall arrange to give proper training to the workers as to how the machine is to be used and shall also bear expenses for such training. (6)

The Controller may take the assistance of Police Department, Agriculture Depart-

ment, Labour Department, Industries Department, Electricity Department for the proper discharge of the duties. The Controller has to be given very wide power and therefore, it will be very helpful to him. In order to his duty effectively, he should be given more powers by taking the assistance of all the concerned department. With that view I move that this new Clause may be added.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This again will have to be provided by the State. Controller will have various Officers under him and the Department made responsible by the State Government will arrange for all this.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clauses 16 to 36. So, I shall put them together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 16 to 36 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 16 to 36 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 37—POWER OF STATE GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE RUEES

(Amendment made)

Page 14,—

for lines 22 to 22, substitute—

"(a) all matters specified in section 9 except those specified in sub-section (2) thereof;" (7)

(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 37, as Amended, was Added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no Amendments to Clause 38.

The Question is :

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 38 added to the Bill

CLAUSE 1—SHORT TITLE EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Sir, it is a very important Amendment that I have moved. In the Bill we have only dealt with the question of giving compensation and it is very necessary that you must have some training given to those people who manufacture and deal with them.

"The manufacturer and the dealer of dangerous machines shall arrange to give proper training to the workers as to how the machine is to be used and shall also bear expenses for such training."

In America, what we call the complete harvester does all the work-lifting, harvesting and then packing and putting into the transport—everything is wholly done by machinery. There is no question of any loss at all there. The only thing is that it is covered by insurance. If proper training is given, there would not be any loss. Therefore, I say that if a provision is made, making such a training compulsory, it will be good.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The amendment is not acceptable. Training is part of the sale promotion activity of the manufacturers and also their after—sales responsibility. This will be done by the manufacturers themselves. Moreover, these are very simple machines. Not much training is required. Therefore, to provide for such a training in the Act will not be feasible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 9—

after "States" insert "and Union Territories" (1)

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामावदार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं खतरनाक मशीन (विनियमन)

विधेयक, 1983 का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें आपके मामने रखना चाहता हैं लेवर मिनिस्टर साहब चले जा रहे हैं। आपके बारे में भी यह है।

एक जो सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता है वह यह जो बिल आप लाए हैं, इसमें किसानों के यहाँ जो खेत-मजदूर बाम करते हैं अगर वे दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होंगे, तो उनके लिए आप व्यवस्था करेंगे, यह बात आपने कही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरब से अलग-अलग कानून बनाने की बजाए यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि जिस प्रकार से हम लोगों ने औद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिए ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट और दूसरे तरह के कानून बना रखे हैं, उसी तरह से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के खेत मजदूरों के लिए जो किसानों के घरों में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए उनके वेतन, काम के घटे, उनकी सर्विस कंडिशन्स, मेवा की जर्ते क्या होंगी, इन सब बातों को लेते हुए, एक विस्तृत कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है और ऐसी आवश्यकता है, इसको आप भी मानते हैं। सन् 1980 में जब हम लोगों ने इस सवाल का उठाया था, तो उस समय के श्रम मंत्री श्री अंजेया ने कहा था कि हम जल्दी इस तरह का विधेयक इस सदन से पेश करने वाले हैं लेकिन साढ़े तीन साल गुजर गये और अभी तक इस तरह का कोई भी विधेयक नहीं आया है और हर आदमी मानता है कि इसकी आवश्यकता है। इस तरह का विधेयक लाने से यह होगा कि एक बार ही आप उनके बारे में सारी बातों को समझ कर खियेगा और इसकी मांग खेत-मजदूर स्वयं कर रहे हैं। अभी 15 जुलाई को भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन की तरफ से एक दिन की हड्डताल हुई है, जिसमें सबसे पहली उनकी मांग यही है कि उनके लिए एक कानून बनाया जाए जो कानून पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर चले। तो मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए और इसका सहारा लेते हुए आप से निवेदन

करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इस दिशा में सोचना चाहिए और वह कोई इस तरह का विधेयक लाकर उनकी स्थिति में और सुधार करने का प्रयास करे।

दूसरी बात जो मेरे दिल में उठ रही है कि बालकों पर, जो कि 14 वर्ष से नीचे के होंगे वे थ्रेशर वर्ग रहः नहीं चलायेंगे, मयपावंदी लगायेंगे। लेकिन देहाती में व्ययहार में देखा जाता है कि इससे भी छोटे बच्चे काम करते हैं। किसान के अपने बच्चे होते हैं, वे काम करते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों को रोकने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि ये बच्चे यह काम न करें?

येत मजदूर जिनके लिए आप यह कानून बना रहे हैं, उनकी जानकारी में यह चीज आवे इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? रेडियो पर एक बार प्रसारित कर देने से तो वे इसको समझ नहीं जायेंगे। आप किसानों और मजदूरों को जो थ्रेशर आदि मशीनों पर काम करते हैं और जिनके हाथ और पैर कट जाते हैं उनके लिए जानकारी देने की किस प्रकार से व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, इस पर आपको प्रकाश डालना चाहिए।

एक प्रश्न मेरे मन में यह है कि जो किसान स्वयं थ्रेशर आदि मशीनें चलाने का काम करते हैं, अगर उनके हाथ पैर कट जाते हैं तो क्या उनको भी आप वर्कमैन कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट में कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे या नहीं देंगे?

ये तीन प्रश्न मैंने उठाये हैं — एक 14 साल से नीचे के बच्चों के लिए गारन्टी कैसे होंगी, जिनके लिए यह कानून बना रहे हैं उनको जानकारी कैसे होंगी और स्वयं किसान के अगर थ्रेशर चलाते हुए हाथ पैर कट जाते हैं तो उनको भी कम्पेन्सेशन देने की क्या व्यवस्था

होगी ? इन बातों पर आप प्रकाश डाल गकें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मुझे केवल दो बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो जैसा कि शमन्ना साहब का संशोधन आया है कि आप निमांताओं के लिए यह अनिवार्य क्यों नहीं कर देते कि जैसे कि किसी इलेक्ट्रिशियन बगैरहः को लाए सेंस और सार्टीफिकेट दिये जाते हैं तभी वे काम कर सकते हैं, उसी तरह से इनके लिए भी यह अनिवार्य हो जाए ? निमांताओं के लिए आप यह अनिवार्य कर दीजिए कि वे ट्रैनिंग दें और उसके बाद एक सार्टीफिकेट दें दें मैं समझता हूं कि इससे थोड़ी सुविधा हो जाएगी ।

दूसरे, इस विल की क्लाज 22 में आपने कहा है कि अगर कोई शराब पिये रहेगा और उस हालत में दुर्घटना हो जाएगी तो वह कम्पेनसेशन का हकदार नहीं होगा । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से किसान अपने मजदूरों के लिए शराब का प्रबंध करते हैं और शराब पिलाने के बाद उन मजदूरों से काम लेते हैं । वैसी स्थिति में आप क्या करेंगे ?

किसानों के यहां जो मजदूर है, उन्हीं मजदूरों को किसान सुरक्षात्मक उपाय वाला सामान हटा देने को कहेंगे । इस पर आप वह सकते हैं कि मजदूर ने अपनी स्वेच्छा से सुरक्षात्मक उपाय हटा दिये । उसके बाद अगर दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो उस हालत में आप क्या उपाय करेंगे ?

कृपया मेरी इन तीनों बातों पर प्रकाश डालें ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डेंजर्स मशीन (रेगुलेशन)

विधेयक 1981 प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसके द्वारा यह कानून जो कि अब तक उद्यारों में लागू था, अब कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी लागू किया जा रहा है । इस कानून को अगर मेन्युफैक्चररस के लिए लागू किया जाए तो कोई एतराज नहीं है, डीलर्स के लिए लागू किया जाए तो कोई एतराज नहीं है । परन्तु इसको एम्प्लायर्स, यूजर्स और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के लिए लागू किया जा रहा है, यह एक बहुत डिफिक्लिट प्रश्न है । एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट अच्छे किस्म के थ्रेशर हासिल कर सके इसके लिए मेन्युफैक्चर और डीलर्स को कहना चाहिए । अगर रिसपांसिविलिटी यूजर पर और एम्प्लायर पर ढाली जाएगी तो यह उनके लिए घातक होगी । इस बात पर विशेष जोर दिया जाए कि जो मशीनरी बने वह स्टेंडर्ड की होनी चाहिए । इसके लिए विशेष प्रिकाशन ली जानी चाहिए ।

एक बात और है कि इसमें हासमेट होगा । इस्पेक्टर सिस्टम जहां भी शुरू हो जाता है वहां हासमेट जरूर होता है । किसानों का हासमेट होगा । इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह कानून डीलर पर और मेन्युफैक्चरर पर लागू किया जाए और स्टेंडर्ड की मशीनरी बनाई जाए । अभी यह स्थिति नहीं है कि एम्प्लायर या यूजर के लिए इस कानून को लागू किया जाए । इसलिए एम्प्लायर और यूजर के लिए जो प्रावधान किया गया है उसको डिलीट किया जाए । (इति) .

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस विल के बारे में कोई बता सकता है कि मशीन का स्टेंडर्ड क्या होगा । क्लाज 12 में बताया गया है ।

‘Where any firm has been licensed under this Act to manufacture or carry on business as a dealer or

manufacturer of a dangerous machine, such licence shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, become invalid on and from the date on which there is a change in the partnership of such firm, unless such change in the partnership of the firm have been approved by the Controller.'-

अब वह स्टेंडर्ड मेशन नहीं किया गया है। सारा बिल पढ़ लीजिए। काम क्या हो रहा है, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर, लेबर मिनिस्टर का काम करने लग गए हैं। इनको हरियाणा और पंजाब में मालूम हुआ कि लोगों के हाथ पैर कट रहे हैं और इन्होंने यह बिल पेश कर दिया। लेबर मिनिस्टर का काम कृषि मंत्री ने कर दिया। जिस बात के ऊपर सारा ला बेस करता है कि मशीनरी का स्टेंडर्ड क्या होगा, उसका इसमें पता ही नहीं है। बेसिक चीज ही नहीं है। 180 दिन उस मशीन को चला सकता है। (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जल्दी मत कीजिए। यह बिल अमेंडमेंट के लिए दुबारा आएगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not doing it in a hurry. That is what I am telling. We have got to conclude it.

लेजिसलेटिव विजनेस के लिए इतनी जल्दी करना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : 180 दिन मशीन से काम लेगा। अभी मेरे पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता ने बात कही। सवाल यह है कि मेन्युफेक्चरर के लिए लायसेंस रखिए, बेचने वाले डीलर के लिए लायसेंस रखिए। जो मेन्युफेक्चरर के यहां से मशीन निकलेगी, डीलर से जो एम्प्लायर के पास जाएगी उन तीनों को कंट्रोलर के पास जाने की क्या जरूरत है? एक बार मशीन की जाँच हो जाए, उस पर मोहर लग जाए, वह

स्वीकृत हो जाए उसके बाद जो काश्तकार उसको काम में ले रहा है, जो पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है, उसको कंट्रोलर के पास जाने की क्या जरूरत है। बार-बार वह कंट्रोलर के पास क्यों जाए? हर आदमी के जीवन को आप दूभर क्यों बना रहे हैं।

ला मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। अभी वह नया कानून ला रहे हैं। हर बिल सैल्फ कंटेंड होना चाहिये। आपने इसमें लिखा है :

For compensation, you refer to the Compensation Act. This is a bad law.

आपके इस कानून को कोई पढ़ेगा तो वह कहेगा कि यह अधूरा है, कम्पेसेशन के लिए उसको कम्पेसेशन एक्ट को देखना होगा। फार रेफेंस उसको कम्पेसेशन एक्ट भी देखना पड़ेगा। आपको चाहिये था कि आप सैल्फ कंटेंड ना लाते ताकि मालूम होता कि हमें क्या सजा होगा, किस तरह से क्या होगा।

पेज 14 आप ले। इसमें आप कहते हैं :

"Every rule made by the State Government under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

लेकिन 1952 से लोक मभा की कमेटियां क्या कहती आई हैं, उस पर आपने ध्यान दिया है। फार्मुला क्या है?

"Every rule and every order made under sub-section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be

comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or order or both Houses agree that the rule or order should not be made, the rule or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any, such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or order."

This is the formula which has been laid down. Every Bill should contain this formula. But I am sorry to say that when new Bills are being introduced, the Law Department do not comply with the new formula. This has been laid down not by one committee but by several committees. Please have this formula in every Bill. You have come with amendments in certain Acts. But again the same thing is repeated. I say kindly accept it now and you can *suo motu* move your amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can I allow you like this in the third reading ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is making a very important point. The Law Minister is here. Let him listen to him so that he will instruct his own Ministry to look into every Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It need not be from this side; it may be from the side of the Hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill; I do not mind it. But if you are hurriedly going through the Bill, you will know what will happen. So, my suggestion is that it should be included.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खतरनाक मशीन (विनियमन) विधेयक, 1983 के उद्देश्य के

बारे में किसी को विरोध नहीं है। इसका आशय और उद्देश्य अच्छा है, इसकी पूर्ति सरकार करना चाहती है। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने इसमें चाइल्ड लेबर का मामला लिया है, अगर लेबर और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री कोई को-आर्डिनेशन की बात करते और यह बिल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से जाना चाहिये था, परन्तु आप इस विधेयक को लाये हैं।

मशीन के पैटन को संशोधित करने की दृष्टि से भी और जिस तरह से लापरवाही बरती जाती है, उसके बारे में नियम बनाकर सुझाव दे दिया है परन्तु एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल सरकार लाती नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसमें काफी सुधार की गुंजाइश है। अगर इसको पूरा बिल बनाने के लिये श्रम विभाग से बातचीत कर ली जाती तो अच्छा होता। श्रम विभाग ने जो कानून बनाया है, उनका पूरा पालन नहीं किया जाता।

कम्पेन्सेशन दिलाने की दृष्टि से जो एजेंसी बनाई गई है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसलिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को और अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें और इस बिल को अच्छा और पूरा बनाने का प्रयास किया जाये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कही हैं, मैं उनका मुख्तसर जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। शास्त्री जी ने तो इस छोटे से बिल का सहारा लेकर एक बहुत बड़े बिल की मांग की और उसका जवाब भी खुद ही दे दिया। उन्हें शक है कि उम्र वाले मामले की कैसे देख-भाल होगी। शास्त्री जी जानते हैं कि लाखों की तादाद में अनस्किल्ड लेबर गांव-गांव में काम करते हैं। इसलिए उनके लिए कोई भी कानून लागू करना आसान

नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चर लेबर को किस तक कानून से बांधा जा सकता है, यह सोचने की बात है।

यह बिल इसलिए बनाया गया है कि अगर किसी वर्कर या मजदूर को कोई चोट लगती है, उसका कोई अंग कट जाता है, तो वर्कमैन्स कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट के तहत इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर की तरह से उसे भी कम्पेन्सेशन मिल सके। हमने यह पाबन्दी एम्प्लायर्ज और यूजर्ज पर लगाई है। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि किसान के अपने कुनबे के किसी आदमी को चोट लगती है, तो हर एक आदमी एक्सडेट का इंशोरेंस अलग लें सकता है। इस बिल में सिर्फ वर्कर्ज की खातिर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है।

श्री मेहता ने ट्रेनिंग की बात कही है। लाखों की तादाद में लोग जगह-जगह काम करते हैं। कोई आदमी एक दिन खेत में काम करता है, दूसरे दिन सड़क पर काम करता है और तीसरे दिन किसी फैक्टरी में काम करता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि सारे आदमी पहले थ्रेशर पर काम करने के लिए ट्रेनिंग लें, कोई डिप्लोमा और लाइसेन्स हासिल करें, और तब काम करें, तो मजदूरों के हक की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि जब तक मजदूर अपने गांव से जाकर किसी मेन्युफेक्चरर से ट्रेनिंग लेकर सार्टीफिकेट न ले आए, तब तक वह बेचारा खेत में मजदूरी हासिल नहीं कर सकता। माननीय सदस्य ने यह कौन सी मजदूरों के हित की बात सोची है? यह बात इस बिल में नहीं लाई जा सकती।

श्री डागा खुद बकील है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हर बिल पूरी तरह से सेल्फ सफिशेंट होना चाहिए। इस बिल में वर्कमैन्ज कम्पेन्सेशन

एक्ट का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। क्या इस तरह के विलों के लिए आई०पी०सी० और सी०आर०पी०सी० भी नया रखना पड़ेगा कि किस तरीके से हम प्रासीक्यूट करें, किस तरह सजा दी जाएगी, किस तरह अदालतें काम करेंगी। इस देश ने जो कानून बनाए हुए हैं, उनके सहारे नए कानून चलते हैं। थ्रेशर पर काम करने वालों की हिफाजत के लिए यह जो छोटा सा कानून बनाया जा रहा है, क्या उसके लिए भी नया कांड तैयार किया जाएगा? यह कभी नहीं हो सकता। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ कहना था, इसलिए उन्होंने कह दिया।

जहां तक शराब का ताल्लुक है, अगर कोई आदमी मोटर का बीमा कराता है और अपना भी कराता है और वह शराब पी कर टक्कर मार देता है, तो क्या उसकी जिम्मेदारी इंशोरेंस कंपनी लेगी या उस ड्राइवर का एम्प्लायर लेगा? इसके दुरुपयोग होने का कोई खतरा नहीं है। इसमें वर्कर्ज को सावधान रहना पड़ेगा और यह ज्यादा खतरे का काम भी नहीं है।

श्री जैन ने मेनुफेक्चर पर पाबन्दी लगाने की बात कही है। असल में यह पाबन्दी-मेनुफेक्चरर के लिए ही है। जब मशीनें ठीक-ठी बनेंगी, तो किसानों के हैरासमेंट की गुंजाई नहीं रहेगी।

श्री डागा ने पूछा है कि मशीनों के स्टेंडर्ड क्या होंगे। वह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि कानून में स्टेंडर्ड नहीं रखे जाते। इंडियन स्टेंडर्डज इंस्टीट्यूशन इस किसम के स्टेंडर्ड कायम करता है। उन्होंने 1979 में ही थ्रेशर के लिए तीन स्टेंडर्ड इस्यु कर दिये थे। एसेंशल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में नोटिफिकेशन जारी कराया कि उनका

मेनुफेक्चरर उस स्टेंडर्ड के मुताबिक होना चाहिए, वरना सजा मिलेगी। इससे आगे भी जो और नये स्टेंडर्ड बनाए जाएंगे, मेनुफेक्चरर उनके मुताबिक मशीनें तैयार करेंगे।

यह भी कहा गया है कि यूजर और एम्प्लायर पर पाबन्दी क्यों हो। छोटी-छोटी मशीनों को बनाने वाले छोटे नये मेन्युफेक्चरर जूँड़े हो सकते हैं और वगैर लाइसेंस और रजिस्ट्रेशन के मशीनें बना सकते हैं। यह पाबन्दी इसलिए लगाई गई है कि किसान सब-स्टेंडर्ड और सस्ती मशीनों का ईस्टेमाल न करें। इसके लिए पाबन्दी लगाई गई है कि उस मशीन का ईन्सेपेक्शन हो सकता है, उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ेगा, सार्टीफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा, जिस तरह कि मेनुफेक्चरर सार्टीफिकेट देगा कि उसने मशीन स्टेंडर्ड के मुताबिक बनाई है और वह उसकी सेफटी का जिम्मेदार है। यह देखा जायेगा कि मेनुफेक्चरर लाइसेन्स है या नहीं और उसका सार्टीफिकेट ठीक है या नहीं यूजर और एम्प्लायर पर भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी डालनी होगी, ताकि कोई घर बैठकर अपनी मशीन न बना ले, जो कि खतरनाक हो।

श्री डागा ने एक बड़ी समझ की बात कही है कि पालियामेंट में बिल के जो कायदे रखे जाते हैं, उनके लिए एक पीरियड होता है। मकसद तो हमारा यही है। लेकिन अगर ड्राफ्टिंग में थोड़ी कमी रह गई है, तो लामिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, उनके नोटिस में यह बात आ गई है और वह ड्राफ्टिंग की कमी को पूरा कर देंगे। इसमें कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आनरेबल मैम्बर्ज के सारे शको-शुवहात दूर हो गए होंगे और अब इस बिल को पास किया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.40 hrs.

DELEGATED LEGISLATION PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We go to the next item. We have agreed to pass two very very small bills. So, I seek your co-operation.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend certain Acts to implement the recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are fully aware of the recommendations of the Committees of the Houses on Subordinate Legislation with regard to provisions providing for delegated legislation. A number of Acts passed by parliament in the past which provide for the making of rules, regulations and other forms of subordinate legislation do not comply with these recommendations. Either they do not contain a provision for the laying of such rules, regulations or other forms of subordinate legislation before the Houses of Parliament or they do not expressly provide for the publication of the same or contain provisions for laying on lines which are different from the latest formula on the subject as approved by the Committee on

Subordinate Legislation. The Committee have, from time to time, been deprecating the delay in implementing their recommendations and have been emphasising that the administrative Ministries concerned with different enactments should take necessary steps for amending the same suitably in conformity with their recommendations. In the past, when some Bills for amending individual Acts for implementing the recommendations of the Committees came up for consideration, suggestions were made that it would be better to bring forward a comprehensive legislation covering the various enactments which require similar amendments. The Bill before the House is the result of the efforts made by my Ministry in this direction.

The Bill covers only the 50 enactments specified in the Schedule thereto. Nearly 150 enactments remain to be amended on similar lines. Action is being taken separately for covering these remaining enactments. Efforts are being made by my Ministry to cover the remaining enactments which require similar amendments as expeditiously as possible, and I hope that I will be able to come up with another comprehensive Bill early in the next session.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend certain Acts to implement the recommendations of the Committees of Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation, as passed by Rayja Sabha, be taken into Consideration."

Mr. Mohendra Ngangom.

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM (Inner Manipur) : There can be no two opinion about the need of this piece of legislation as the Hon. Minister has put it and it is the result of efforts of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of which Mr. Daga was the Chairman.

Fortunately enough the doctrine of separation of powers has not been carried too far in our country and quite rightly so, it will be seen from the study of the Constitution that our Constitution provides a full chapter, being Chapter IV which enjoins on the State to secure social, economic and political justice. In other words, a duty is cast by virtue of Chapter IV of our Constitution. In a parliamentary democracy as all of us claim, we are wedded to Parliamentary democracy. So, it is an admitted fact, not an assumption, that there should be effective and productive parliamentary control over delegated legislation which has perhaps not been done in right earnest for over years as given in the introduction to the 19th Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation presented on May 10th this year. It reveals that there are a large number of legislations or recommendations. I think, this point has been conceded by the Hon. Minister also. So, we are starting with a big heap of backlog.

Now, it will be pertinent for me to point out that we are in a very fast progressing and advancing society. We are supposed to think of some advance legislation in order to cope with the necessities of an advancing society willy-nilly. So, at a time, when such an exigency is present in our society, we are again burdened with a backlog of so many Acts and legislations.

The Hon. Minister stated that his Ministry will be looking into it. I think, mere looking into will not do. Some sort of incentives should be given to the team. With all respect to experts, I may be allowed to refer to a certain mention by an eminent jurist in a book about the effective control. He says, "If effective controls are not enforced, expert public servants may become masters of people." I think, this eminent jurist must have borrowed this term from another book or writer, because these words are put within inverted commas. It is very apt because this position is vindicated by the report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

It is also understood that recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate

Legislation or any other committee are not mandatory. Nevertheless, they are in most cases complied with and implemented. But here is a case where a lot of recommendations have not been implemented. The Hon. Member, Mr. Mool Chand Daga, laments in his introduction that even in the case of implementation, the Committee is not informed. Perhaps, the people who are supposed to inform feel that it is not obligatory on their part to inform the respective committee. That is the position. I am to hope that this fact shall be looked into in the days to come.

In the Schedule appended to the Bill, one finds that there is a list of 50 Acts. Without going into the details of each of the Acts, I would like to point out the term which has been used in each of the recommendations "shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made." Now, the question is, here is a mandatory term "shall be laid." But the question is, when? It is governed by a non-mandatory, term "as soon as may be after it is made." The question is not that of placing or laying before the House.

The question is when they are going to make. Still a long rope is given to those who are supposed to make those rules; whether it is the Ministry of Law or some other Ministry, that matters very little. If some specified powers are given, that also may become futile in the hands of those who are, if not callous, in the habit of overlooking things.

Nevertheless, I do support this Bill.

Before concluding, I would like to impress upon you that in this fast progressing and advancing society, let us also think of making rather some advanced legislation. It is not a question of merely clearing a big heap of back log.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट अपनी पावर्स किसी को नहीं देती है।

Parliament never abdicates its powers.

जब एक बिल यहाँ से पास हो जाता है और उसके अन्तर्गत हम पालिसी फैम करते हैं, तो उसका कम्पलीमेंटेशन रूल्स, बाई-लाज आदि फैम करने का अधिकार हम सबोडिनेट आयेरिटीज को देते हैं। उस एकट का जो स्कोप है, उसके अन्दर रूल्स और बाई-लाज बनाए जाते हैं। अब हमारा काम यह रहता है कि उन रूल्स और रेग्लेशन्स को कब एग्रामिन करें। आज कितना गलत काम हो रहा है। हमारी पार्लियामेंट की मेज पर हर साल साढ़े तीन हजार कानून उप-नियम, नोटीफिकेशन्स, बाई-लाज रखे जाते हैं और ज्यों ही वे पब्लिश होते हैं, वे कानून बन जाते हैं। किसी को कुछ मालूम नहीं कि कब कानून बन गया। आजकल यह हो रहा है और हमारी पार्लियामेंट इतनी तेजी से काम करती है लेजिसलेशन को पास करने में और मेरे रुप्याल में यह सुपर-फास्ट ट्रेन से भी ज्यादा तेज जाती है और इस तरह के लेजिसलेशन का परिणाम क्या होता है। अगर आप किसी पढ़े-लिखे आदमी से पूछें, तो उसको भी मालूम नहीं हैं कि कानून क्या है, कोई उनके बारे में जानता नहीं है।

Anybody who is sitting in Parliament, can frame law. Law can be passed. But how it will be implemented, nobody knows.

तो यह ला कैसा होगा। इस तरह से सारी पावर्स व्यौरोके सी अपने हाथ में ले लेती है और हमारे राइट्स पर एन्क्रोच करती है हर जगह। यहाँ तक कि यह एक्सेस पावर्स ले लेती है। अभी ना मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब देंगे।

He will stand and defend. I know he is a competent person. Everybody in this House lays down..... He does not look to the papers read out. What are laid down? Nobody goes into the rules. Papers are laid down. It is the same thing. It is very good!

जो मैसेज हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में रहते हैं, उनको कैसे इसके बारे में पता होगा।

Nobody goes into those rules and regulations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When you were the Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, you also submitted reports.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I submitted not less than 30 reports and that is because of these reports. They are very good reports.

यह जो कुछ भी बिल आया है, यह उसी का परिणाम है। यह कहने में कोई फायदा नहीं है।

I have examined not less than 100 Secretaries.

मैंने किस तरह से किया है, यह मुझे मालूम है, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है। स्टेट्स में कानून बनते हैं। बीस साल के बाद कानून बनते हैं। यह वहां का रिकार्ड है। कानून बनने के बाद जो उसका ईम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है वह भी एक बहुत बड़ी बात होती है। आपका पंचायत एकट है उसमें सेक्षन तो सौ है लेकिन उसके रूल्स होंगे चार सौ। इतना बड़ा आपका कानून बनेगा।

आपकी पब्लिक अण्डरटॉरिंग्स हैं ये कम्पनी ला से गाईड होती हैं। इन्होंने एक एम्पायर खड़ी की हुई है। इन पब्लिक अण्डरटॉरिंग्स के बाई लाज, रूल्स, रेगुलेशंस और सर्विस रूल्स अलग हैं। आप एक बैंक मैनेजर का कमरा देखिये। उसमें दो लाख रुपये का फर्नीचर लगा होगा। एक मिनिस्टर के कमरे में इतना फर्नीचर नहीं होगा। वह कहेगा कि ये तो मेरे

बाई-लाज हैं, मैं यपने बाई लाज से ही गाईड होता हूँ।

ये कम्पनियां कम्पनी एकट के नीचे काम करती हैं। वे गवर्नमेंट के ट्रस्ट्स हैं, उनमें गवर्नमेंट का इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है लेकिन उनके लाज को सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी नहीं देख सकती। हम उनके रूल्स को एग्जामिन नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि वे इंडीपेंट हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हमारी दौलत है, हमारा पैसा इसमें लगा है। सारे बैंक रिजर्व बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन उनके रूल्स एण्ड, रेगुलेशंस को हम टच नहीं कर सकते। अभी भी इस एकट में यह कमी रह गई है। हमको यह जानना चाहिए कि आखिर इनके रूल्स, रेगुलेशंस और बाई लाज जो हैं वे सब हमारे कंसेप्ट के मुताबिक हैं या नहीं।

हमारे रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशंस को पहले ड्राफ्ट फार्म में हमारी कमेटी को कंसीडर करना चाहिए। जितने भी रूल्स, रेगुलेशंस और बाई लाज बनें वे लोकल लेंगुएज में पब्लिश होने चाहिए। कोई रूल्स अगर अण्डमान निकोबार आईलैण्ड के लिए बनते हैं तो वहां की लेंगुएज में भी उन्हें पब्लिश किया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि वहां के लोग समझ सकें। होता यह है कि अब इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कनेक्शन मेरे घर में लग गया है। अब कानून में क्या लिखा हुआ है वह मुझको मालूम नहीं है। इसलिए जो लोग कानूनों से अफेक्ट होते हैं उनसे भी कानून बनाते समय सलाह ली जानी चाहिए और पहले ये कानून ड्राफ्ट फार्म में बनने चाहिए। अगर ड्राफ्ट फार्म में सबोर्डिनेट कमेटी उनको देख ले तो वे रूल्स ज्यादा इफेक्टिव होंगे।

इर्रिगेशन के रूल्स हैं। जो लोग इर्रिगेशन करते हैं उन्हें उन रूल्स के बारे में पता ही नहीं होगा। अब इंजीनियर बास हजार रुपये

जुर्माना भी कर दे तो देना पड़ेगा । देने वाला जानता ही नहीं कि कानून क्या है ।

जो भी रूलस और रेगुलेशंस या बाई लाज बने उन्हें सबोरडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी इफट फार्म में स्क्रूटिनाइज करे ताकि यह पता लग सके कि वे एक्ट के मुताबिक बन रहे हैं या नहीं । उसके बाद ही रूलस और रेगुलेशंस इफेक्ट में आएं ।

20.00 hrs.

यह इम्प्लीमेंट कैसे होगा ? बिल तो आप लाए लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए रूलस दीजिए ताकि हमको मालूम हो कि यह कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट होगा अभी एक बिल में एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दे दिया कि स्टेटड की मशीनरी बनेगी । इसके लिए नोटीफिकेशन निकाल दिया था, उसको देख लीजिए । सबने कह दिया कि ठीक है । बड़ा आदमी कभी गलती नहीं करता । या तो भगवान गलती नहीं करता और या यहाँ बैठे हुए मंत्री गलती नहीं करते । इनको कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए । कहा गया है कि “राजा कभी गलती नहीं करता ।”

How this Act is going to be implemented ? By what machinery, by what rules and how it will be implemented ? The person who will apply his mind to the Bill will look to the rules and the bye-laws. These are rules which will affect, by and large, the people. And so, we must fight it out.

लेकिन ये कहे गे कि नहीं, यह पासिबल नहीं है । आप जितने भी रूलस बनाते हैं उनका क्या होता है । आज थ्रेशर का एक्ट बन गया । रेडियो पर आ जाएगा कि ऐसा कानून बन गया है । बड़ी तारीफ हो जाएगी । लेकिन

इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा, यह मालूम किसी को नहीं है । 6 महीने रूलस की पब्लिसिटी हो गई और कानून बन गया । कानून गांव में नहीं पहुंचेगा और इंस्पेक्टर अपना काम शुरू कर देगा । तमिलनाडु में वह कानून लागू हो जाएगा पर वहाँ के गांवों में नहीं पहुंचेगा । गांव में रहने वाले आदमी के पास कानून नहीं पहुंचेगा लेकिन वह ला बन जाएगा ।

As soon as it is published in the Gazette, it becomes a Law.

जो रूलस रेगुलेशन बनते हैं उनका क्या होता है । आप यह कानून लाए, बड़ा अच्छा किया । उसकी तारीफ की गई । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ इस प्रकार की बातें और होती तो अच्छा होता ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made very valuable points. Let the Minister reply now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : We can take this on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On Monday, there are some other Bills.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : He is repeating it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I am saying. Mr. Daga, you have made that point. He will now reply. You must also give him time to reply.

Why you go on repeating the same point ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is not the same point, Sir. Kindly try

to understand me. (*Interruptions*) Not a single point has been repeated. I will never repeat any point. Please hear. For Heaven's sake, don't say like that. What is happening in these rules and regulations is this. You first delegate your power to the particular officials who will frame certain orders. He will sub-delegate the power to someone else. That should not be allowed. Take for instance a Controller. He will frame certain rules. He is nobody to frame the rules.

वे जो आपके रूप से बनते हैं, उसमें आफिसर से को आप पावर दे देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him now reply. Mr. Daga, You go on repeat same point.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, Sir. I have said that they should not be given any further delegation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, you will allow the Minister to reply. Now the Minister.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Sir, this Bill is of a totally non-controversial nature and with all humility and respect I would say that the number of points which are being made by the Hon. Members do not arise out of the present legislation. The legislation which I have brought forward concerns that wherever no provision is made in any Act for laying rules and regulations on the floor of the legislature, it should be provided in each and every Act. Well, we have bowed down to the very valuable suggestion of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Committee had said that all administrative Ministries should see that in every Act which they are administering there should be a provision for publication of the rules and there should be a provision for laying them on the floor of the legislature for a particular number of days. Each Ministry then was trying to bring forward a legislation but Hon. Members asked as to why you are bringing these legislations everytime. Why not bring them in a comprehensive legislation. We accepted it and that job has

fallen to the lot of my Ministry although in fact, it is the job of each administrative Ministry to come forward with that amended legislation.

Now, Sir, I have done a good job, I have consolidated fifty Acts and I have said in my opening speech that 150 Acts still remain and I will try to bring forward the same type of legislation in the next Session of Parliament so that all the Acts are covered by this provision.

Now, Sir, Mr. Daga has said that the rules should be first published in a draft form. Then he says that there should be no power of delegated legislation because, he says, that power is exercised by the bureaucrats and then when they begin to exercise the power they further sub-delegate the power. Sir, these are matters of general importance. These are matters which do warrant consideration but with utmost respect, I will repeat that they do not arise out of the present legislation.

I thought, the Members would only say, "Well, Law Minister whatever you have done we are thankful to you. Please do the rest of the job." And I thought that this Bill, without any controversy, will go through. But still I am thankful to the Hon. Members for giving the suggestions. As I have said we keep all the suggestions which the Hon. Members give in mind and we try to act upto them.

Sir, about the suggestion that so much of legislation is taking place, so many rules are being framed and so many rules and regulations are being framed that nobody knows what is happening. Sir, I cannot help anybody.

There is a presumption in law that everybody is supposed to know the law. If you take away this presumption then there will be complete chaos. No machinery has been provided for telling a particular law to all people who are affected by that law. There is no such machinery in any civilised world. The only way is to publish it in the official gazette and lay it on the Table of the House.

Sir, my learned friend is right in saying that Parliament should have control over all delegated legislation. This Bill is a step in that direction because wherever such provision was not made we have made the provision. Therefore, I would, with all humility, say that there is no controversy regarding this Bill and the Hon. Members should pass this Bill. I commend it for consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I agree with Mr. Daga that delegated legislation is necessary but unchecked and beyond the scrutiny of Parliament then it gives birth to bureaucratic despotism.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : But once we lay these rules and regulations on the floor of Parliament...

Then, does not the power of Parliament come in? Parliament examines them and if Parliament makes amendments, then the rules come into force in that amended form. But if Parliament does not either amend the rules or does not abrogate the rules, then the rules become the law. Now, what is the other way? The other way suggested by Mr. Daga is that the rules must also be framed along with the main Act. Well that probably is expecting too much from the Legislatures. All types of situations cannot be conceived while passing the main Act. So, delegation is necessary. If there is further delegation, the Court strikes down that legislation by saying that this particular rule or this particular law suffers from excessive delegation, then excessive delegation is not permitted by the Courts. But so far as the delegated legislation is concerned which is within the framework of the Act itself, the rules and regulations are within the scope of the delegated legislation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend certain Acts of implement the recommendations of the Committees on Sub-ordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation, as passed by

Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is :

“That Clause 2 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted

20.13 hrs.

ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL
(AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up the next Bill, that is, "The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1983."

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration".

Sir, as will be apparent from the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill, the purpose of this Bill is quite simple and it is non-controversial. As you know Sir, among the various modes by which authority for administration of assets may be obtained by a legal heir over properties left behind by a deceased person, the mode of obtaining a certificate under the Administrators-General Act, 1963, is the simplest and least expensive. However, a certificate can be obtained under the Act only where the value of the assets left by the deceased does not exceed the limit specified in Section 29 of the Act. In the Act as enacted in 1963 this limit was rupees 5,000/- for the grant of a certificate by the Administrators-General. As a result of representations made by the widows Association of Chandigarh on behalf of widows in general and war widows in particular, this limit was increased to rupees fifteen thousand in 1972.

There have been demands for a further increase in the said monetary limit. We have, in this connection, also consulted the State Governments and the Union Territories as to the necessity and desirability of increasing the monetary limit. Almost all the State Governments and the Union Territories have sent replies and in the light of the views received from the State Governments and the Union Territories, we have proposed to increase the monetary limit laid down under

section 29(1) of the Act from rupees fifteen thousand to rupees fifty thousand. Necessary consequential amendments have also been made in the Bill to section 9 (right of Administrator General to apply for administration of estates), section 10 (power of Administrator-General to collect and hold assets) and section 36 (Administrator-General not bound to take out administration on account of assets for which he has granted certificate) to increase the amount to rupees fifty thousand.

Sir, such an increase should be a welcome measure for all concerned as the monetary value of the assets has been increasing rapidly due to inflationary forces. For instance, even an ordinary worker these days may leave behind him after his death, terminal benefits for exceeding rupees fifteen thousand. As you are aware Sir, value of lands, buildings and immovable assets has increased tremendously in recent years especially in urban areas.

The amendment, therefore, would help persons in the lower income-group as they would now be saved from the protracted, complicated and expensive procedure involved in the other modes of obtaining letter of administration like probate, succession certificates etc.

We are also proposing to take this opportunity for implementing some of the guidelines and recommendations laid down by the Committees on Subordinate Legislation of both Houses of Parliament with respect to laying of rules before Parliament and State Legislatures.

Sir, may I now commend this motion for the consideration of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no speakers.

Therefore, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Administrators General Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1 the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Monday, August 22, 83/ Sravana 31, 1905 (Saka).

SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA BORTY (Calcutta South) : Is it a record, Sir that within half a minute we have passed a Bill ? Please check up.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, taking the sentiments of the House into account, let us take the next Bill on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right you take the credit. We had already agreed to that.