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Friday, February 25, 1983
Phalguna 6, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February, 25, 1983/Phalguna 6, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri V. N. Swami who was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during 1957—62 representing Chanda constituency of the then Bombay State.

An advocate by profession, Shri Swami functioned as Secretary and then Vice-President of Education, District Council (Board), Chanda during 1933—46.

Shri Swami was interested in labour welfare and international problems.

Shri Swami passed away at Chandrapur (Maharashtra) on 1st January, 1983 at the age of 78 years.

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

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

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bombay Textile Workers' Strike

+

*82. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to settle the prolonged strike of textile workers of Bombay with the representatives of the unions conducting the strike;

(b) number of mills in which strike is still continuing; and

(c) what is the estimated loss to the industry, labour and the country, including loss of foreign exchange which could be earned through exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra have on many occasions appealed to the striking workers to return to work on the understanding that their genuine problems would be looked into. At the instance of the Government, the millowners have agreed to pay a recoverable advance of Rs. 1,500 per worker and interim relief of Rs. 30 per month. The Government of India have constituted a Tripartite Committee headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court to go into the problems of the workers in the Textile Industry.

2. All the textile mills in Bombay have been and continue to be affected in varying degrees by the strike.

3. The estimated loss on account of the Textile Workers Strike in Bombay is as under:—

(i) Estimated loss of production upto 31-1-1983	1083 million metres
(ii) Estimated loss of wages upto 31-1-1983	Rs. 180 crores.
(iii) Estimated loss of foreign exchange upto 31-1-1983 is roughly.	Rs. 200 crores

The loss to the country cannot be estimated since a number of ancillary industries and the trade have also been affected by the Strike.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरा यह कहना है कि मैंने पहले कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में यह सवाल उठाया था। फिर मैंने यहां 22 तारीख को लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में यह सवाल किया था। 22 तारीख को यहां आया था। उसके बाद मुझे चिट्ठी भेज कर यह कह दिया गया कि यह सवाल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफर हो गया है और 25 तारीख को इसका जवाब आयेगा।

आज 25 तारीख को मैंने जो मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट देखा है उसमें वही पुरानी बातें कही गयी हैं कि हमने एक कमेटी बना दी है और ऐसा किया है। यह वही पुरानी बातें चल रही हैं जो कि पहले चल रही थीं। वर्करों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने एक प्रेस्टिज इशू बना लिया है। दुनिया में इतनी लम्बी स्ट्राइक कहीं नहीं हुई है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसको लाइटली क्यों ले रही है? क्यों इसकी जवाबदेही लेबर मिनिस्ट्री पर नहीं है? कामर्स मिनिस्टी कह रही है कि हमने कमेटी बना दी है! कमेटी ने अब तक क्या किया है? अगर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को मोडरेनाइज करना है तो इसका फैसला पहले आप करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करिये, साहब।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : आपने जो कमेटी बनायी है, उसका तमाम सेन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियंस ने बायकाट किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कमेटी में नहीं रह सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिये।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : सवाल का जवाब दें तो सवाल करूं। आप मेरा सवाल सुन लीजिये। आपने जो टैक्सटाइल मिल के मजदूरों का तमाशा बना रखा है, आप उसकी जिन्दगी के साथ खेल रहे हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिये, लेक्चर मत दीजिये।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : आपने जो यह कमेटी बनायी है, उसने क्या रिकमेन्डेशंस किये हैं? क्या तमाम ट्रेड यूनियंस ने जिनको आपने उसमें नोमिनेट किया था, उसमें काम करने से इंकार किया है? क्या यह सही बात है?

श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि जो पुरानी चीजें थीं वही सदन के समक्ष रखी गयी हैं, और कोई नया प्रयास नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उसकी बैठकें शुरू हो गई हैं, और जो उसकी बैठकें हैं 11 नवम्बर, 27 दिसम्बर, और फिर 27 और 28 जनवरी को यह कई बैठकें हुई, जिसमें महत्व की चीज यह है कि बदली वर्कर्स के लिए एक सब कमेटी बना दी गई जो बदली वर्कर्स के बारे में गहराई में जायेगी। एक कदम इस बारे में आगे बढ़ा है। यही नहीं जैसे ही महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री

दादा पाटिल हुए और कुछ ऐसा मौका रहा कि उसी समय मैं भी आया, उनसे तत्काल सम्पर्क करके इसके बारे में कोई हल निकाला जाये इसके लिये मैं उनसे सम्पर्क में रहा । और आपको जानकारी होगी कि कोई अहं पर, गो या प्रेस्टीज पर हम लोग नहीं खड़े रहे । श्री दत्ता सामन्त से दादा पाटिल की बात हुई है, और कल रात मैंने दादा पाटिल से बात की । वह इन्टीरियर में गये हुए थे । वह 27 तारीख को दिल्ली आ रहे हैं उस पर आगे कदम उठाया जायगा । यह निश्चित जानें कुछ भी हो जहां तक श्रमिकों और मेहनतकशों का सवाल है हम लोग कभी पीछे नहीं रहेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी 1 साल पीछे रहेंगे ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अभी 13 महीने पीछे रहेंगे ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : प्रेस्टीज इश्यू तो बनाया ही हुआ है । वर्किन्स क्लास के मामले में उनसे कनफ्रन्टशन की आपने एक नीति बना ली है। 13 महीने स्ट्राइक को हो गए हैं । अगर यह प्रस्टीज इश्यू नहीं है तो कैसे इतना लम्बा समय हो गया । यह इसी वजह से है । श्री दत्ता सामन्त जो वहां की स्ट्राइक का लीडर है यह आपका प्रेस्टीज इश्यू ही है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर मिलते हैं, सब मिलते हैं, मगर एक साथ बैठ कर उनकी मीटिंग में नहीं मिलना चाहते हैं । यह प्रेस्टीज इश्यू नहीं है तो क्या है ? कब तक यह चलेगा ? प्रोडक्टिव फोर्सेज के साथ कनफ्रन्टेशन का नतीजा यह हुआ कि 200 करोड़ रु० फौरेन एक्सचेंज का लौस हो गया । यह प्रस्टीज इश्यू नहीं है तो और क्या है ? यह नेशनल लौस हुआ कि नहीं ? आप कहते हैं कि सरकार ने इसको प्रेस्टीज इश्यू कभी नहीं समझा, जबकि एक तरह से प्रेस्टीज इश्यू का ट्रायल हो रहा है सिर्फ इसलिए कि स्ट्राइक लीडर से बात नहीं करेंगे । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट जो स्ट्राइक लीडर्स हैं डायरेक्ट उनकी मीटिंग बुलाकर आप उनसे मिलना चाहते हैं कि नहीं और इसका फैसला हो सके, इसके लिए आप तैयार हैं कि नहीं ? अगर प्रेस्टीज इश्यू नहीं है तो आप इस पर तैयार हैं कि नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो जवाब आ गया उनका पहले ही । आप बिना वजह टाइम जाया कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So far as the Government is concerned, it has always the interests of the labour at heart. Let it not be forgotten that we have taken over 115 mills just for the cause of labour. That has been our stand all through and we will continue to have before us the interest of labour. We have been very clear on that. So far as the question of prestige in meeting people is concerned, what to speak of Datta Samant, any person who is interested to have this issue resolved, in which so much suffering has come to the working class, I am ready to greet him which open hands, sit with him and talk. But, at the same time, I would appeal to people who stand on prestige and do not want to go to the tripartite Committee, they should also have a scrutiny of their ego. Let us not dismantle the forums of dialogue, because that is the essence of democracy.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिल-मालिक और मिल-मजदूरों के बीच का जो विवाद है, उस पर सरकार की जो भूमिका है, उसको यहां पर मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश की; लेकिन उसमें कोई समाधान की बात नहीं है । चूंकि 13वां महीना चल रहा है और हकीकत यह है कि आज तक सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं बढ़ाया है; मनमाने ढंग से एलान किया है । वहां मुख्य मंत्री, जो भी रहे, अपने-अपने एलान

करते रहे, लेकिन उससे कोई ठोस परिणाम नहीं निकला। मंत्री महोदय मिल-मालिक और मजदूरों के बीच में जो विवाद है, उसको एक क्षण के लिए बाजू में रखें और बम्बई में जो नेशनल टैक्सटाइल मिलें हैं, जिनमें 35 हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में जो भी आपकी ठोस योजना है, उसको अमल में क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? दूसरे, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन मिलों के मजदूरों ने अपने अपने स्तर पर कमेटी बनाकर काम पर वापिस गए, तब टैक्सटाइल मिल के मैनेजरों के मजदूरों को काम पर चढ़ने से रोक दिया? जो अन्दर लिए गए, उनको बिना किसी नोटिस के डिसमिस कर दिया। इस तरह से सैकड़ों मजदूर काम पर चढ़े हुए रास्ते पर फैंक दिए गए। जब यह मसला, जो आपसे पहले मंत्री थे, उनके सामने यूनियनों की ओर से पेश किया गया, तो वह पत्र सीधे मैनेजरों के पास भेजा गया। मैनेजरों ने कहा कि मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली में चाहें जो करें, लेकिन यहां हम मालिक हैं और हम तुम्हें सबक सिखायेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तीनों बातों पर अपनी स्पष्ट भूमिका सदन के सामने रखेंगे?

श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, भूमिका तो शुरू होती है, जब माननीय जार्ज साहब इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर थे... (व्यवधान)...ऐसी जल्दी क्या है। आपको याद होगा....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is Prime Minister's style, for every-thing is referred to the Janata Party.

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : दंडवते जी मैं आपको नहीं समेट रहा हूं। मैं केवल जार्ज साहब को कह रहा हूं।

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : हमारे साथी हैं। (व्यवधान)....

श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह : जो समझौता 1979 में मिलओनर्स आर. एम. एन. एस. में है, वह आपके ही मंत्रित्वकाल में हुआ, जिसके विरुद्ध यह चीज उठाई जा रही है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीज : क्या चीज हुई थी?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : जो एग्रीमेंट 1979 से 1984 तक हुआ, वह आप के ही काल में हुआ था और मेरे खयाल में उस पर आप की ही संस्तुति रही होगी जहां तक एन. टी. सी. मिल्स का सवाल है और सुझावों के कार्यान्वयन का सवाल है, एन. टी. सी. मिल्स पूरे उद्योग से भिन्न नहीं की जा सकती है। एक ट्री-पार्टाइट कमेटी बना दी गई, जिस का चेयरमैन एक जज को बनाया गया, तो कहीं पर ठहराव तो होना चाहिए, कहीं पर हम अपनी प्रजातान्त्रिक व्यवस्था में विश्वास ठहरायेंगे या सबको संदिग्ध देखते रहेंगे। उच्च न्यायालय का व्यक्ति, जो समिति का चेयरमैन है, वह सरकार से परे है, तो मेरे खयाल में सारी टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, वर्कर्स की बदली, वेजेज और हाउस रैंट एलाउन्स, ये सारी चीजें उसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में आती हैं। जहां तक मजदूरों के वापिस आने की बात है या कोई पत्र जाने की बात है, उसको मैं अवश्य देखूंगा। मैं आश्वस्त करता हूं कि यहां पर मजदूरों के हित में जो सरकार फैसला करेगी, उस फैसले के कार्यान्वयन को किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के हित को न देखते हुए, मजदूरों के हित में करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देख लेंगे।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The strike has continued for fourteen long months. The strike started last year when it was declared a year of productivity. The atti-

tude taken by the Government was to teach a lesson to the workers at any cost. This has, therefore, become a single biggest blot on the policy of the Government of India. Is it a fact that Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union, the so-called recognised union has completely lost the confidence of the working class—textile workers of Bombay. You are trying to prop up that union. You are trying to teach the workers a lesson. That is why you have not been negotiating to settle the dispute. That is why you have been trying to drag this matter on for the last fourteen months.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There is no question of having a confrontation with the working class or the workers. I assure you that we are not only interested in settlement with the workers but also that the workers should come and work: they should come with honour and in an honourable fashion.

So far as the RMMS is concerned, there is a statutory provision in law under which it is a recognised union. Even the industrial court has recognised it. That is the position to-day. We have to act under the law of the land. That is how in a democratic set up certain things function and I think having worked under that ambit....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The workers do not recognise but you recognise Them. Is that democracy? You talk of democracy!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is antipeople democracy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Well, that will take us into greater political debate if we start a debate on democracy. But I am letting you know what the provisions are. I want to assure the hon. Member that while this is the prevailing law... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, no interruptions like this please.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is monopolists' democracy. They should not talk of democracy.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Do you recognise a minority union? Is this law?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I seek your protection to at least express myself.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you will have that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to assure the House, whatever may be the inscriptions in the law book, but when it comes to the interest of the working class, coma, full stop, dash and even brackets will not hold us acting on their behalf. This I can assure the hon. Members.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Do not indulge in demogogue. For the last fourteen months you are... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This Bombay strike has been going on for the last fourteen months. I should say it is unfortunate. We must view this strike in the right perspective. The demand were submitted by Dr. Dutta Samant. At that time the opposition trade unions never agreed for these demands. (*Interruptions*).

Pending the agreement, this demand was submitted by Dr. Dutta Samant. (*Interruptions*).

With long demands, some how or the other the workers also went on strike. Pending agreement, Government appointed Tripartite Committee to hold a meeting and to solve the question. The people who are now advocating things and ask for a meeting....

MR. SPEAKER: You do not reply to these things.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I am not reflying. why should I reply? Inspite of this, the trade union did not attend tripar-

tite meeting. Now they are talking of mutual negotiations and discussions. Moreover, pending agreement, this Government has announced certain advance payable to the workers. That was also not...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I would now ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that now more than 60 per cent of the workers have turned up to their work and if proper protection is provided 100 per cent workers will be there. I would like to know whether he will ensure protection?

MR. SPEAKER: He should have put the question straight-away.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The protection will be given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the replies to the questions are expected to be unambiguous. Now, the hon. Minister has said in the earlier portion of his reply that since his advent to the Ministry and the advent of Dada Patil to the Chief Ministership of Maharashtra, both of them are trying to settle the strike by meeting anybody who can help including Dr. Datta Samant. Later on, he has said that they are bound by the law, that is Bombay Industrial Relations Act, which recognises only the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh as the representative Union and therefore they cannot ignore that.

Thirdly the committee is also sitting—the tripartite committee minus the major unions which have refused to be party to it—while the strike is going on. I want a clear reply from him. May I take the House to understand that now in their efforts to bring about a settlement, they will not refuse to talk to the leaders of the strike and they will not go on saying that the B.I.R. Act, is a legal impediment to that process? It should be clearly stated. The workers also would like to know.

Lastly, in his capacity as the Minister of Commerce, I would like just to ask him. In this statement, he has said that there has been a loss of 1083 million meters of cloth due to this strike. I would like to know what is his explanation for the fact that inspite of the big loss of production, there is apparently no shortage of cloth in the market? Is it his opinion or not that there is no shortage of cloth in the market although the biggest textile production centre is closed for 14 months and does it not show that the off-take of this cloth at the very prices at which it is being sold is not affected because the majority of people in our country—the ordinary consumer any how--has not got the capacity to buy at a high price? That is why, there is no shortage.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, answers to unambiguous questions also, should be the same. I am thankful to the hon. Member because he has put a very precise question.

So far as being bound by law is concerned, so long as the law exists, we are bound. But we are the people who frame the statute and I assure you that they shall not become fetters, if public interest demands.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After 14 months of strike, the public interest is demanding something.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So far as meeting of the Tripartite Committee and other efforts are concerned, when the problem is of a human dimension, it is appropriate that we may open all channels to solve the problem. There is no conflict between the committee and the dialogue. The Chief Minister who is there to take care of the State to have a dialogue with it is absolutely not out of place.

So far as the question that despite the production of cloth being affected and the prices remaining the same is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that there is a sluggishness of demand and that is the reason why prices have not gone up and not because high prices are there. That cannot be possible.

चांदी की वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

*83. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :**
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में लगभग पचास हजार स्वर्णकार तथा कारीगर चांदी के आभूषणों तथा चांदी की अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध के कारण बेकार बठे हैं ;

(ख) क्या देश को इस प्रतिबंध के कारण प्रति वर्ष लाखों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि उठानी पड़ेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार चांदी की वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर से यह प्रतिबंध कब तक हटाने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The export policy for manufactures and products, having silver as an ingredient, is sufficiently liberal since 4-6-81 to permit export of silver jewellery and other silver articles.

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

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मने तो यह सोचना था कि नया मंत्री मंडल बना है और इस नये मंत्री मंडल के बनने के बाद जवाब बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ नये ढंग से दिया जाएगा लेकिन इन्होंने वही पुरानी परिपाटी दोहराई है। हमारा प्रश्न जो है, उसका जवाब बिल्कुल नहीं आ रहा है। आप कृपया इस को देखें। हमारा प्रश्न स्पष्ट रूप से यह है कि देश में लगभग पचास हजार स्वर्णकार तथा कारीगर चांदी के आभूषणों तथा चांदी की अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध के कारण बेकार हैं और यहां इस का उत्तर न देकर यह कहा गया है कि निर्यात नीति 4-6-81 से काफी उदार बना दी है। मैं नीति नहीं पूछ रहा हूं, मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या चांदी का धंधा करने वाले 50 हजार कारीगर इस समय बकार हैं ? जितना मैंने पूछा है, उसी के अनुसार आप....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अन्दाजा क्यों नहीं लगा सकते ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं क्या अन्दाजा लगाऊं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मतलब यह कि बेकार हुए हैं लोग।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सर यहां पर बुलियन मार्किट है। श्री कृष्ण गोयल उसके सेक्रेटरी हैं। उन्होंने सरकार को एक पत्र लिखा था कि चार सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिवर्ष चांदी का निर्यात न होने से विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसी रेफरेंस में उन्होंने एक और कोटेशन दिया है कि 31 सौ रुपये प्रति किलो चांदी यहां बिकती है और 56 सौ रुपये बाहर बिकती है, इसलिए चांदी के निर्यात को जारी रखा जाए। उन्होंने एक आवेदन पत्र दिया था और मैं समझता हूं कि उसी आवेदन-पत्र के अनुसार आपने 1980-81 से चांदी के निर्यात की नीति को उदार बनाया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा आपने जो नीति उदार बनायी है, उस उदार नीति के अनुसार कितनी चांदी विदेशों को भेजी जा चुकी है ?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : जहां तक इस इंडस्ट्री में 50 हजार लोगों के अनएम्प्लाएमेंट का सवाल है, उसके

संबंध में मैं इतना नहीं कहना चाहूंगी कि यह एक हाइली डिसेन्ट्रेलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री है, इसलिए उसकी फिग्र्स हमारे पास नहीं है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को मेरे ऊपर नाराज नहीं होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

सर 79-80 में करीब करीब चार लाख परसंज आल इंडिया हेन्डीक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में एम्प्लाएड थे। इन फिगर्स में आर्टिजंस, डायमण्ड और गोल्ड ज्वैलरी सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोग भी शामिल हैं।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने चांदी के निर्यात की बात कही है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूं कि चांदी के निर्यातर पर स्ट्रिक्टली बैन है। अगर चांदी की ज्वेलरी से उनके प्रश्न का मतलब हो तो उस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि 1978-79 के मुकाबले में सिल्वर ज्वैलरी का एक्सपोर्ट घटा नहीं है। जहां 1978-79 में यह एक्सपोर्ट 81 लाख का था, वहां 1979-80 में 113 लाख, 1980-81 में 140 लाख, 1981-82 में 168 लाख और 1982-83 वर्ष में अप्रैल से जनवरी तक 142 लाख रुपये का हुआ।

I think, the hon. Member is now satisfied with my reply.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि यहां के नवभारत टाइम्स और पंजाब केसरी दोनों अखबारों में एक हफ्ते का विवरण निकला हुआ है। इसमें लिखा है कि आजादी के बाद 35 वर्षों में पहली बार साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये की चांदी की चार सौ सिलियां जो कि विदेश भजी जा रही थीं, अभी अभी पकड़ी गयीं और 72 सिल्लियां जो लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये की थीं, जो कि अभी अभी विदेश भेजी जा रही थीं, अहमदाबाद में पकड़ी गयीं। 19 से लेकर 23 तारीख तक के नवभारत टाइम्स और पंजाब केसरी अखबारों में यह रिपोर्ट छपी है।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह सूचना मिली है कि करीब एक करोड़ रुपये की चांदी प्रतिदिन तस्करी से पाकिस्तान भजी जा रही है और दूसरे स्थानों पर भेजी जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं, अमेरिका में जहां चांदी का सबसे ऊंचा मार्केट है यहां से चौगुना और पांच गुना मूल्य पर वहां चांदी बिक रही है वहां पर भी तस्करी हो रही है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने अमृतसर, जोधपुर और अहमदाबाद आदि स्थानों से जो तस्करी हो रही है, उस भारी तस्करी को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किये हैं? इसके अलावा अब तक जो दो तस्करियां हैं, जिनकी सूचना मिली है, इनके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

एक बात और जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रायः चांदी गरीबों के यहां से आती है। अधिकतर शेड्यूल कास्ट, ट्राइब्स और गरीब किसानों की औरतें पहनती हैं। उनके यहां से चांदी आकर मार्केट में बिक रही है। हमको सूचना मिली है कि दिल्ली में एक करोड़ रुपये की चांदी प्रति दिन बिक रही है। तो क्या आप चांदी के निर्यात पर और इस प्रकार की बिक्री पर कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, ताकि चांदी विदेशों में न जाए और तस्कर लोग पकड़े जाएं।

श्री मती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि चांदी का

निर्यात बंद है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की रिपोर्टस का सवाल है

The matter has not come to me earlier. That will be looked into. That much I can say.

But smuggling is not my subject!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Smuggling is the subject of Shri Pranab Mukherjee!

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): That is my subject!

श्री निहाल सिंह : चांदी की वस्तुओं पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के कारण दोहरी नुकसान है। एक तो चांदी के आभूषण बनाने वाले कारीगर बेकार हो रहे हैं। उनकी रोजी-रोटी का सवाल है, भूखों मर रहे हैं। दूसरा नुकसान यह है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत ज्यादा है। जब किसी चीज की कीमत बाहर ज्यादा होती है तो उसकी तस्करी शुरू हो जाती है। गत वर्ष का अनुमान है कि एक हजार टन चान्दी का निर्यात तस्करी द्वारा हुआ। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप उन कारीगरों की भलाई के लिए और तस्करी रोकने के लिए इस प्रतिबंध को हटाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I have already stated in my earlier reply that exports of silver jewellery are still being made and are being encouraged.

Exporters of Silver Jewellery were under the obligation to import silver against the export of jewellery or other articles of silver within one month but this was discontinued in June, 1981.

As regards illegal exports, I have already clarified the position. That will be looked into.

Decline in Jute goods exports

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*84. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable decline in the jute goods exports during 1982;

(b) if so, what is the extent of fall in the export of jute goods during 1982 in terms of quantity and value in foreign exchange;

(c) what are the main factors responsible for the decline in the export of jute goods; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to step up its expots?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Export of jute goods declined from a level of 463.7 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 367.28 crores in the calendar year 1980 to 338.6 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 200 crores in the corresponding period in 1982. Export during the calendar year 1981 was 451.6 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 278.29 crores.

2. Overseas demand for Indian jute goods has shrunk on account of prolonged recession in developed countries coupled with higher mortgage intrest rates and high cost of inventory build up. Besides there is also a trend in the developed countries to attain self-sufficiency in packaging material by encouragement of locally produced synthetic substituters. Besides acute competition from synthetic substitutes, there is also fierce under-selling by major jute producing countries particularly Bangladesh which has been increasing its share of exports at the cost of India.

3. Government have taken various measures to promote export of jute goods among which mention is made of the following:—

(a) continuation of cash compensatory support on almost all exportable items of jute products;

(b) greater involvement of the State Trading Corporation in export efforts through a consortium of jute mills on loss/profits sharing basis;

(c) diversification of product range by intensifying research and development efforts with a view to cost reduction;

(d) efforts made to arrive at a mutual consensus with Bangladesh on a joint export marketing strategy and also to form an International Jute Agreement for international cooperative action on jute fronts.

4. Apart from the above, Jute Manufacturer Development Council is participating in various overseas trade fairs, to focus jute products among overseas consumers and also sponsoring market oriented delegations for making on the spot market studies in some selected countries. The International Trade Centres' generic promotion programme for stimulation of demand for the jute products is also being supported.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश के पूर्वी हिस्से का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग जूट उद्योग है और इसमें लगभग ढाई लाख गरीब लोग प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार में लगे हुए हैं। तीस लाख परिवार जूट के कल्टीवेशन में लगे हुए हैं। इतना महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग आज संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में चल रहा है, इसको देख कर बहुत तकलीफ होती है। 10–12 करोड़ रुपये की हानि आज इस उद्योग में प्रति माह हो रही है। स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार चूंकि यह एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड है, इसलिए इसको हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले तीन साल से लगातार एक्सपोर्ट वैल्यू कम होती चली जा रही है।

1980 में जहां 367 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ था, वह 1981 में घट कर 271 करोड़ हो गया और 1982 में 200 करोड़ रह गया। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो निरन्तर एक्सपोर्ट में कमी हो रही है, उसमें क्या यह तो नहीं है कि जो हम वस्तुएं निर्यात कर रहे हैं उन वस्तुओं की क्वालिटी जो होती है, वह वांछित स्तर की नहीं है।

हमारे जो एक्सपोर्ट के अनुबन्ध होते हैं, उनको हम समय पर पूरा नहीं करते। इसका एक्सपोर्ट पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

आप जो एक्सपोर्ट सबसिडी इन वस्तुओं पर निर्यात करने के लिए दे रहे हैं, क्या सरकार ऐसा विचार कर रही है कि उस एक्सपोर्ट सबसिडी को और बढ़ाया जाए ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Member has expressed his anxiety that our exports may be falling due to quality or the terms of contract not being fulfilled in time. That is a general problem not only peculiar to jute, but it is a a problem affecting various other articles also. Particularly, the problem in jute is this. There is a recessionary situation in world economy which is affecting all other commodities also including jute. Then synthetic is one thing very specific for jute. For packing purposes jute was the main item, but now synthetic have come into use and jute is being displaced. At the same time we are facing price-cut and competition from Bangladesh. So, recessionary trends, replacement by synthetics and cut-throat competition from Bangladesh would add to the general conditions of difficulties.

About subsidy and CCS, they are quite liberal and they are fixed after much consideration. At the moment there is no consideration for increaseing it.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, जूट एवम् जूट वस्तुओं पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते की बात चल रही है। उस समझौते के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत की स्थिति क्या है और यह समझौता कब से लागू होने वाला है ? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बंगलादेश के साथ एक ज्वायंट एक्सपोर्ट मार्किटिंग स्ट्रेटेजी आप बना रहे हैं, यह जो वार्ता चल रही है किस स्तर पर है और कब तक फाईनल होने की आशा है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: As far as the international agreement on jute is concerned, a consensus on the text of the Agreement was arrived at by the 50-nation U.N. Conference convened at Geneva from 20th September to 1st October. However, the Agreement proposes that, to establish an International Jute Organization with headquarters at Dacca and for the formation of an International Jute Council for arranging of research, development, market promotion cost, reduction, etc. it will come into force on 1st July, 1983, if by that date three Government accounting for at least 85 per cent of the net world exports and 20 Governments representing at least 65 per cent of the net world imports sign the Agreement. The Government of India has not yet taken a final decision thereon.

As regards the second portion about coordination with Bangladesh, under the ordination of RSCAP Government consultations have been held. The Fifth Session was held in Calcutta and in that it was decided to have rules for operation of joint export marketing strategy and making a comprehensive report for transport and shipping. The Consultation also recommended continuation of International Trade Centre's generic market promotion programme. The Consultation also approved in principle an ESCAP-UNIDO project for strengthening the technical management and this whole thing was covered in the discussion and yet it is to go into a concrete and crystalised shage and the dialogue is on.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh...

Shri Bhiku Ram Jain.

श्री भीकू राम जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसका कारण यह बताया है कि जूट जो हमारा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एक्सपोर्ट अर्निंग है उसकी बाहर भेजने की वैल्यू कम हुई है, बाहर के मुल्कों ने सिन्थेटिक चीज इन्वेण्ट कर ली है और वह लोकली डेवलप कर रहे हैं सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी इस चीज में और दूसरे एक्यूट कम्पटीशन बताया है। तीसरी बात यह बताई है :—

There is a fierce underselling by major jute producing countries, particularly, Bangladesh.

मैं समझता हूं कि शायद कण्ट्राडिक्टरी है। असल में कारण यह है कि बंगलादेश से हमारा कम्पटीशन चल रहा है इस वजह से माल कम जा रहा है क्योंकि बंगला देश कम्पीट कर के कम कौस्ट पर माल बेच रहा है जैसा लिखा गया है। तो उस विषय में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ताकि बंगलादेश के कम्पटीशन का हम कम्पीट कर सकें ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Any situation we cannot explain by any single cause. I do not think there is much disagreement. We are in dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh on this issue.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the period between 1980—82 our export trade with the socialist countries, particularly, Soviet Union as far as jute trade is concerned, has increased or not and if increased, to what extent.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will not be able to immediately tell you directionwise. Russia is a very important buyer of our goods and in this respect so far as exports to USSR are concerned, the quantity in 1979 was

130,000 metric tonnes. It went up in 1980-81 to 171,000 mt. and in 1981-82 it was 135,000 mt. So I agree with the hon. Member that there has been a general increase of exports and they will continue.

Decline in production of cotton textile and blended fabrics

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*85. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the production of cotton and blended fabrics by the organised sector of the cotton textile industry dropped to a ten year low in 1982 and the production of cloth to atom the lewest since independence; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to restore at least the normal production in the textile industry in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been a significant decline in the production of cotton fabrics and blended fabrics by the organised sector of the cotton textile industry in 1982, principally on account of the strike by the textile workers in Bombay. A Tripartite Committee has been appointed to look into the demands of workers. An interim relief of Rs. 30 per mensum and an advance of Rs. 1500 have been announced with a view to restoring normalcy in Bombay textile mill industry.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the drop in the production of cloth as well as yarn helped the Bombay mills to reduce their accumulated stocks.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I think the mill-owners should answer this question.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What is this, Sir? Does not the Government keep an account? If you admit that there is plenty of textile material in the market, it means there is recession. Why should it be answered by the mill-owners? It is the duty of the Central Government.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister should answer the question properly. My second supplementary is this: Is there any pressure from the textile mill-owners not to settle the strike so that they can clear their accumulated stocks which are there because of recession in the textile industry?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, Sir.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: From the hon. Minister's reply it is evident that in spite of over one thousand million meters of cloth not being produced last year, there has been no shortage of cloth in the market, there has been no shortage so far as foreign exports are concerned. Now, with the mills being revived, does the Government anticipate that with full production on, there may be a surplus of cloth in the country? If that is so, if the sluggishness of the demand is there, what steps are the Government taking to control the demand and the production of textiles in the country?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, Sir. We don't think that there would be a surplus in that sense because the exports would pick up. So far as accumulation is concerned, it is a question of the general economy picking up and in this respect we hope that the general economy will pick up. I don't think there will be much of a problem.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि बम्बई में टैक्सटाइल मिल में जो वर्कर्स वापिस जाना चाहते हैं, मिल-ओनर्स चाहते हैं कि वह आर एम एम एस से नोट ले कर दें । और दूसरे बाजू से डिपार्टमेंट बन्द कर के व र्कर्स को वापिस नहीं ले रहे हैं, इसलिए मिल शुरू नहीं हो रही है, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The information is noted. We will look into it.

Release of dearness allowance to Central Government Employees

*86. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many instalments of Dearness Allowance are due to the Central Government employees and since when; and

(b) what are the reasons for their not being released to them and by when they are expected to be released?

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

Statement

Two instalements of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees have become due for consideration with effect from 1-9-1982 and 1-12-1982 respectively.

Payment of one instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees costs the exchequer approximately Rs. 70 crores per annum. Therefore, the question of payment of an instalment of Dearness Allowance has to be considered carefully with regard to the financial resources available with the Government and an appreciation of its impact on the economic situation. The sanction for payment of these two instalments is receiving the attention of the Government. It is, however, not possible to indicate any time limit for taking a decision in this regard.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: May I know whether the Government proposes to release the D.A. instalments to those employees for whom you have given only Rs. 10/50 so far? May I know whether you have released the first, second and third instalments which have been impounded? May I know whether the Central Government's D.A. instalments are payable to the employees of the public sector undertakings at the same rate as that fixed for Central Government employees,—especialy those belonging to B, C and D category,—who have been badly hit due to increased prices and there has not been full neutralisation? May I know from the Government as to what percentage of the whole D.A. has been neutralised?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The question of dearness allowance has been decided earlier and this is an improvement on the Pay Commission's recommendations. According to that, Government has paid Rs. 1856 crores which is the cost of 32 D.A. instalments paid so far from 1973 onwards; as of today only two more instalments are due.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The third is due now.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I am replying to the question put by the hon. Member, Shri Bheekhabhai. You can put your question separately. So, payment of two instalments only is due.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: My second supplementary is: whether the D.A. formula is going to be made applicable to the Industrial Workers of the public sectors, who are as good as the Government servants. My third point is this. What about the neutralisation of the Dearness Allowances?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: This has nothing to do with the public sector. This is only for the Government Servants. This is applicable to the Government servants only. It should not be mixed up with the public sector.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महंगाई भत्ते की दो किस्तें सरकार के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को मिलनी चाहिए। इससे एक बात साफ है कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है, भले ही सरकार दावा करे कि महंगाई को उसने रोक लिया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि महंगाई भत्ते की तीन किस्तें बकाया हो गई हैं। सरकार का कहना है कि एक-एक किस्त के लिए 70 करोड़ देने पड़ेंगे इसलिए वह तय नहीं कर पा रही है कि कब और किस रूप में दे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का इरादा कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते से वंचित रखने का है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई तारीख बतायेंग जिस तारीख तक कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तें अदा कर दी जायेंगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि 1981 की सेन्सस फीगर्स के अनुसार कई शहरों में हाउस रेण्ट एलाउन्स और सिटी कंपेन्सेटरी एलाउन्स बढ़ाने की जरूरत है--क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने विचार किया है ? यह सरकार तब चेतेगी जब केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): In regard to the question of Dearness Allowance, my colleague has already mentioned that two instalments have been due and it is just not possible for me to indicate by which date I will be in a position to announce it.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: From the date on which it has fallen due the employees will get the dearness allowance. Even if I announce it today, they will get it from the 1st September and 1st December 1982. In that way they will not lose.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: When are you going to give it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Just now I am not in a position to tell that. Now, in regard to the upgrading of the cities, according to the Census of 1981, I think the hon. Member has forgotten that already we have decided that the upgradation will be given effect to with effect from 1st August, 1982, because we were waiting for the final figure and in the last session of Parliament I announced that whatever be the final figure which tallied, will be given effect to from 1st August, 1982.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, when the Government cannot discharge its responsibilities to its own employees, how can it discharge responsibilities towards the country? Here is a case of their own employees and the amount due is Rs. 140 crores. The Government is not in a position to make a commitment. Before I put my question, I would like to point out that the real wage to the Central Government employees today is less than that was in 1960. Not anywhere in the world will you find this. This is a sorry plight of

the Central Government employees. But this has happened with this Government. Therefore, I would like to know whether you are prepared to enter into negotiations with the J.C.M., the Consultative Machinery, and take them into confidence and give some firm commitment on what you are going to do on your bankruptcy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In regard to the concept "erosion of real wages" and others, I will request the hon. Member to keep his arguments ready for the Budget Session which is coming very shortly. I am not going to react to them right now. We are not going back from the commitment. It will be announced and it will take effect from the date on which it has fallen due. I would like to clarify the point raised earlier by Mr. Vajpayee that orders have already been issued in the first week of February, 1983 in regard to the classification of cities according to the Census of 1981.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the hon. Minister categorically state when he will be making this announcement and also give an assurance that the D.A. will be paid in cash, not in any other form?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Why is he insisting on an assurance? I told you that the employees will get it from the due date. I would not be able to tell you when the decision will be announced.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, they have only two years more and then our Government will come and it will become our commitment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will gladly pass on the commitment to you.

Production of small plane at HAL

*87. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HAL can produce indigenously small plane within one and a half years;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign companies are trying to bag the contract to supply small planes to Indian Airlines;

(c) whether Government are considering to approve our indigenous production;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Presumably the Hon. Member wants to know the possibility of developing a L.T.A. While HAL can commence production of small aircraft by phased licence manufacture within one and half years, design and development of such an aircraft would take 5—7 years.

(b) to (e). The proposals for licence manufacture of a light transport aircraft at HAL for use of civil and defence organisations are currenly being evaluated. A final decision would be taken after taking all relevant aspects into consideration.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, the hon. Minister says that the design and development of the small light aircraft would take 5—7 years. But by now HAL has already produced 2400 aircrafts, 1600 for Air Force under licence, and 800 on indigenous design. If the HAL is already familiar with the design, how is it that it is assumed that it will take them 5—7 years? According to the Chairman of HAL, such aircrafts can be in the air within 18 months. Why don't you give them the green signal to go ahead?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Are you aware what the Chairman HAL has said?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Establishment of a free trade zone in West Bengal

*88. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish one free trade zone in West Bengal in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of the said decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Government has not yet taken a decision to establish more free trade zones in the country.

Acquisition of Mirage five aircrafts by Pak

*89. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has acquired 32 mirage-five aircrafts equipped with exocet missiles whose effectiveness was proved during the recent Falkland War;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan Navy has been strengthened by acquiring these aircrafts;

(c) whether with the inclusion of F-16 aircraft from the United States, Pakistan by the middle of January, 1983 would acquire fourth generation equipment towards improving its defence capability;

(d) the number of F-16 aircraft received/expected to be received by Pakistan, together with the range of such aircraft; and

(e) if so, to what extent it has affected India's security and what steps are being taken in this regard by India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Some of these aircraft are stated to be capable of launching the Exocet missile which is an anti-ship missile and as such used in support of the Navy.

(c) With the induction of F-16 aircraft, Pakistan Air Force will be greately strengthened.

(d) As per press reports, Pakistan has received 6 F-16 aircraft and 34 more are expected to be received. The radius of action varies depending upon the objective of the mission.

(e) Government take cognizance of all developments having a bearing on our national security environment and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness. It is not in public interest to disclose those details.

Delay in Issue of Orders for Grant of relief to retired employees in Madhya Pradesh

*90. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accountant General Madhya Pradesh is still withholding orders for giving relief to (i) the employees retired in 1975, and (ii) the employees retired before 1975 from Madhya Pradesh Secondary Education Board whose pension cases were disposed of after 1975;

(b) whether the Accountant General Madhya Pradesh had intimated them in pension-orders that the orders in this respect will be issued later on but even after the lapse of a period of seven years they are being informed that the cases are under consideration and settlement thereof may be awaited;

(c) the reasons for which the pensioners had been deprived of the amount sanctioned by Government for such a long time keeping in view the rise in prices; and

(d) the date by which the Accountant General will issue the orders and the time by which the pensioners will get that amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). Government of Madhya Pradesh issued orders for grant of relief on pension to State Government pensioners for the first time in May 1975. These orders were not automatically applicable to the pensioners of the Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education, which is an autonomous body. Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, therefore, sought clarification from the State Government whether the relief may be paid to the pensioners of the Board and capitalised value thereof recovered from the Board. The Government were informed that pending the receipt of their specific orders, no relief was being paid to the pensioners of the Board. After repeated reminders, the State Government conveyed their decision in April, 1981 to grant relief on pension to pensioners of the Board subject to the recovery of the capitalised value of relief from the Board. Thereafter, the question of concurrence of the Board to the payment of capitalised value and the manner of determining such value remained under correspondence with the State Government and the Board. In October, 1982, the Board conveyed its decision to grant relief to its pensioners at the same rates as admissible to the State Government pensioners and also paid the capitalized value for the first instalment of relief granted in May 1975. However, in order to obviate hardship to the pensioners, the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, released all the 15 instalments of relief to the Board's pensioners, without waiting for the recovery of the capitalised value of the remaining 14 instalments of relief. Necessary instructions were issued to the Treasury Officers in Madhya Pradesh on 1st February, 1983.

Vacancies in LIC Board of Directors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are five vacancies including the post of Chairman in the Life Insurance Corporation Board of Directors;

(b) if so, how long have the vacancies remained unfilled and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these vacancies have affected the administrative work of the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(d) when the vacancies are expected to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a), (b) and (d). The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (Section 4) provides that the Corporation shall consist of such number of persons not exceeding 16 as the Central Government may think fit to appoint thereto and one of them shall be appointed by the Central Government to be the Chairman. The Act thus provides for the maximum number of persons who can be members of the Board but it does not specify my minimum number.

(c) The work of the Corporation has not ben affected by the number of members on the Board of the Corporation.

Export of Iron Ore, Mica and other Minerals

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to tap non-traditional markets to increase the export of iron ore, mica and other minerals;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared by his Ministry; and

(c) the details about the programme proposed to be launched by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Diversification of markets for export of iron ore, mica and other minerals is a continuing policy of the Government of India and continuous efforts are made in this direction.

Cost of Snacks, Lunch, Dinner on IA Flights

*93. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how does the cost structure of snacks, lunch and dinner provided to passengers on Indian Airlines flights supplied by private agencies compare with the cost structure of Government agencies;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines have reviewed at a high level the criteria, quality, scale and adequacy of the snacks, lunch and dinner provided to passengers on Indian Airlines flights; and

(c) if so, what improvements in this regard are contemplated and by what time they will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The cost structure/prices of snacks, lunch and dinner supplied on Indian Airlines flights by the public sector and the private sector agencies are comparable with marginal differences.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Menu existing prior to 1-1-1982 has been improved and the quantity has been increased from 445 gms to 505 gms. The Menus are constantly under review and consumer's suggestions are considered from time to time; currently the Menus are being reviewed afresh to bringing about more variety and improvement. In addition Indian Airlines has also introduced ice-cream in place of sweet dish in flights from Delhi and Bombay effective 15-9-1982 and 15-1-1983 respectively. Shortly the same arrangement will be introduced in flights from Calcutta and Madras.

To be answered on the 26th February, 1983. Export of Sugar

*94. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the current calendar year;

(b) if so, the details of the countries to which the export is proposed to be made and at what rate;

(c) whether there is surplus production for export during the year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government is yet to decide on the export quota for the current calendar year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The sugar production in 1982-83 season is estimated to be about 80 lakh tonnes. Together with a carry over stock of about 33 lakh tonnes the total availability is 113 lakh tonnes.

एशियाड के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था

*95. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के दौरान दिल्ली में विदेशी पर्यटकों के आने की आशा थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने पर्यटकों के आने का अनुमान था ;

(ग) अनुमानित संख्या के अनुसार दिल्ली में उनके लिए की गई व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस व्यवस्था पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई और इस व्यवस्था के उचित उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान): (क) और (ख) भारत में एशियाड '82 को देखने के लिए खिलाड़ियों, प्रबन्धकों आदि सहित लगभग 10,000 अतिरिक्त पर्यटकों के भारत आने की आशा थी; इसके विपरीत लगभग 7000 पर्यटक आये ।

(ग) एम० ओ० सी० द्वारा पर्यटकों के लिए मूलत: 2800 होटल कमरे अनन्तिम रूप से बनाने की परियोजना थी और परिवहन आदि सुविधाओं के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध भी किए गए थे ।

(घ) खेल सम्बन्धी प्रबन्धों का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग होटल आवास के निर्माण और अतिरिक्त परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने से सम्बन्धित था । वास्तव में अतिरिक्त कमरों का निर्माण इस देश में सामान्य रूप से आने वाले पर्यटक यातायात के लिए अपेक्षित था जैसा कि हमारी छठी और सातवीं योजनावधियों में परिकल्पना की गई है । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा परिवहन पर 2.60 करोड़ रुपये तक की राशि खर्च की गई थी जो कि अप्रयुक्त और पुराने वाहनों को बदलने के लिए आवश्यक थी । मौजूदा बेड़े में संवर्धन और प्रतिस्थापन पर उपरोक्त राशि खर्च करते समय अक्तूबर, 1983 में कॉमनवैल्थ के राज्याध्यक्षों की आवश्यकताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा गया था । खेल गांव के लिए 150 लाख रुपये मूल्य के रसोई उपस्कर आयात किए गए थे ।

Enhanced Commission for Air India Tourist Charters

*96. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to enhance the Air India tourists charters commission as demanded by an ex-Air India official turned Tour Sponsor with exclusive rights over the matter;

(b) if so, details of the said enhancement; and

(c) how much Government propose to gain from the said deal with full details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question of any commission for a charter operator does not arise.

(c) The question of gain also does not arise. However, Air India is making available as and when needed the use of a 707 aircraft to a charter operating agency with M/s Atash S. A. Geneva who have undertaken to operate 26 weekly charters

between points in Europe and Delhi commencing from the 29th October, 1982. The operation of these charters by Air India is envisaged as a part of the effort of the Government in promoting increased tourist inflow into the country. The fare for operating the charter both ways, irrespective of the number of passengers has been worked out on the basis of actual cost involved in operation.

So far, 14 charters on a weekly basis have landed in India bringing a total of 1961 tourists. This has resulted in considerable keen-ness on the part of the people of Europe to visit India as a tourist destination. Apart from the foreign exchange earned by Air India in terms of fare from the passengers, the foreign exchange earned by the country through expenditure incurred by these tourists in India on hotel accommodation, surface transportation, purchase of Indian made goods of various types has been significant and it is expected that if this trend is maintained, substantially more foreign exchange earning in course of time could be envisaged.

Alleged killing of Border Road Organisation Staff in Mizoram

*97. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the indiscriminate killings of Border Road Organisation staff numbering about six by drunken army jawans at Lung Leh, District of Mizoram on 15th August, 1982; and

(b) the details about the whole episode?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Border Roads Organisation has a camp under Project 'Pushpak' at Km 13 on Serchip-Thenzawal Road in Lungleh District of Mizoram. In addition to its 15 regular employees, B.R.O. has about 150-200 casual labourers at this camp. A small detachment of Army Pioneers is posted there for guard duties.

2. 15th August, 1982, being the anniversary of the Independence Day, was a holiday. This occasion was being celebrated by all the camp personnel. Limited quantities of Rum were issued to them. The celebrations proceeded smoothly until mid-day. when the trouble started in an innocent manner with an Army Pioneer and a GREF pioneer challenging the physical prowess of each other. This led to an altercation and culminated in firing by Army Pioneers. As a result thereof, five casual labourers (and not six, as mentioned in Part (a) of the Question) died, and nine casual labourers, 3 Army Pioneers and one B.R.O. Mason sustained injuries.

The dead and injured persons were taken to the hospital.

Immediate action was taken to defuse the situation and dis-arm the Army personnel, who were taken into custody. The matter was reported to the local police. The incident has been investigated by a High level Court of Inquiry, ordered by Director General Border Roads. On the basis of the findings of this Court, Director General Border Roads has directed initiation of disciplinary action against the persons involved (severe disciplinary action against four Army Pioneers, disciplinary action against four other Army Pioneers and one B.R.O. employee and action against O.C., Army Pioneer Coy. for administrative lapses), payment of compensation to the next-of-kin of the deceased/those severely injured and review of command and control procedure of the Army Pioneers assigned to B.R.O. in consultation with Army authorities. Disciplinary action against the aforesaid persons involved is being processed by the concerned Army and B.R.O. authorities.

Recruitment and Promotion Policy for Employees of Regional Rural Banks

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

(a) whether any policy in regard to recruitment and promotion of all categories of employees of Regional Rural Banks has been adopted; and

(b) if so, when it will be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Government had laid down the recruitment qualifications for various posts in Regional Rural Banks as early as in 1977 and the banks have been making recruitment keeping in view these guidelines. According to existing practice promotions are made by the Regional Rural Banks with the approval of their Board of Directors.

Closure of Katihar Jute Mill (Bihar)

*99. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that a jute mill in Katihar (Bihar) has remained closed for the last eight months rendering more than 2,000 workers jobless and on the verge of starvation;

(b) action taken by Government to resolve the problem;

(c) whether it is not a fact that despite several letters written by me to the Union Commerce Ministry, statement under Rule 377 in the Parliament and several letters to the State Government no action has been taken as yet; and

(d) whether such an important matter of public interest can be bye-passed taking the plea that it is the State Government's problem?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Katihar Jute Mill has been lying closed since the 5th July, 1982.

(b) to (d). The Central Government is alive to the situation. Recently, a meeting of the various financial institutions was held by the I.F.C.I.* in Delhi to assist the authorities in appropriate financial restructuring of the unit. A representative of the Government of Bihar also participated in the meeting. As matters relating to labour problems, non-payment of workers' wages etc. fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government, the Central Government has brought the subject to the notice of the State Government with advice that the possibility of economic resuscitation of the unit may be explored in conjunction with the financial institutions like I.F.C.I./**I.R.C.I. who will have to draw up necessary project proposals for this purpose.

पंचतारा होटलों का पूरा न होना

*100. श्री रामलाल राही :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "एशियाड" के लिए कुछ पंचतारा होटल निर्धारित समय के भीतर पूर्ण नहीं हो सके थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

*Industrial Finance Corpn. of India.

**Industrial Reconstruction Corpn. of India.

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि होटल विशेष रूप से खिलाड़ी मेहमानों के लिए बनाये गये थे ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ खिलाड़ियों को इन होटलों का स्तर पसंद नहीं आया और वे बम्बई में ठहरे; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन पंचतारा होटलों के निर्माण का क्या प्रयोजन था जब कि एशियाड के लिए उनका उपयोग नहीं हो सका और इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलाम खान): (क) से (ग) एशियाड के लिए बनाये जाने वाले कुछ होटलों ने एशियाई खेलों से पहले अपनी परियोजनाएं सब भांति पूरी हो जाने की पेशकश की थी जब कि अन्य होटलों ने न्यूनतम सेवा सुविधाओं सहित एक निश्चित संख्या में कमरे प्रदान करना मंजूर किया था । पर्यटकों के लिए बढ़ती हुई होटल आवास की मांगों की पूर्ति करने के लिए, जिसमें एशियाई खेलों से सम्बन्धित यात्रियों की आवश्यकताएं शामिल हैं, इन होटलों के निर्माण का निर्णय किया गया था ।

(घ) कोई खिलाड़ी दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं ठहरे, सिवाय उनके जिन्होंने बम्बई और जयपुर में आयोजित किए गए खेलों में भाग लिया था ।

(ङ) इन होटलों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य न केवल एशियाड की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना था बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए होटल आवास की सामान्यत: बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करना भी था ।

कृषि पदार्थों का निर्यात

*101. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1983–84 में कृषि पदार्थों के निर्यात का निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्यात किए जाने वाले कृषि पदार्थों का नाम तथा मूल्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) निर्यात करने के लिए प्रस्तावित मदें हैं : तम्बाकू, काजू, संसाधित खाद्य पदार्थ, मसाले, तेल रहित निरसारण, अरण्डी का तेल, चीनी बासमती चावल, चमड़ा, जौ आदि ।

मूल्य के रूप में लक्ष्य अभी निर्धारित किया जाना है ।

Flood in Second Floor of Kanishka Hotel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the second floor of the Kanishka Hotel was flooded in the morning of 3 January, 1983.

(b) whether delegates to the Ninth International Film Festival staying on this floor had to be removed to Ashok Hotel;

(c) if so, the full details.

(d) whether any enquiry has been made to find out how 22 rooms of the Kanishka Hotel got flooded affecting its air conditioning plant, etc.

(e) financial loss suffered;

(f) any action taken against any person in the matter; and

(g) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Due to the choking of the vertical sewer line on 2nd January, 1983 only four guest rooms were affected due to the overflow of water, resulting in dampness of some portion of the carpets. The carpets were dried up immediately and defects rectified. No delegate of the International Film Festival was moved from Kanishka. The guests who turned up without reservation were, however, given accommodation in other ITDC hotels as Kanishka had no rooms to spare.

(d) to (g). The Deputy Chief Engineer inspected the affected rooms and conducted an enquiry which revealed that the material which had choked the sewer line had inadvertently found its way into the line from the upper floors of the hotel where internal finishing works relating to sanitary, electrical and airconditioning installations were in progress. The Sanitary Contractor was cautioned and the open ends of the pipes were properly sealed to avoid any material getting into the pipeline.

राज्यों में ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों की स्थापना किया जाना

922. श्री शांतूभाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक कितने ग्रामीण विकास बैंक राज्यवार स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ख) उन बैंकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत मुनाफा अर्जित किया है तथा साथ ही उन बैंकों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको घाटा हुआ है ; और

(ग) इन बैंकों के कृत्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) संभवत: माननीय सदस्य क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की राज्य-वार संख्या को दर्शाने वाला **विवरण संलग्न** है ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक मौजूद 107 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में से 62 बैंकों ने लाभ कमाया तथा 44 बैंकों को हानि उठानी पड़ी थी । शेष बचे एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के लेखों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) इन बैंकों की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से देश के विभिन्न भागों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कमजोर वर्गों की ऋण आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने और ग्रामीण बचतों में वृद्धि करने के लिए की गयी है ।

विवरण

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का राज्य-वार वितरण

राज्य	स्थापित किए गए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की संख्या	व्याप्त जिलों की संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	10	14
2. असम .	5	10
3. बिहार .	17	27
4. गुजरात .	4	5
5. हरियाणा	2	5
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	3
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	3	10

1	2	3
8. कर्नाटक .	7	12
9. केरल .	2	4
10. मध्य प्रदेश	16	29
11. मणिपुर .	1	6
12. महाराष्ट्र .	3	8
13. मेघालय .	1	3
14. उड़ीसा .	9	11
15. राजस्थान	9	19
16. तमिल नाडु	1	2
17. त्रिपुरा .	1	3
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	30	36
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	8	15
जोड़ .	130	222

Installation of Permanent Cyclone Warning Machinery on West Coast

923. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: what measures have been or are being taken to install some permanen: cyclone warning machinery on the West Coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The India Meteorological Department has a cyclone warning machinery on the East and West coast of the country. The Area Cyclone Warning Centre at Madras serves the southern States on the west coast viz. Kerala, Karnataka, whereas the remaining states on the west coats viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are served by a similar centre at Bombay.

2. The Area Cyclone Warning Centres receive meteorological data from a number of observatories connected by fast communication channels. They also carry out surveillance through cyclone warning radars having a range of 400 km. installed at Bombay and Goa. Arrangements are also being made to instal radars at Bhuj and Cochin during the next 2-3 years.

3. The Department regularly receives cloud imageries from polar orbiting weather satellites which are very useful for early detection of cyclones when they are beyond the radar range over the sea.

4. The existing facilities will be further improved after the second Indian Geostationary Satellite (INSAT-1B) is launched.

Absorption of Casual Labour Working in ITDC Hotels

924. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of casual labourers are working in the ITDC's hotels such as Samrat and Kanishka since long;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to the concerned authorities to absorb them as per their qualifications as and when suitable vacancies are created there;

(c) whether Government have collected information that a number of such qualified casual labourers who have been serving in those hotels for more than six months are also not considered for the jobs to which they are eligible and outsiders are considered at the time of interview; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to the concerned authorities to give them first chance and after their performance, absorb them regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) According to business requirements staff on casual/dailywage basis is engaged in ITDC hotels for temporary periods.

(b) to (d). Recruitment to vacant and sanctioned posts in ITDC is made either by advertisement or by notification to Employment Exchanges. The casual/daily-wage staff who fulfil the prescribed requirements, can apply in response is such advertisements|notifications. They are considered alongwith other eligible candidates.

Raid on Multinational Drug Firm in Bombay

925. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that a multinational drug firm was raided in Bombay (Telegraph 4-12-82) and if so, full details of the reasons for such a raid and irregularities discovered and action taken|proposed; and

(b) whether any such raids have been conducted on any other drug companies, Indian or foreign, during the last 3 years and if so, full details thereof including irregularities discovered and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The searches of the office and factory premises of M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd., Bombay and the residential premises of some executives of the company were conducted on 30.11.1982 and 1.12.1982, on the basis of reliable information received by the Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) that the company and its directors were indulging in transactions contravening the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The officers of the Income-tax Department and the Customs Department were also associated with the searches. The documents seized are under scrutiny. On completion of the scrutiny of documents and further investigations by the Inforcement Directorate, Income-tax Department, etc., appropriate action as per law will be taken.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) conducted raids against the following drug companies on the dates shown against each:—

Name of the Company	Date of search
1. M/S. Chemac Laboratories Ltd., Madras.	14-12-82
2. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., & its Directors, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.	15-12-82
3. M/s. Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Ltd., & its Directors, Bombay.	15-12-82
4. M/s. BASF Inda Ltd., Calcutta/Bombay & its Directors.	15-12-82

On completion of investigation appropriate action as per law will be taken.

Failure of wage Talks Between the Management of Public sector Undertakings and Central Trade Unions

926. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wage negotiations between the managements of five major public sector undertakings and the central trade union organisations have failed; and

(b) if so, what other steps are being taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question relates to the on going wage negotiations of the five Bangalore-based undertakingg, i.e., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd. Wage negotiations are also; in progress SAIL. Coal India, BHEL, IOC and many other undertakings where the wage agreements are due for renewal. The negotiations are continuing and Government is not aware of failure of the negotiations in any of the undertakings.

SAIL—Steel Authority of India Ltd.

BHEL—Bharat Heavy Electicals Ltd.

IOC— Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

Import of Wool Tops

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

(a) the quantity of wool tops imported during the year 1982;

(b) whether the domestic wool combing industry is in a state of stagnation due to the import of wool tops instead of raw wool; and

(c) Whether Government propose to import raw wool for garment industry instead of wool tops to save foreign exchange and save domestic combing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Import of wool tops during Jan-Dec., 82 was 3.06 lakh Kgs. as per trade return from Bombay Port.

(b) Import of wool tops is presently allowed only under REP/Advance Licensing Scheme to the exporters of Hosiery & Knitwear Sector for boosting exports which is not likely to cause stagnation in the domestic industry.

(c) Import of raw wool is already under O.G.L. for all Actual Users.

Dutch Development Aid

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

(a) whether the Dutch Government had asked the Indian Government to earmark all Dutch Development aid only for the unorganised sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Goverment to that request?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. There has been no suggestion of this kind from the Netherlands Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of indirect Taxes by Value Added Tax-System

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

(a) whether Government are thinking of replacing the existing system of indirect taxes by a value added tax system (VAT);

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) is it a fact that the present cost escalation is caused by the excise duties and sale tax levied on a point to point basis; and

(e) if so, what steps are being contemplated to check the cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e). The Government have not taken any dicision on the question of replacing the existing system of indirect taxes by a value added tax system. Government do not consider that taxes alone are rsponsible for cost escalation. However, Government have been extending input duty reliefs, wherever considered necessary.

Vacancies of Labourers/Beldars at Palam Airport

931. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies of labourers/Beldars are lying vacant in the International Airports Authority of India at Palam Airport;

(b) if so, the details, category-wise, i.e., how many of them are unreserved and how many are reserved for SCs and STs;

(c) the last date for the completion of whole process of selection to these posts; and

(d) whether these vacancies will be filled up from Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance was recently asked to conduct a study of the staff requirements at Delhi airport. On the basis of the report of the Staff Inspection Unit, there are no vacancies of labourers/beldars to be filled up at Palam airport at present.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Development of Tourist centres to Uttar Pradesh

932. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken and/or proposed to be taken to develop tourist centres in Uttar Pradesh with a view to making these more attractive to tourists;

(b) the names of tourist centres to be developed; and

(c) the amount expected to be spent at each centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). During the Sixth Five Year Plan following schemes have been taken up are proposed to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh:—

1. The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourist Office at Lucknow headed by a Director.

2. Preparation of Master Plans and Micro Plans for Kushinagar and Sravasti Complex at a cost of Rs. 8.40 lakhs through NID Ahmedabad. Land measuring 15.74 acres has also been acquired at Kushinagar at a cost of Rs. 22.17 lakhs.

3. Preparation of Master Plan for Fatehpur Sikri at a cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs through NID, Ahmedabad and proposed acquisition of 14.65 acres of land there at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

4. Preparation of Master Plan for Braj-Bhoomi Parikarma through NID, Ahmedabad at a cost of Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

5. Preparation of Master Plan for Piprahwa through the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh.

6. Proposal to construct a Cefeteria at Sankasya.

7. Financial assistance of Rs. 0.50 lakh for Magh Mela during 1982-83

8. Flood Lighting of Red Fort Agra and Sikandra Tomb at a cost of Rs. 9.45 lakhs.

9. Mounting of Soactet-L mieure Show at Agra Fort.

10. Flood Lighting of Residency at Lucknow at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.39 lakhs.

11. Construction of a Dharmashala at Brindavan at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.00 lakhs by Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

12. Proposal to construct a Tourist Lodge at Dudhwa Wild Life Sanctuary.

13. Proposal to construct a Youth Hostel at Agra.

Air Travel between Takyo and New Delhi.

933. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air travel between Tokyo and New Delhi is more expensive and bookings on the Tokyo-New Delhi route are not easily available;

(b) whether it is proposed to offer concessions and enhance charters to insrease tourism from Japan; and

(c) the datails thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) From the first part of the question it is not clear as to with which fare the comparison has been made. Adequate capacity has been provided on the India-Japan-India route. However, due to advance bulk booking of tourists during certain periods, the booking position occassionally becomes difficult.

(b) and (c). There is currently no proposal to operate tourist charaters from Japan to India. There is also no proposal to offer concessional fares for travel from Japan to India because existing promotional fares adequately cater to the needs of tourists from Japan.

Grant of technical pay for Engineering Officers of Armed Forces

934. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 894 on 8 October, 1982 *re*: grant of technical pay for engineering officers of Armed Foces and state:

(a) whether any decision to grant Technical Pay to the remaining Engineering Officers of the Army and Navy has since been taken;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the rate of such pay to the various ranks and the date from which it will take effect; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and how long more it will take to issue formal orders on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). The details of the proposals to grant Technical pay to the Engineering Officers of the Army and Navy are under examination and formal Government orders in this regard will be issued as soon as the details are finalised.

News-Item Captioned India Borrowed Dollar 1.1 billion from Banks'

935. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 1st January, 1983 under the caption 'India borrowed $ 1.1 billion from Banks in 1982'.

(b) If so, the details of total foreign debts on India including I.M.F. and other sources; and

(c) The steps under consideration of Government to repay the loans, how they will be repaid viz., in Indian rupee or in foreign exchange?

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

(b) The total foreign debt of India including I.M.F. and other sources as on 31-12-1982 is estimated at Rs. 20,533.17 crores. The break-up is as follows:

Borrowings on Government Account on concessional terms for bilateral/multilateral sources	16705.74
Loan from IMF . . .	2152.60
External borrowings from commercial banks/suppliers for public and private sector .	1073.27
External non-Government borrowings from sources other than foreign commercial banks/suppliers . . .	20533.17

(c). Out of the total debt, Rs. 20,247.11 crores is in foreign currency and 286.06 crores is in rupees. While the debt incurred in rupees will be paid in rupees, the debt incurred in foreign currency will be repaid in foreign currency from out of the foreign exchange earnings of the

country. To improve country's balance of payments position, which will enable repayment of debt in foreign exchange, Government have been taking steps to augment exports to reduce imports by pursuing vigorously the policy of import substitution and to encourage remittances.

Amount advanced to units by Commercial Bank branch of Bihar

936. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3283 o2 October, 1982 regarding effect of credit squeeze on Industry, Trade and economy and state:

(a) what is the latest position wide regard to the credit advanced to and repayment made by wholesale trade in essential commodities; and

(b) what is the total amount advanced and the number of units to whom advanced by each of the commercial bank branches, particularly, by the Indian Bank branches of Madhubani, Jaley and Baheri, State Bank branches of Kamtaul etc., for the self-employment productive endeavour during October, 1981- October, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Available that relating to scheduled commercial banks' outstanding advances to wholesale trade, for foodgrains, sugar including Khandsari, cotton and kapas and raw jute are given below:

(Rupees crores)

	Outstanding as on the last Friday of	
	September, 1981	September, 1982
1. Foodgrans .	122.4	153.6
2. Sugar (including Khandsari	121.7	383.8
3. Cotton and kapas .	246.7	251.4
4. Raw Jute .	37.4	31.5

(b) Branch-wise data is not readily available. Latest available data in respect of Madhubani District of Bihar for all Scheduled Commercial Banks is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	As on December, 1980	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
Agricuture .	10595	2.48
Industry . .	846	0.46
Transport operation	1093	0.29
Services . .	6594	0.74
Trade . . .	2766	0.77
Personal loans .	427	0.13
All others .	1805	0·62
Total Bank credit .	24126	5·49
Of which or S.S.I. .	744	0.37

Payment of cash awards by State Governments/Union Territories to awardees of sena medals

937. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the State Government|Union Territories give cash awards to those who have been awarded Sena Medals by the President;

(b) whether his Ministry sends the names and addresses of such awardees to the State Governments/Union Territores concerned for release of cash awards to them;

(c) if not, whether such proposals have been under the consideration of his Ministry; and

(d) if there any other procedure available in his Ministry to ensure the payment of cash awards by State Governments/ Union Territories to the awardees of Sena Medals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Certain State Governments and Union Territories give cash grants to awardees of the Sena-Medal series. A list of State Government| Union Territories who give such cash grants is enclosed.

(b) to (d). According to procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Defence, the respective service Headquarters should forward details of the awardees to the State Governments/Union Territories concerned for effecting disbursement of the cash grants.

Statement

Amount of cash grants given by various States to theerec ietnts of Sena Medal Series

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,000
2	Assam	3,000
3	Delhi	3,000
4	Gujarat	2,000
5	Haryana	3,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	3,000
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000
8	Karnataka	3,000
9	Kerala	3,000
10	Maharashtra	3,000
11	Nagaland	500
12	Orissa (if posthumous)	1,500
13	Punjab	3,000
14	Tamil Nadu	3,000
15	Tripura	3,000
16	Uttar Pradesh	2,000
17	Sikkim	3,000

Civilian Workers imprisoned under Defence Law by D.G., Border Roads

938. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers are employed by the D.G., Border Roads and they are governed by the Rules of Discipline etc. of the Defence Services whereas payments to them are made under civil rules and if so, the reasons for this dichotomy and whether Government will end this dichotomy and when;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of these workers have been imprisoned under various defence Laws and if so, the total number imprisoned since 1978 and the number in prison at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an inquiry into the entire matter as it has resulted in a large number of poor workers landing in jails on minor offiences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The members of the General Reserve Engineer Force of the Border Roads Organisation, who work under Director General Border Roads, are civilian employees of the Central Government. They are governed by the same Service Rules as are applicable to other civilian employees of the Central Government. Certain provisions relating to discipline in the Army Act, 1950, and Army Rules, 1954, were made applicable to them *vide* S.R.O. Nos. 329 and 330 of 1960 (when Border Roads Organisation was set up). This is considered essential in view of the rol functions assigned to the Border Roads Organisation and the support it renders to Defence efforts during peace and war. However, all the disciplinary provisions in the Army Act| Rules, for example, field punishment, cashiering, dismissal, reduction to lower rank, forefeiture of seniority, *etc.* were not made applicable.

Certain privileges enjoyed by the Army personnel under the Army Act|Rules have also been extended to them. These employees have been allowed certain facilities and benefits over and above those enjoyed by other comparable civil employees of the Central Government.

The legality of the application of certain provisions of the Army Act|Rules to these employees is the subject matter of Writ Petitions pending in the Supreme Court. The judgement of the Supreme Court is awaited.

(b) Since 1978, 397 such employees have been imprisoned. At present only 4 are in prison—two are serving sentences of two months each and one is serving a three months sentence.

(c) The punishments were awarded by the competent Disciplinary Authrities under valid legal provisions. If aggrieved, the individuals concerned may avail themselves of the redressal provisions under the Rules.

Decline in Quota for Handloom Garments and fabrics for export.

939. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quota for handloom garments and fabrics for export has been reduced in comparison to previous years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline in quota. with details threof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Attempt to Hijack I. A. Plane from Madras to Hyderabad

940. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25th January, 1983 according to which one young man made an abortive attempt to hijack an Indian Airlines plane from Madras to Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On 24th January 1983, when flight 1C—548 from Hyderabad to Madras via Tirupathy, landed at Madras at 1020 Hours, a passenger by the name of S. Raju remained in the aircraft after the other passengers had dis-embarked. He stated that he had a bomb in his hand and another in his registered baggage and in case he was not flown back to Hyderabad he would blow up the plane. He was ever powered and it was found that the alleged bomb in his hand was nothing but a leather belt wrapped in a handkerchief.

He was arrested and a case under section 3 of supression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation Act 1982 and Criminal Law Amendment Act, Sec. 506 (2). 353, 448 and 393 of I.P.C. was registered at Meenambakkam Police Station.

The aircraft later left for Hyderabad on its scheduled flight after a delay of 55 minutes.

Amount of E.E.C. Aid Availed by India

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

(a) the amount of EEC aid availed of by India in the last two years;

(b) the amount likely to be received in the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) Rs. 161.37 Crores.

(b) Rs. 93.28 Crores.

(c) Details of the EEC aid availed of by India in the last two years and the amount likely to be received in the current financial year are indicated below:

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Assistance	1980-81	1981-82	Amounts likely to be received in 1982-83
Commodity Assistance	22.90	79.66	44.74
Fertilzer Assistance	25.42	22.56	40.59
Directly Aided projects	4.49	6.34	7.95
	52.81	108.56	93.28

Security Measures in Bhubaneswar Airport.

942. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recent steps taken by Government for the security of Airports;

(b) what security measures have been taken in Bhubaneswar Airport; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The following steps have been taken for the security of airporters:—

(1) Sophisticated electronic equipment viz. Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMD), Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMD) and X-Ray Baggage Inspection equipment has been installed at various airports to ensure thorough pre-embarkation search.

(2) The surveillance system at the airports has been improved.

(3) Strict control on entry into the operational area is exercised.

(4) The system of ladder point check of the passengers has been improved.

(5) To test the efficiency and alertness of the security staff close supervision is exercised by the senior officers.

(b) and (c). The security steps at Bhubaneswar airport are similar to those which are implemented at other domestic airports.

Increase in monthly rent for Cols. and Lt. Cols.

943. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 234 on 9th July, 1982 regarding increase in monthly rent for Cols. and Lt. Cols. and state:

(a) whether Government have since raised the monthly rents for Cols. and Lt. Cols from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1600/- p.m.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There is no proposal presently under consideration to revise rental ceilings for houses hired for Colonels and Lt. Colonels.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये नई योजना

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की नई योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) उन पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) से (ग). पर्यटन का विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। पहले से ही चलीं आ रही स्कीमों के अलावा, यात्रा परिपथ संकल्पना के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से परामर्श करके पर्यटन के विकास की एक विस्तृत स्कीम तैयार की गई है। इस संकल्पना के अन्तर्गत 61 यात्रा परिपथ जिनके अन्तर्गत 441 केन्द्र आते हैं, अवस्थानुसार ढंग से एकीकृत विकास के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं। इन 61 यात्रा परिपथों की एक सूची संलग्न कर दी गई है। इन निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों पर पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विकास धन-राशि की उपलब्धता और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर रहते हुए केन्द्र राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों के मिश्रित, संसाधनों से एकीकृत और अवस्थानुसार ढंग से प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

विवरण

यात्रा परिपथों की सूची

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश

1--हैदराबाद-नागार्जुनसागर-एथिपाथाला- श्री सलम-महानन्दी-गुड्डुपह्--तिरुपति-कलाहती-पुलिकाट झील-तिरुपति-होर्सले पहाड़ियां-लिपाक्षी-अनन्तपुर- कुरनूल-हैदराबाद।

2--हैदराबाद-मेडक-हैदराबाद-भोंगीर-यादागिरी कुट्टा-वारंगल-रामप्पा-पाखल (झील और एथनगरम वन्य जीव विहार स्थल)--वारंगल-अमरावती- (चिराला) विजयवाड़ा-सूर्यपेट-हैदराबाद।

3--विशाखापट्टनम-भीमुनी पट्टनम-बुर्रा गुफाएं-अनन्तगिरी- कराक-विशाखापट्टनम।

2. असम

1--गोहाटी-जंगलवालाहू--काज़ीरंगा--शिवसागर।

2--गोहाटी-बारपेट-बरोमा-मानस।

3. बिहार

1--पाटली पुत्र (पटना))-न लन्दा-राजगीर-भीमबन्ध-गया-बोधगया-सासाराम-बक्सर-जगदीशपुर-मन्नर-पाटलीपुत्र (पटना) ।

2--पाटली पुत्र (पटना)-वैशाली-मुजफ्फरपुर-अरेराज-मोतीहारी-बरहरवा-वेतिया-लोरिया-नन्दनगढ़-वाल्मिकीनगर -रक्सौल-सीतामढ़ी (जनकपुर) -मुजफ्फर-पुर-पाटली पुत्र (पटना) ।

3--पटना-पावापुरी-तिलैया बांध-पारसनाथ-हजारीबाग-रांची-बेतला-नेतरहाट-रांची ।

4. गुजरात

1--अहमदाबाद-राजकोट-जामनगर-द्वारका-पोरबन्दर-ससनगीर- सोमनाथ-जूनागढ़-भावनगर-पॉलीताणा-अहमदाबाद ।

2--अहमदाबाद-डाकोर-बड़ौदा-शुक्लतीर्थ भड़ौच के पास)-सपुतारा-उवई-सूरत-अहमदाबाद ।

3--अहमदाबाद-वंकानेर-भुज-मांडवी समुद्र-तट-भुज-राधनपुर-पालमपुर-सिद्धपुर-पाटन-माढेरा-अहमदाबाद ।

5. हिमाचल प्रदेश

1--परवानू-चैल-कुफरी-नारकंडा-शिमला-परवानू ।

2--मंडी-कुल्लु-मनाली-मनीकरण-कुल्लू-मंडी ।

3--डलहौजी-चम्बा-डलहौजी-नगरपुर-त्रिलोक पुर-गोगल-धर्मशाला-कांगड़ा-ज्वालामखी-कांगड़ा-पालम पुर-जोगिन्दर नगर-बारोट- जागिन्द्र नगर-मंडी-बिलासपुर-शिमला बिलासपुर-नैनादेवी। (चण्डीगढ़) ।

6. हरियाणा

1--(दिल्ली) --सूरजकुंड-बदकल-होडल-पलवल-सोहना-धारू हेरा-सुलतानपुर-गुड़ गांव (दिल्ली) ।

2

(दिल्ली) रोहतक–पानीपत–करनाल–कुरुक्षेत्र–ताजेवाला–कलेसर–सिधौरा–नारायण-गढ़–पंचकुला–पिंजौर– चंडीगढ़ ।

7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर

1

जम्मू–कटरा (वैष्णव देवी)–कुद– वटोट–किश्तावर (केवल ट्रैकिंग के लिए) ।

2

श्रीनगर–गंदरबल–कंगन–सोनमर्ग–द्रोस–कारगिल–मुलबेक–लामायारु–लेह ।

3

श्रीनगर–अवंतीपुर–अनन्तनाग–अच्छावल–कुकरनाग–दकसुम–अच्छाबल–मारतंड–पहल-गांम–श्रीनकर ।

8. कर्नाटक

1

वेलगांव–बीजापुर–बदामी–पट्टादकल–एहोल–हौस्पेट–हम्पी–बेलगाम (गोआ) ।

2

बंगलौर–मैसूर–बांदीपुर–नागरहोल–हसन (बेलूर)–हेलीविद और श्रवणबेलगोला) । मरकरा–मंगलौर और पश्चिम समुद्री किनारे के बालु-तट ।

9 केरल

1—त्रिवेन्द्रम–कोवलम / वेल्ली–वर्कला–क्वीलोन–अरनमुल्ला–कोट्टायम–कुमारकोम–थैकड़ी–मुन्नार–कोचीन–त्रिवेन्द्रम ।

2

कोचीन–त्रिचुर–गुरुवयूर–चेरूथरुती–मालपुज्हा–कोटक्कल–को ज़िकोडे– सुलतान्ज बैटरी–मन्नटोडी–कान्हानोरा–एजहू मलाई–कोचीन । (मंगलौर) ।

10. महाराष्ट्र

1

बम्बई-पुणे–अमदनगर–औरंगाबाद–(अजंता और एलौरा) नासिक–बम्बई ।

2

बम्बई–मुरूद/जनजीरा–गनपतिफूले–बेनगुर्ला–बम्बई ।

3

नागपुर–रामटेक–नागपुर–वर्धा– (सेवाग्राम)—चन्द्रापुर (तडोवा नेशनल पार्क)–नागपुर ।

11. मध्य प्रदेश

ग्वालियर–शिवपुरी–दतिया–औरछा–खजुराहो–बांधवगढ़–खजुराहो/जबलपुर ।

2

भोपाल–सांची–विदिशा–उदयगिरी–भोपाल– (भीमवेटका, भोजनपुर)– उज्जैन–इंदौर–माडु–महेश्वर–मांडलेश्वर–ओंकारेश्वर–इंदौर ।

3

जबलपुर–मेड़ाघाट–चेरई–डोंगरी (गर्म पानी के चश्मे) मंडला–कान्हा नेशनल पार्क–भोरमदेव–जबलपुर/रायपुर ।

12. मणिपुर

1

इम्फ़ाल–मौयरंग–लॉकटक झी–केइबुल–लमजाओ पार्क और वापसी ।

2

इम्फाल–उखरूल–इम्फ़ाल ।

13. नागालैंड

1

दीमापुर–कोहिमा–वोखा–मोकोकचुंग–तुएनसंग–मोकोचुंग–जुनहेटो–कोहिमा ।

2

दीमापुर–कोहिमा–फेक ।

14. उड़ीसा

1 भुवनेश्वर–पुरी–कोणार्क–धौली–रत्नागिरी–ललितगिरी–उदयगिरी– मद्रेक–चांदीपुर–किंचिंग–जोशीपुर (सिगलीपाल) और वापसी ।

2

भुवनेश्वर–चिल्का झील–गोपालपुर समुद्रतट पर—तप्तापानी–कोरापुत–बोलनगीर–झारसगुदा–अंगुल–तिकरपारा/तलचेर–भुवनेश्वर ।

15. पंजाब

1 चंडीगढ़–चतबीर–पटियाला–सिरहिन्द–लुधियानातरन तारन–अमृतसर–बाबा बटाला–ब्यास–फगवाड़ा–रोपड़–आनन्दपुर सहिब–चण्डीगढ़ ।

2

लुधियाना–कपूरथला–कंजली–अमृतसर–रोपड़–भागड़ा—चंडीगढ़ ।

16. राजस्थान

जयपुर–जोधपुर–ओसेआन–पोकरॉन –जैसलमेर–बीकानेर–जयपुर ।

2

(आगरा)–भरतपुर–जयपुर–टौंक–सवाईमाधोपुर–जयपुर–सरिस्का–अलवर– (दिल्ली)

3

जयपुर–अजमेर–पुष्कर–चितौड़–उदयपुर–ऋषभदेव– एकलिंगजी–नाथद्वारा– रनकपुर–माऊंट आबू–जयपुर—(अहमदाबाद) ।

17. सिक्किम

1

दार्जिलिंग (नयाबाजार–पेमांयगसे –यकसुम–केवजिग–नवगंला–तिमितारकू–शिर-वाती–(सिंगतम)–रामटेक–गंकतोक–सिंगतम–रंगपो–तीस्ता–सीलीगुडी ।

2

नमचे–नायाबजार–चाकुंग–सूरेंग–बुरीखोप–बर्शे–हिल्ले–ओट्टटरे–डानटम–बुरमिओक–लेगशिप–तप्तापानी–सिकिप–नमचे ।

18. तमिलनाडु

1

मद्रास–महाबलीपुरम्–निरुकाजहुल–कुंद्रम–कांचीपुरम–तिरूचिरापल्ली–तंजावुर– पुडुकोटई–मदुरै–रामेश्वरम–कन्याकुमारी–कोर्टाल्लम–मद्रास/त्रिवेन्द्रम ।

2

मद्रास–कृष्णागिरी–होगेनकल–येराकाड–कोयम्बेटूर–उथागमंडलम–(बांदीपुर–मैसूर–बंगलौर) मद्रास ।

3

रामेश्वर–मदुरै–कोडुकनाल–पुडुकोटाई–तिरूचिरापल्ली–तंजावुर–महाबली थुरम–मद्रास ।

19. उत्तर प्रदेश

1 वाराणसी–सारनाथ–गोरखपुर–कुशीनगर–फरेंदा–सनौली–पिपरवाह (कपिलवस्तु) नौगढ़–श्रावस्ती–गोंडा–अयोध्या–वाराणसी– (लखनऊ)।

2

(दिल्ली) –मुरादाबाद–काशीपुर–रामनगर–कॉरबेट–रानीखेत–कॉरबेट–दुधवा –लखनऊ— (दिल्ली) ।

3

कपकोट– लौहारखेत–धपकुरी– खाती–द्वाली–फुरकियापिडारी ग्लेशियर और वापसी ।

20. पश्चिम बंगाल

1

कलकत्ता–कालिंग–सुन्दरबन ।

2

दार्जिलिंग–मनीभंजंग–टुंगलु–संदकफू–रिन्निक–पालमजुआ–धौते–दार्जिलिंग ।

3

कलकत्ता–कामरपुकुर–जैरामवती–विष्णुपुर– कुरा–अयोध्या की पहाड़ियां और वापसी।

21. अरुणाचल प्रदेश

1

तेजपुर–भालुकपुंग– बोमडिता–तावांग ।

22. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह

1

पोर्ट ब्लेयर–वंडूर–ग्रब्ब द्वीप–रेडिस्किन द्वीप –जौली बॉय द्वीप सिंक द्वीप–चिरिया टापू–पोर्ट ब्लेयर ।

2

पोर्ट ब्लेयर–रंगत–मायाबन्दर–पोर्ट ब्लेयर ।

23. गोआ, दमन और दीव

1

पणजी–मांग्वेशी–फरमागुडी–पोंडा–बोरिम–ब्रिज–मारगांव– मोलेम ।

2

पणजी–मांग्वेशी–फरमागुडी–पोंडा–बामिरम ब्रिज–मारगांव–पोलम ।

24. मेघालय

1

जोरइट–शोंगपोह–वारापानी–शिलांग–मावगान–बइलनोई– जाकराम– बइलनोई– मावेह यनरप–शिलांग–चेरापुंजी–उमत्यानगर–डॉकी–जोवाई–नर टियांग–जोवाई–पासी–गरम पानी–शिलांग/हफलांग ।

2

बाजेंगडोवा–रॉनग्राम–तुरा–रॉनग्राम; बोंग्रानगीर–सिजू–बाघरा– बलप लरम– और तुरा तक वापसी ।

25. त्रिपुरा

1

अगरतला–सिपाहिजाला–रुद्रसागर–उदयपुर–माताबाड़ी–अमरपुर–दम्बुर– गण्डाचेरा–कुमारघा –टाटिकरॉय–उनाकोटी–कैलाशहर ।

2

कैलाशहर–उनाकोटी–फाटिकरॉय–जरपाई–कैलाशहर ।

26. मिजोरम

1

ऐंजुल और आसपास के क्षेत्र का भ्रमण ।

परिपथों की कुल संख्या – 61
पर्यटक केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या 441

Direction of Trade in Leather Export

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

(a) whether it is a fact that direction of trade in leather exports has proved extremely unfavourable during the current financial year; 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). During April-December, 1982, exports of leather and leather products have been of the order of about Rs. 272.28 crores, as against the exports to be extent of Rs. 275.19 crors during the corresponding period of the last financial year, showing a shortfall of about 1 per cent. The export prospects of our leather and leather products have been adversely affected by a severe recession in international leather markets and also due to international currnsy flutuations.

Nationalisation of Mills under National Textile Corporation

946. SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the mills under NTC which are not yet nationalised although they are under the management of the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to nationalise these units and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Laxmirattan Cotton Mills Kanpur, Atherton West Mills Kanpur, Mohini Mills, Belgharia, West Bengal and six textile mills belonging to Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. are under the management of the National Textile Corporation.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage whether they will be nationalised and when they will be nationalised.

वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़े जाने वाले नये शहर

947. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

श्री जी० नरसिम्हा रेड्डी : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वायुदूत सेवा से चालू वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन से शहर जोड़ने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : उपयुक्त विमान उपलब्ध होने तथा अन्य आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का विकास होने की स्थिति में वायुदूत देश भर में विभिन्न स्थानों का प्रावस्थाबद्धरूप में विमान सेवा से जोड़ने पर विचार कर रहा है । अस्थाई रूप से नीचे बताए गए स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा से जोड़े जाने की संभावना है ।

गाजीपुर, पंतनगर, रायबरेली, जगदलपुर, रायपुर, बिलासपुर, झारसुगुडा, पूर्निया, भागलपुर, कोटा, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, सूरत, कांडला, दमण (दीव सहित गुजरात सरकार के परामर्श से शामिल किए जाने वाले, तीन नगर सहित), कुड्डप्पा, राजमुंद्री, वारंगल, नांदेड़, तंजावूर, चेट्टीनाड, तिरुनलवेली, मैसूर, हुबली, रायचूर, कालिकट, कूच बिहार, अलोंग, जेरो, दापोरिजो और पास्सीघाट ।

Development of Tourism in Orissa

948. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry for the development of tourism in Orissa so far;

(b) the measures and schemes to be taken up for the future development of tourism in Orissa;

(c) what are the schemes and programmes of Government of Orissa for the development of International Tourism in the State under the State Plan;

(d) whether Government of Orissa has prepared the Master Plan for Tourism Development for the entire State; and

(e) if so, district-wise schemes and programmes proposed and funds placed for the programmes therefor during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). Following schemes have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of tourism in Orissa:

(a) The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned opening of a Government of India Tourist Office at Bhubaneswar.

(b) Construction of a Forest Lodge at Similipal.

(c) Preparation of Master Plan for Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri and Udaygiri through the Town and Country Planning Organisation of Ministry of Works and Housing.

(d) Construction of Dharamsala at Puri through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

(e) Master Plan for the development of Konark has been prepared through Town and Country Planning Organisations and forwarded to the State Government for approval and notification.

(f) Introduction of Water Sports at Chilka Lake.

(g) Development of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan.

Indian Tourism Development Corporation

(a) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga (Ashok) Bhubaneswar.

(b) Joint venture project in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation for construction of 3-Star Hotel at Puri and Beach Cottages at Konark.

A comprehensive scheme for the development of tourist centres, both for domestic and international tourists, has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of Travel Circuits concept which envisages integrated development of 61 Travel Circuits covering 441 centres. Following Travel Circuits have been identified in Orissa in consultation with the State Government:

1. Bhabaneswar-Puri-Konarak Dhuali—Ratnagiri-Lalitigiri-Udeigiri - Bhadrek-Chandipur - Khiching - Joshipur (Similipal) and back.

2. Bhaubaneswar- Chilka Lake- Gopalpur-on-Sea-Tapta Panixoraput-Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul-Tikarpara- - Talcher-Bhubaneshwar .

A blue-print of tourism development based on the above concept received from the State Government is under examination. Tourist facilities will be developed at centres fallings on these identified travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the resources in Central, State and Private Sectors, depending upon the availability of funds and *inter-se* priorities.

Raids on Film Industry

950. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of raids have been made recently and during 1st January, 1982 to 31st January, 1983 on offices, studios and premises of various film stars, actors and actresses and persons concerned with the film industry at Bombay and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, details of raids, searches made and particulars of persons where such raids and searches were made;

(c) details of unaccounted cash, jewellery, bank accounts, gold, silver, foriegn exchange etc. found and seized;

(d) action taken against each of the above persons;

(e) whether some organistion/associations connected with film industry etc. have objected to such raids and sent memorandum and representations against such raids and searches eand stated therein that it has caused changed to their prestige; and

(f) if so, main points contained in said letters memorandum/representations and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). The Income-tax Department conducted searches under section 132 of the Income-tax Act in the cases of more than 120 persons connected with film industry during 1st January, 1982 to 31st January, 1983. The searches have resulted in seizure of *prima-facie* unaccounted cash and jewellery totalling to Rs. 108.86 lakhs and 2600 dollars. A number of Bank lockers have been sealed. Appropriate action under Income-tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts is being taken.

(e) and (f). No memorandum/representation has been submitted. However, the representatives of Film Producers Council met the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay and suggested that the film industry should not be singled out periodically for raids. The searches are carried out when the authority empowered to authorise the search is satisfied, on the basis of the information available that the search is necessary. Therefore, question of singling out the film industry does not arise

It has further been suggested that the tax structure should be so designed that people do not resort to take the help of parallel economy. The Government have been taking a number of legislative measures from time to time to check the tax evasion and generation of black money. Such proposals receive constant attention of the Government.

Resistance by State Governments to borrowings from World Bank

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have begun to resist borrowings from the World Bank for their own projects because they find that in Bank-aided projects the total cost rises sharply because of the conditions which are attached to the loan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that but for conditionalities of the Bank, the projects could very well be completed at a much cheaper cost and State Governments have apprised the Central Government of the same:

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government have taken to arrange finance the State projects by allowing States to borrow from different Governments or from different institutions other than the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Governments have not had any such indication from the State Governments.

(c) and (d). In addition to the financing by the World Bank, bilateral and where necessary, commercial sources of finance are also utilised for projects in the State sector.

Raids on film industry

952. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raid has been conducted on the film industry during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of the people and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Incometax Department searched more than 160 persons connected with film industry during the period 1st January 1981 to 31st January 1983 and seized prima facie unaccounted assets totalling to Rs. 156.76 lakhs. Appropriate action under Incometax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts is being taken. Having regard to the large number of persons involved, it is not practicable to give details of all the persons. However, if Hon'ble Member desires to have information about a particular person, the same can be furnished.

Tourist hut lodge in Sunderbans area in West Bengal

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

(a) whether he is aware that for want of any Tourist Hut or Lodge in Sunderbans Area under Police Station Gosaha in West Bengal, where Tiger projects is a great attraction, tourists find it difficult to stay there or visit that area;

(b) if so, whether he proposes to consider putting up some tourists huts or lodge there for the stay of tourists; and

(c) if not, the difficulties in his way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Tourism has no information whether there is shortage of accommodation in the Sunderbans area under Police Station Gosaha. The State Government of West Bengal however has constructed some trekkers huts in the Sunderbans.

There is no proposal at present before the Ministry of Tourism for a tourist lodge or huts in the Sunderbans.

Disappearance of currency notes from Central Bank of India Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a briefcase containing currency notes worth 3.5 lakh rupees has disappeared from the Central Bank of India, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof and particulars of the persons suspected to be involved in this incident and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Central Bank of India has reported that a brief case containing Rs. 3.50 lakhs worth of currency notes, meant for transfer to another branch, was found missing on the morning of 11th February 1983. The bank has lodged a complaint with the

local police. The police investigations are not yet concluded. Meanwhile, in connection with the missing cash, the bank has suspended five persons viz., the Branch Manager, the Accountant, the Chief Cashier, the Assistant Cashier and the Watchman.

World bank aid for irrigation projects

955. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been given by the World Bank for any irrigation project of West Bengal till date;

(b) if so, the details of the irrigation project and the amount thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount of aid given by the World Bank during the last three years, irrigation projectwise, Statewise and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Agreements with IDA, a soft lending affiliate of the World Bank had been singed on 28th April 1975 for an IDA Credit of 34 million for West Bengal Agriculture Development Project (Credit 541-IN) which *inter-alia* included the following irrigation components:—

(i) construction and equipping of about 18000 shallow tubewells;

(ii) construction and equipping of about 200 deep tubewells for irrigation Groups and about 100 deep tubewells for West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation;

(iii) Completion of about 600 partly constructed river, lifte and deep tubewells schemes.

The Credit has since been closed as fully utlised on 31st March, 1981.

(c) Details are given in the statement.

STATEMENT

To be Unstarred Question No. 955

Serial No.	Name of State	Name of the Project	Date of signing of the Agreement	Amount of World Bank Group Assistance (US$ Million)	Amount of aid utilised upto 31st December, 82
1	2	3	4	5	6
	F.Y. 1980				
1	*Maharashtra*	IInd Maharashtra Irrigation Project (IDA Credit No. 954-IN)	14-4-80	210.00	92.320
2	*Uttar Pradesh*	U.P. Public Tubewells Project (IDA Gr. No. 1004-IN)	12-5-80	18.00	7.992
3	*Gujarat*	2nd Gujarat IrrigationProject (IDA Credit No. 1011-IN)	12-5-80	175.00	29.770
	F.Y. 1981				
4	*Orissa*	Mahanadi Barrages Project (IDA Credit No. 1078-IN)	5-12-80	83.00	6.956
5	*Madhya Pradesh*	M.P. Medium Irrigation Project (IDA Credit No. 1108-IN)	26-3-81	140.00	4.222

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	*Karnataka*	Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project (IDA Credit No. 1116-IN)	26-3-81	54.00	0.156
	F.Y. 1982				
7	*Madhya Pradesh*	M.P. Major Irrigation Project(IDA Credit No. 1177-IN)	24-2-82	220.00	5.335
8	*Kerala*	Kallada Irrigation & Treecrop Development Project			
		(*i*) IDA Cr. No. 1269-IN)	6-7-82	60.00	..
		(*ii*) IBRD Loan No. 2186-IN)	6-7-82	20.30	0.300
9	*Madhya Pradesh*	M.P. Chambal Irrigation-II Project (IDA Credit No. 1288-IN)	7-9-82	31.00	..
10	*Bihar oe Orissa*	Subarnarekha (Bihar and Orissa) Irrigation Project (IDA. Credit No. 1289-IN)	9-11-82	127.00	..

World bank report on Narbada project

956. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI:

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has submitted some report on the "NARBADA" Valley and Irrigation Plans of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned and received by Gujarat and India under various heads till 30th December 1982 from the World Bank and other sources in respect of (a) above;

(d) whether some World Bank expert teams are expected to come to India in the near future; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and when the final reports are likely to be submitted in the matter?

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

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

(d) and (e). For implementing in phases, the Narbada Valley Development Project in Gujarat, discussions are in progress with the World Bank Group. A World Bank Mission is expected to appraise Phase-I of the project after final project reports have been furnished by the Government of Gujarat. Appraisal is expected to take place during 1983-84.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की असफलता

957. श्री शिव चरण वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राष्ट्रीकरण के बाद बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने में अपना प्रारम्भिक उत्तरदायित्व निभाने में असफल रहे हैं और बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाएं, विकास का माध्यम होने के बजाय, पैसा जमा करने के केन्द्र बन गई हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कमजोर वर्गों का जीवन स्तर गिर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केवल धनी किसानों के लिए बैंक-ऋणों के लाभ देने सम्बन्धी नीति समाप्त करके गांवों में कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता करने और समझाने हेतु योजनाएं क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर किये जाने वाले वार्षिक व्यय का राज्य-वार और मद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ग्रामीण अग्रिम जून, 1969 के 54 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर दिसम्बर, 1981 में 3600 करोड़ रुपये हो गए। समनुरूप अवधि में ग्रामीण जमा-राशियां 145 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 5939 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इस प्रकार, ऋण जमा अनुपात में काफी वृद्धि हुई और वह जून, 1969 के 37.2 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर दिसम्बर, 1981 में 60.6 प्रतिशत हो गया।

अलबत्ता, ग्रामीण शाखाओं के माध्यम से दिए गए ये अग्रिम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रयुक्त बैंकों के समग्र अग्रिमों का भाग नहीं हैं। जून, 1980 में, जनसंख्या समूहों द्वारा, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के व्यावसायिक, स्वरूप के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि कृषि को दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष वित्त का, जिसका उपयोग स्पष्टत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किया गया, 60 प्रतिशत भाग, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की शाखाओं से भिन्न शाखाओं के माध्यम से दिया गया।

बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे 1985 तक, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले ऋण का भाग, अपने कुल ऋणों के 40 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचा दें। उसी तारीख तक, कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों में बैंक ऋणों का लक्ष्य मार्च, 1985 तक उनके कुल ऋण का 15 प्रतिशत और मार्च, 1987 तक 16 प्रतिशत रखा गया है। बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे कमजोर वर्गों को जिसमें छोटे और सीमांतिक किसान, भूमिहीन मजदूर, सिकमीदार कृषक (टेनट फार्मर), बटाईदार, दस्तकार, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योग, आई० आर० डी० पी० के लाभ प्राप्तकर्ता, विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋणकर्ता और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग शामिल हैं, ऋण का प्रवाह बढ़ाएं जिससे कि मार्च, 1985 तक वे प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र के ऋणों का 25 प्रतिशत भाग प्राप्त करने लगें।

बैंकों से समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने और संयुक्त कार्यान्वियन के वास्ते जिला ऋण आयोजनाओं में निहित स्कीमें तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। इन उपायों से, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण प्रवाह और बढ़ने की आशा है।

(ग) ऋण प्रवाह सभी सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में बैंकों की ऋण सहायता के जरिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख विकास योजना है एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, जिसका उद्देश्य, प्रत्येक खण्ड में प्रति वर्ष 600 परिवारों को निर्धनता की रेखा से ऊपर उठने में सहायता देना है। वाणिज्यिक तथा सहकारी बैंकों से अपेक्षित है कि वे बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्यय के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये तथा ऋण परिव्ययों के लिए तकरीबन 300 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करें। 1980–81 तथा 1981–82 के दौरान इस योजना के अधीन क्रमश: 207 करोड़ रुपये और 470 करोड़ रुपये जुटाये जाने की सूचना मिली है। कार्यक्रम के अधीन सहायता पाने वाले गतिविधि-समूह, हर स्थान और परिवार के मुताबिक, अलग-अलग हैं।

Production and Export of Cotton

958. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate production of cotton in the country during the year 1982-83 till now;

(b) the quantity of the above produce exported during the same period: and

(c) the losses or profit accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Against a crop estimate of 82.00 lakh bales for the 1982-83 cotton season (September 82—August, 83) the cumulative arrivals of cotton during the first five months (September, 82—January, 83) are estimated at 40.50 lakh bales.

(b) Goverment have so far released about 7.21 lakh bales of cotton for export during the 1982-83 cotton season. The quantities released for export are likely to materialise in the coming months only. However, during the first five months of the season, a quantity of 53,425 bales of cotton of earlier seasons have been exported.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the profits and losses in the export transactions as there are a large number of exporters involved and each individual exporter will be having his own cost basis and realisation.

Cyclone in Saurashtra

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

(a) whether there are complaints against the authorities of inadequate warning about the cylone that struck Saurashtra in the first week of November, 1982; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. As a matter of fact the Chief Minister Gujarat expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the Meteorological Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Swiss aid for Rural Development

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

(a) the details of the agreement reached with Switzerland by India in regard to Swiss aid for rural development;

(b) the details of the way in which Government of India propose to utilise that aid; and

(c) the details of the proportion in which the aid is proposed to be distributed among various States of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Two agreements were signed on December 11, 1982 with Switzerland by India in regard to Swiss aid for rural development.

(b) The details of the above agreements are as follows:

(i) S. Fr. 25 million (Rs. 11.47 crores) for NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) for financing rural development operations in favour of small farmers and industries in the decentralised sector;

(ii) S. Fr. 15.8 million (Rs. 7.24 crores) for IRMA (Institute of Rural Management, Anand) for setting up of the Institute including development of its faculty.

(c) Disbursement of the Swiss assistance to the above organizations viz., NABARD AND IRMA is made through Central Government.

Charter of demands from workers of Public Undertakings

961. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a charter of demands from the workers of Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Government does not directly receive any charter of demands from the workers of the Public Sector Undertakings. The charter of demands is received by the managements of the Public Enterprises and forms the basis of wage negotiations between them. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the meeting which the Union Finance Minister had with some trade union leaders. No written memorandum was submitted by the trade union leaders. The discussions were held to understand their view-point on the question of the need for early finalisation of the wage agreements between the managements and the workers of Public Enterprices and other connected matters.

Revision of existing rate of D.A. for public sector Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a final deceision to revise the existing rate of D.A. for public sector employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken to revise the Industrial D.A. formula for the public sector employees. A suggestion for setting up of a Tripartite Committee to go into the question of DA formula for public sector employees is receiving attention of the Government.

स्टेट बैंक ग्रॉफ इंडिया की इंद्रलोक, दिल्ली की शाखा में लाकर लेने के लिए धनराशि जमा कराया जाना

963. **श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की इन्द्रलोक शाखा लाकर लेने के इच्छुक लोगों को लाकर के किराए के अतिरिक्त 5000 रुपये सावधि जमा खाते में जमा कराने लिए मजबूर करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अनुसार इसकी इन्द्रलोक शाखा में लाकर के आवंटन के वास्ते ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं लगाई गई है । इस विषय में बैंक की नीति, "पहले आओ पहले पाओ" (फर्स्ट कम फर्स्ट सर्व्ड) के आधार पर लाकर आवंटित करने की है ।

World Bank Finance for Indravati Power Project

964. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangements for the World Bank financing the power Project of

Upper Indravati Dam Project of Kalahandi, Orissa have been finalised;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the amount the World Bank is agreeable for the above power Project, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project of Orissa has been proposed for World Bank Group assistance in the current fiscal year of the World Bank. The World Bank has since appraised the project but negotiations with the Bank Group are still to be held. The amount of World Bank Group assistance etc., would be known only after the negotiations are finally concluded.

Reservation of posts for scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes and other backward classes in public undertakings

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

(a) what percentage of posts in Public Undertakings are at present reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and other protected classes separately and altogether; and

(b) what additional percentage of posts in public undertakings has been recommended to be reserved for various classes of people by the Mandal Commission and what decision has been taken by Government in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The following percentage of various types of reservations are applicable in Public Undertakings:—

	Group A&B	Group C	Group D
Scheduled Castes	15%	15%	15%
Scheduled Tribes	7½%	7½%	7½%
Ex-Servicemen including dependents of those killed in action	Nil	14½%	24½%
Physically handicapped	Nil	3%	3%

(b) The Commission has recommended a reservation of 27% of potss for other Backward Classes. The recommeneations of the Mandal Commission Report are still under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments.

Subsidised Aluminium Export

966. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to subsidise aluminium export in view of the world-wise recession;

(b) if so, the details of the said subsidy; and

(c) how long the said arrangement is going to continue?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Review of service rules

967. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

whether Service Rules like CCS (Pension) CCS (Leave), CCS (CCA) etc. are proposed to be reviewed and brought upto date in the light of the judgemnt of the Supreme Court referred to in the Indian Express of 18th December, 1982 under the caption "1979 scheme covers all pensioners" says Suprme Court and in tune with the present day requirment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): The Government have filed in the Supreme Court a Petition for Review of the judgement. The question whether Service Rules like CCS (Pension), CCS (Leave), CCS (CCA) etc. need to be reviewed in the light of the judgement will be considered after the result of the Petition for Review is known.

Export of monkeys from India

968. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of monkeys have been exported from India during the past ten years;

(b) whether Government have been pressurised to lift the ban on export of monkeys;

(c) whether Government propose to bring monkeys under the purview of Wild Life Protection Act in order to save this animal from export; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Monkeys found in India are already included in the Schedules to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and are thus, afforded legal protection from hunting and commercial exploitation.

Exclusive rights to sponsor charter flights of tourists from Europ

969. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how an ex-Air India official was given exclusive rights to sponsor charter flghts for tourists under the scheme to bring in tourists from Europe in droves could permitted. with details of the relevant rules and conventions, if any;

(b) the details of the said arrangements with gains so far to the Air India; and

(c) how many such arrangements are in existence and in what region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No agency or official has been given evclusive rights to sponsor charter fights for tourists to India. With a view to increasing tourist arrivals, and consequent increase in foreign exchange earnings for the country, a decision was taken to promote and allow tourist charters to India.

(b) Air India signed an agreement with an agency in Switzerland M/s. Atash S.A. to operate once weekly B-707 Charters from two points in Europe i.e. Munich and Zurich to Delhi and back. This agreement did not give exclusive rights to the agency for operation of tourist charters. The agency paid Air India Charter Limited Rs. 7.77 lakhs per charter regardless of the number of passengers carried. The agreement envisaged a no profit no loss to the airline.

(c) No other arrangements are in existence at present.

Smugglers arrested at diffierent Posts

970. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and foreign smugglers arrested at different Ports during the last one year port-wise;

(b) the total value of goods smuggled by them; and

(c) the total value of goods confiscated?

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

"ओवरड्राफ्ट" के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को निदेश

971. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को ओवरड्राफ्ट न लेने के लिए कुछ निदेश जारी किये हैं; और

(ख) ओवरड्राफ्ट के रूप में राज्यों को कितनी राशि निकालने की अनुमति अब तक दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) . भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम में राज्य सरकारों को ओवरड्राफ्ट की मंजूरी के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । अनेक खजाना/उप-खजाना कार्यालयों और बैंकों में राज्य सरकारों के धन का लेन-देन साथ-साथ होता है । जब राज्य सरकार के खाते में उनकी प्राप्तियों और प्राधिकृत अर्थोपाय की सीमाओं से अधिक वितरण हो जाता है तब ओवरड्राफ्ट होते हैं । राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में भी वे लगातार सात कार्य दिवसों से अधिक के लिए ओवरड्राफ्ट न लें ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Smuggling by US Diplomat

972. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that smuggled goods, worth more than Rs. 2 crores were recently found in a U.S. Diplomat house in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) On 1-11-1982, the Customs authorities at Delhi airport detained 4 suitcases belonging to a non-diplomatic member of the U.S. Embassy staff and his wife who had arrived by air from Hongkong. Examination of these suitcases on 3-11-1982 resulted in the recovery of Dexamethasone, Cyanocobolium, and Prednisolone powder, watch parts, wrist watches, etc., totally valued at about Rs. 21.84 lakhs (cif), which were seized under the Customs Act, 1962.

Subsequently, on 18-11-1982, the aforesaid member of the U.S. Embassy staff also surrendered to the Customs authorities 17 gold bars with foreign markings weighing 270 grammes and valued at about Rs. 43,200 which he stated had been purchased by him during his earlier visit to Hongkong in April, 1981, and which he had unauthorisedly imported into India. The said gold bars were also seized under the Customs Act, 1962.

In regard to such cases, Government take appropriate action with the co-operation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses. In the instant case, the aforesaid official, accompanied by his wife, left India on 4-12-1982, on being withdrawn by his home State at the instance of the Government of India.

Permanently seconded military officers working in Vehicles Discipline, DGI

973. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many permanently seconded Majors, Lt. Cols., Cols., and Brigadiers are working in Vehicles Discipline of DGI Organisation;

(b) how many Civilian Scientific Officers in the various grades from JSO to Director grade II are there in Vehicles Discipline;

(c) how many service officers were sent abroad for training/assignment from Vehicles Discipline during the last three years since 1980; and

(d) during the same period, how many Civilian Scientific Officers were sent abroad on similar training/assignment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The number of permanently seconded Army Officers working in the Vehicles Discipline of DGI Organisation is as follows:—

Major	17
Lt. Col.	21
Colonel	7
Brigadier	3

(b) The number of Civilian Scientific Officers in the various grades in Vehicles Discipline is as under:—

Junior Scientific Officer	10
Senior Scientific Officer II	38
Senior Scientific Officer I	30
Principal Scientific Officer	11
Dy. Chief Scientific Officer	2
Director Grade II	1

(c) The number of Service Officers sent abroad for training/assignment from vehicles Discipline during the last three years is as given below:—

1980	3
1981	1
1982	4

(d) The number of Civilian Scientific Officers sent abroad on similar training/assignment is as under:—

1980	
1981	1
1982	

Notifications giving effect to higher rates of variuos duties

974. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notifications issued by his Ministry in each of the last three years and in the current year giving effect to higher rates of customs and excise duties and other levies and also their dates and estimated earnings;

(b) which of them were issued within four months before the Budget presentation;

(c) how much earnings would be effected by notifications issued in December last

and what was the difficulty in bringing the same as budget proposals before the House; and

(d) have the opposition parties protested in the past against such measures before the budget, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). In the years 1980, 1981, 1982 & 1983 (Upto 15-2-1983) the number of notifications issued was respectively 35,68,53 and 5. Of the notifications issued during the financial year 1982-83, 28 were issued after 1-11-1982. The number of notification isued in December, 1982 was 12. The dates of their issue are available from the notifications, copies of which have been laid before Parliament. Any estimate of the revenue effect of these notifications cannot, by its nature, be very accurate or firm.

If there was any protest in the past by the opposition parties against such notifications being issued before the budget, such protests were perhaps based on some misunderstanding. The correct position is that, having regard to the budget proposals, Parliament authorises every year levy of duties of Customs and Central Excise at certain rates based on the assessment of revenue yield from such levies. Recognising the need for flexibility in indirect taxation, the legislation has also empowered Government to grant exemptions from duty in the public interest within the perimeters of the rates of duty authorised by it. If, in the course of a financial year, certain situations arise or distortions appear, which call for changes in effective rates of duties, the fiscal administration has to respond and take such corrective action, in terms of the aforesaid power. These notifications represent the corrective action, by way of readjustments of the levels of exemptions, within the perimeters of the rates of duty authorised by Parliament, taken with a view, *inter alia*, to neutralising the adverse affect on the estimated revenues of certain developments like the decline in the interantional price of imported goods and court stays in certain areas.

It is not always possible to defer such measures till the presentation of the budget proposals. If such corrective action, when warranted by the developing situations, were to wait for the presentation of the budget proposals before Parliament, the revenues which would have accrued, if the situations that were required to be corrected by such measures had not arisen, may be irretrievably lost.

Report of committee on levy of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales Tax

975. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri Kamlapati Tripathi to study levy of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales Tax, etc. has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) the main findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto, keeping in view the opposition of some States like Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal to the proposal for the appointment of the Committee?

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

(b) and (c). The Report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government and appropriate action in the matter will be taken in due course keeping in mind the views of State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal.

Damages to Aircraft and loss of Human Lives due to Bird Hits

976. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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

(a) the number of birds-hit damages to aircraft from birds, the loss of revenue from fares due to grounding of aircraft for repairs and the loss of human lives of passengers and the precious lives of young Indian Airlines pilots in India from the year 1978 to 1982, year-wise; and

(b) what are the measures and remedies taken by the Department to eliminate the bird-hits and provide a clean environment near the airports?

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) In order to minimise the bird strike incidents, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation, periodically determines various measures necessary to contain this problem and monitors their implementation. The measures introduced in this regard include : Environmental Management, cutting of grass, spraying of insecticides, elimination of hazardous birds.

Statement

The Number of bird-hit damages to aircrat from birds' the loss of revenue due to grounding of aircrafts for repairs and loss of human lives, during the years 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 is given below :

Year	No. of incidents		Loss of revenue due to grounding of aircraft		Loss of lives			
					Passengers		Crew	
	Air India	Indian Airlines	Air India	Indian Airlines	Air India	Indian Airlines	Air India	Indian Airlines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1978	14	107	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1979	12	115	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1980	32	141	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1981	34	131	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1982	20	135	Rs. 6.61 lakhs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Public Sector Enterprises without Chief

978. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 public sector enterprises were topless and 33 other without their functioning directors at the end of the year 1982;

(b) if so, the names of these public enterprises; since when these posts are vacant and to what extent it has affected the performance of these undertakings;

(c) whether any step has since been taken to fill up these vacancies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the news item that appeared in the 'Business Standard' of December 20, 1982 wherein it was stated that 19 public sector interprises were topless and 33 others were without their functional Directors. However, the position as on 31-12-1982 was that there were 16 vacancies of Chief Executives and 24 vacancies of functional Directors in public sector enterprises. The dates from which these posts have been vacant are indicated in the Annexure. Interim arrangements are made till the regular incumbents are appointed in order to ensure that the work does not suffer. Meanwhile, the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have already made recommendations for filling up all these posts except in the case of 10 functional Directors. Appointment orders have also been issued in respect of 10 Chief Executives and 2 functional Directors. The remaining recommendations of the PESB are under active consideration of the Government.

Statement

Vacancies of Chief Executive and Functional Directors in Public Enterprises as on 31-12-82

S. No.	Name of the post Enterprise	Date of Vacancy
	A-Chief Executives	
	I-Vacancies for which recommendations have been sent by PESB.	
1	OMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	1-7-1982
2	MD, National Textile Corporation	7-6-1982
3	OMD, Jossop and Company Ltd.	1-12-1982
4	OMD, Rural Electrification Corporation	19-8-1982
5	OMD, Indian Potro-chemicals Corporation	28-2-1982
6	MD, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	1-12-1982
7	OMD, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation	1-8-1982
8	MD, Hindustan Latex Ltd.	15-4-1982
9	MD, Hotel Corporation of India	1-4-1982
10	OMD, Tea Trading Corporation	23-5-1982
11	Chairman-cum-General Manager Delhi Transport Corporation	6-5-1982
12	OMD, Heavy Engineering Corporation	22-11-1982
13	MD, Hindustan Cables Ltd.	23-8-1982
14	OMD, Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceutical Ltd.	New Post
15	MD, Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.	New Post
16	MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.	New Post
	B-Functional Directors	
	I-Vacancies for which recommendations have been sent by the PESB	
1	Director (Finance), Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	15-7-1982
2	Director (Projects), Engineers India Ltd.	1-9-1982
3	Director (Refineries), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	30-1-1982
4	Director (Prod.), National Mineral Development Corporation	1-1-1982
5	Director (Commercial), Engineers India Ltd.	18-11-1982

CMD—Chairman-cum-Managing Director.
MD - Managing Director.

Sl. No.	Name of the post/Enterprise	Date of vacancy
6	Direcor (Technical), Engineers India Ltd	New Post
7	Director (Project Management), Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	New Post
8	Director (Finance), Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	New Post
9	Director (Finance), Maruti Udyog Limited	New Post
10	Director (Finance), Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.	New Post
11	Director (Technical), Coal India Ltd.	New Post
12	Director (Technical), Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	New Post
13	Director (Mktg.), Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	New Post
14	Director (Fin.), Hindustan Cables Ltd.	New Post

II—*Vacancies under consideration of the PESB.*

1	Executive Director (Pers.), State Trading Corporation	26-9-1981
2	Executive Director (Marketing), State Trading Corporation	31-7-1982
3	Director (Personnel), Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	11-1-1982
4	Executive Director, Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation	20-5-1981
5	Director (Finance), Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1-11-1982
6	Director (Engineering) National Projects Construction Corp.	24-12-1982
7	Director (Commerical), Steel Authority of India Ltd.	25-10-1982
8	Director (Marketing), Hindustan Insecticides Limited.	24-12-1982
9	Director (R & D) India Oil Corporation	New Post
10	Director (Finance & Commercial), Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	New Post

Credit to Rural and Urban Sectors from scheduled Banks

979. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total credits to the rural and urban sectors from the scheduled banks;

(b) whether there is any tilt towards the rural sector in the last five years, facts in details;

(c) whether he is aware that many of the schemes under Small Farmers Development Agency in Dhanbad district of Bihar got held up due to the non-availability of loan from the banks, if so, facts in details;

(d) whether there is cold war going on between the district administration of Dhanbad in Bihar and the banking authorities; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A statement giving distrioution of credit of scheduled commercial banks from

December 1977 to December 1981 in the Annexure. It will be seen that the share of bank credit at rural centres in the total bank credit increased from 7.2 per cent in December 1977 to 11.9 per cent in December 1981. These advances made through the rural branches do not, however constitute the total advances of the banks utilised in the rural areas. An analysis of the occupational pattern of Scheduled Commercial Bank's credit by population groups in June 1980, shows that of the Direct Finance to Agriculture, which is apparently utilised in rural areas as much as 60 per cent was extended through branches other than rural.

(c) to (e). The loans advanced by the commercial banks in district Dhanbad under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1981-82 was Rs. 27.82 lakhs. The cooperative banks had advanced loans amounting to Rs. 1.70 lakhs, under this programme. There is, no doubt, scope for improvement in coordination between district administration and banks particularly at the block levels. The District Level Consultative Committee, which has been created in all the districts of the country, is to meet regularly with the purpose of ensuring coordination between various agencies of the State Government and the banks. The Standing Committee of the above committee is to meet every month to review the progress of various schemes requiring credit support, IRDP in particular, in each district. It is expenced to sort out as far as possible, the local issues locally. With appropriate monitoring by all agencies and coordination amongst them, the progress in the implementation of the programme in variuos parts of the country will further improve. The term credit mobilised in 1980-81 under the IRDP in the country was only Rs. 207 crores which increased to Rs. 470 crores in 1981-82. The term credit mobilised in the State of Bihar under the IRDP incereased from Rs. 13.57 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 36.11 crores in 1981-82.

Statement

Distribution of Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks according to Population Groups- All India

(As on the last Friday)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Period	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
December 1977	1104,81 (7·2)	2249,42 (14·7)	3269,37 (21·3)	8703,65 (56·8)	15327,25
December 1978	1530·05 (8·4)	2870·37 (15·7)	3942·28 (21·5)	9967·39 (54·4)	18310,09
December 1979	2003,04 (9·3)	3479,86 (16·1)	4585,83 (21·3)	11490,29 (53·3)	21559,02
December 1980	2642,84 (10·7)	4200,65 (17·0)	5535,28 (22·3)	12381,63 (50·0)	24760,40
December 1981	3600,11	5261,23	6713,09	14580,48	30154,91

Note : Figures within brackets relate to percentage to total.

Committee for Revision of DA for Public Sector Employees

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to go into entire question of the upward revision of the D.A. for the employees and workers of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). A suggestion for setting up of a Tripartite Committee to go into the question of DA formula for the public sector undertakings is receiving attention of the Government.

Misuse of Facility of .Duty Free Imports

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some unscrupulous traders are misusing the facility for duty free imports for export production selling some of the important raw materials in the domestic market at fabulous prices;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in the huge drain of foreign exchange without a commensurate return in foreign exchange earnings;

(c) if so, the details of the foreign exchange spent and earned on this facility; and

(d) whether Government propose to re-examine the existing facility of advance duty-free imports available to exporters in the light of such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Some reports regarding the misuse of the duty free facility by a few advance licence holders have been received by Government. These cases are under investigation. Action has also been taken to tighten up the procedures under this Scheme with a view to avoid its misuse.

(c) During 1981-82 advance licences on duty-free basis have been issued for a value of Rs. 310.18 crores. Against the above advance licences, the corresponding f.o.b. value of export obligation amounts to Rs. 845.87 crores.

(d) The working of the Import and Export policies are reviewed every year and, as part of this exercise for the formulation of the policies for 1983-84, the working of this scheme is also being reviewed.

Increase in Losing Public Sectors

982. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in the Union Finance Ministry it was found that the losing public sectors have risen from 69 & 86 in 1978-79 and that with investment of Rs. 24,000 crores, the sectors failed to achieve its object; and

(b) is it a fact that in the State sectors of public sector undertakings the loss has risen from 22crores to 2200 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Whereas 69 out of a total of 159 operaing enterprises incurred losses in 1978-79, 78 out of a total of 187 operating enterprises suffered losses in 1981-82. However, judged by the overall profitability, the public sector undertakings have shown vast improvement in their performance. From the overall profit before tax of Rs. 185 crores in 1978-79, it has gone up to Rs. 1074 crores in 1981-82, thus registering almost.

six-sold increase. Gross profit as percentage of capital employed went up from 7.69 per cent in 1978-79 to 12.23 per cent in 1981-82.

(b) Perhaps, the Hon'ble Member is referring to undertakings under the State Governments. The State Government undertakings report to their respective State Legislatures.

Overdrafts by States

983. SHRI C. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments are finding it extremely difficult to balance their expenditure *vis-a-vis* their own revenue resources and have approached the Central Government for grant-in-aid;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the demand projected by each;

(c) whether the system of making overdrafts by States is still continuing and if so, in which cases this has been relaxed; and

(d) what is Government's reaction in regard to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The plan outlays of all the States for 1982-83 were fully financed by States' own resources and Central assistance at the time of their formulation. Since then, some of the State Governments had taken up new commitments and were having difficulties in balancing their expenditures. However, during the recent discussions held in the Planning Commission for finalising the annual Plan outlay for 1983-84, five States namely, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab and Sikkim had indicated that they would be having deficits of Rs. 15.00 crores, 1.25 crores, 4.00 crores, 14,00 crores and Rs. 0.52 crores respectively in the current year. These deficits have been adjusted against the States' resources for 1983-84 and the Plan outlays of the five States fixed accordingly.

(c) Grant of overdrafts to State Governments is not specifically provided in the Reserve Bank of India Act. Monetary transactions of the State Governments take place simultaneously at numerous treasuries/sub-treasuries and Banks. Overdrafts arise when disbursements in the accounts of the State Government exceeds their receipts and authorised ways and means limits. The RBI charges penal interest on overdraft. The overdraft disappears when the imbalance in the cash flow is removed.

(d) Does not arise.

Drive against Economic Offenders

984. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the past few months, the drive against economic offenders seems to have slackened with number of contraband seizures, COFEPOSA arrests and assets seized in Income-Tax raids;

(b) if so, whether Government have directed the concerned authorities to take up this matter vigorously; and

(c) if so, what steps have been contemplated by Government to invigorate the drive against economic offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The drive against economic offenders has not been slackened in any way by the enforcement agencies under the Department of Revenue.

During the year 1982, the Customs authorities seized smuggled goods valued at about Rs. 6.89 crores as compared to the seizure figure of Rs. 39.72 crores of the year 1981. The Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) seized Indian and foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 1.36 crores during 1982 as against seizures of Rs. 1.14 crores in the preceding year. The number of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act during the year 1982 is 443 in comparison to 265 persons detained in the earlier year. The Income-tax authorities conducted 4,686 searches during the year 1982 as against 3,814 searches carried out in the year 1981. The number of Central Excise evasion cases detected during the year 1982 comes to more than 7,100 involving evasion of duty amounting to approximately Rs. 59 crores as against 5,257 cases involving evasion of Rs. 50 crores in 1981.

The entire range of matters relating to the drive against smuggling, foreign exchange racketeering and black money is constantly kept under review and appropriate action is taken to ensure that the concerned agencies remain alret and effective.

कोटा हवाई अड्डे को अन्यत्र ले जाना—

985. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के कोटा नगर के पास स्थित हवाई अड्डे को कोटा झालावाड़ रोड के किसी स्थान पर ले जाए जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Restructuring of Capital base of National Textile Corporation .

986. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE & SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated proposals to restructure the capital base of the National Textile Corporation and if so, the details of the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to cost escalation of plant and machinery the addition of 20,00,000 spindlage capacity is not likely to be achieved during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) if so, how NTC is going to implement the modernisation and expansion of its mills, the cost of which has been revised from Rs. 220 crores to Rs. 311 crores during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) NTC has requested Government for certain financial reliefs including restructuring of its capital base.

(b) The Sixth Plan envisaged of an addition of 2.09 million spindles during the Sixth Plan of which NTC was to add 6.4 lakh spindles. The Sixth Plan industry target of 2.09 millions additional spindlage has already been achieved while NTC is now expected to increase its spindlage by 4.0 lakh during the plan.

(c) The NTC revises its physical targets for modernisation and expansion in keeping with the financial outlays available.

Investment in Hotels for ASIAD

987. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOUDHARI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that huge money has

been invested on hotels which were built for Ninth Asiad, 1982 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Approximately Rs. 221.38 crores were proposed to be invested to construction of nine hotels and expansion of one hotel for Ninth Asiad, 1982.

Income tax raids on Textile Group in Ahmedabad

988. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

SHRI BASUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Officers had recently conducted raids on a textile group in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the name of that textile group;

(c) the irregularities detected by Government in these raids; and

(d) the details of the action taken by Government for the irregularities detected after conducting the raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). Searches were conducted by Income Tax Department between 22.1.1983 and 30.1.1983 at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bhiwani and Surat in the cases of Patel Mills Ltd., and C.T.M. Textiles of Ahmedabad, C. Lajpatrai (P) Ltd., Bombay and the directors of these companies Shri Lajpatrai Chaturbhup Agarwal and Shri Mohanlal Chaturbhuj Agarwal and other connected cases. The searches resulted in seizure of prima facie unaccounted assets of Rs. 17 lakhs. Incriminating documents indicating incomings and outgoings of 'on money' and secret profits not disclosed for taxation purposes, seized during the searches, are under scrutiny and appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts will be taken.

Strength of fleets of Air India and Indian Airlines

289. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) latest strength of fleets of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) whether it is sufficient to the requirement of air traffic;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to add more planes to meet the demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Air India and Indian Airlines fleet strength as on date is as follows:

Air India

Boing	707s	Six
Boeing	747s	Ten
Airbus	A300B4s	Three

Indian Airlines

Airbus	A300	Ten
Boeing 737s		Twenty-Five (includig two on lease to IAF)
HS-748		Twelve
F-27		Eight (including one on lease to Vayudoot)

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Finalisation of Appointment List of Chairmen-cum-Managing Directors of Public Sector Companies

990. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the appointment list of Chairman-cum Managing Directors of 19 Headless Public Sector Companies on the recommendation of the Public Enterprises Selection Board;

(b) if so, names of the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors, with names of the Public Sector Companies given to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons and how long will it take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'able Members are referring to the news item appearing in the Business Standard of December 20, 1982 wherein it was stated that there were 19 vacancies of Chief Executives in Central Government enterprises.

The Public Enterprises Selection Board have already made recommendations for all these 19 vacancies and appointment orders have been issued in respect of 13 such vacancies (list enclosed). Appointments to the remaining 6 vacancies are under active consideration of the Government and are expected to be finalised shortly.

Statement

LIST OF CHAIRMAN-CUM-MANAGING DIRECTORS|MANAGING DIRECTORS REFERRED IN LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUUESTION NO. 990 FOR 25-2-1983

1. Shri H. C. Malhotra, CMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
2. Dr. S. Ganguli, CMD, Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.
3. Shri P. C. Jain, MD, National Textile Corporation.
4. Shri M. K. Majumdar, CMD, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation.
5. Shri K. Swaminathan, MD, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
6. Shri H. R. S. Rao, CMD, Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
7. Shri M. Venkataratnam, CMD, Rural Electrification Corporation.
8. Shri S. K. Roy, MD, Hindustan Cables Ltd.
9. Shri P. N. Bahl, CMD, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
10. Shri S. R. Choudhury, CMD, Jessop & Co. Ltd.
11. Lt. Col. Inderjit Singh, MD, Rajasthan Electronies & Instruments Ltd.
12. Shri V. N. Srivastav, CMD, Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India.
13. Shri V. K. J. Rane, MD, Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.

CMD—Chairman-*cum*-Managing Director

MD - Managing Director

Expanstion of Cochin Airport

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

(a) whether Government have got a plan to expand the facilities at airports, if so, details of such schemes; and

(b) is there any scheme to expand the Cochin Airport and its facilities; if so, the detaiis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The expansion|improvement of the facilities at

the aerodromes is a continuous process and is constantly reviewed keeping in view the increasing air traffic, the operational requirements, priorities and the availability of the resources. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) provision has been made for expansion of facilities such as development|resurfacing of runways and associated pavements, construction of new terminal buildings, renovation of existing terminal buildings, improvement of Aeronautical Communication facilities and improvement|provision of safety service equipment etc. at the various domestic aerodromes in the country. The plans also include augmentation|modernisation of radio, radar, navigation aids and communication facilites at domestic and international airports. The outlay approved for Sixth Plan for all the schemes|projects including manpower component is Rs. 158.50 crores.

Plans have also been drawn for the expansion of the international airports at a total cost of Rs. 141.00 crores during the Sixth Plan period. The development plans include construction of New International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase II) at Bombay, New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex (Phase I) at Delhi, Construction of new Domestic Terminal Building at Madras and provision of Category II lighting system at Bombay etc.

(b): It is proposed to provide the following facilities at Cochin Airport in the current plan:-

	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Construction of visitor's gallary	15.00
2. Repairs to Runway	3.00
3. Construction of Power House	2.00
4 Construction of Sump and overhead tank	4 73
5. Construction of Staff canteen	1.60
6. Construction of Residential Quarters	3.00

During the Sixth Plan period, Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) has been provided at Cochin Airport and the facilitiy has been commissioned in August 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.0 lacks. It is also anticipated that a Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) will be colocated with the VOR.

Rejuvenation scheme for Darjeeling Tea Gardens

992. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have again referred back Rs. 40 crores rejuventaion scheme for Darjeeling tea gardens to the Planning Commission which had already given its clearance earlier;

(b) if so, what prompted the Central Government to do so and when the Planning Commission's approval is expected; and

(c) whether it would not cause further delay in implementing the scheme in view of rapidly growing sickness of Darjeeling tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c). The Government have already conveyed its approval to the Tea Board on 10th February, 83 for implementing the Darjeeling Tea Gardens Interest Subsidy Scheme envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 43 crores over a period of ten years.

Splitting of L.I.C.

993. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Ministe rof FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still hesitating in introducing its scheme of splitting L.I.C. into different zones;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) when the new scheme is expected to be brought into force; and

(d) what are the advantages expected in insurance business from the splitting of L.I.C.?

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

(c) The Bill to reorganise the Corporation is proposed to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

(d) The proposed reorganisation is expected to bring about over all growth in the business by wider coverage, greater efficiency and improvement in the standard of service to the policyholders.

जाली नोटों का चलन

994. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि देश में कई स्थानों पर जाली नोटों का चलन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है तथा सरकार इस पर काबू पाने में अपने को असहाय महसूस कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : करेंसी नोटों में जाल-साजी के मामलों का समय-समय पर देश के विभिन्न भागों में पता चलाया जाता है । कानून में जालसाजी के अपराधों के लिए कड़े निवारक दण्ड की व्यवस्था है । प्राधिकारी इस प्रकार के गैर-कानूनी और समाजविरोधी कार्यों में लगे हुए अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए लगातार चौकसी रखते है । सरकार को समस्या की पूरी जानकारी है और इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा रही है । केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सी० बी० आई) के आर्थिक अपराध संघ में एक 'कक्ष' जालसाजी के अपराधों की जांच करता है और राज्यों में की जाने वाली जांच का समन्वय करता है ।

सरकार के पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से यह प्रकट नहीं होता कि जाली नोट कई स्थानों में बहुत तेजी से परिचलन में आ रहे हैं ।

Imports during 1982-83

995. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imports during the year 1982-83 have been higher than the last year, thereby widening the trade gap;

(b) whether there has been a set back in the exports of tea, cardamom, cashew kernels, tobacco and garments which registered a fall of 6 per cent;

(c) whether the USSR has cut back sharply on purchases of several items; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof, together with details of the impact of these on the Indian economy ?

THE MIISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) As per the provisional data available upto October, 1982, the imports during April-October, 1982 were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous Year.

(b) Except tobacco, other items have suffered decline in their exports.

(c) and (d). As per the official data available upto September, 1982, India's exports to USSR during April-September, 1982 provisionally amounted to Rs. 813.66 crores as compared to Rs. 687.98 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year, thereby showing an increase of 18.31 per cent.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप मुद्रास्फीति

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

(क) उन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, 1982 तथा जनवरी, फरवरी, 1983 के महीने के दौरान वृद्धि हुई है तथा यह कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है; और

(ख) क्या इससे मुद्रास्फीति की दर पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा यदि हां, तो पिछले चार महीनों के दौरान मुद्रास्फीति की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (1970-71-100) में चुनी हुई उपभोक्ता मदों / समूहों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना मुद्रास्फीति की मासिक दर सहित संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

Army hand-grenades stolen from a wagon at Bohra Railway Yard of Danapur Division

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 35 army hand-grenades bound for Silchar were stolen on 19-12-82 from a wagon at the Bohra Railway Yard of Danapur Division of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with circumstances in which they have been stolen and precautionary measures taken for the future;

(c) have the thieves been caught by now; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and what action the Defence authorities contemplate in in the matter, besides taking safety measures to safeguard the defence equipment in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There has been no loss of 35 Army hand-grenades from a wagon at the Bohra Railway Yard of Danapur Division of Eastern Railways. However, there has been a theft of 3 Fuses at Garhara Railway Yard, North Eastern Railway between 19-12-1982 and 23-12-1982.

(b) to (d). The theft was detected on the 23rd December, 1982 when a wagon Ex-Panagarh to Silchar containing military goods had its west side door seal broken and padlock missing while the wagon was standing in Garhara BG Sorting Yard. The wagon arrived at Garhara on 19-12-1982. On receipte of the information, the Railway Protection Force and the Government Railway Police officers took necessary action. Five persons are reported to have been arrested. Investigations, however, are still in progress.

The Government take serious note of all such incidents and every effort is being made to safeguard the consignments containing Defence arms and ammunition in transit. In consultation with the Ministries of Home and Railways, special efforts are being made to further improve the security of defence goods while in transit.

Examining Scope of Excise Duty on Sale of Goods

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

(a) whether Government have examined the scope of the excise duty as an adequate revenue on the sale of goods; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to examine this issue and abandon

the excise duty on the sale of goods in view of inadequate revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Central Excise duty is levied on excisable goods produced or manufactured and not on sale of goods. The reference perhaps is to the scheme of collection of additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax presently applicable to sugar, tobacco and textiles, in terms of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

The Government had, in December, 1981, appointed an Expert Committee to study *inter alia* the financial implications of the proposal for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and to suggest the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. The Committee has presented its Report to the Government on the 29th January, 1983, which is under examination.

Curb on Import of Soda Ash

999. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a high powered Secretaries Committee of Economic Ministries headed by Commerce Secretary has been appointed by Government to go into the whole issue of soda ash import;

(b) if so, has the Committee submitted its recommendations;

(c) if yes, what are the salient features of the recommendations;

(d) have Government accepted all the recommendations; and

(e) has the Committee decided against any curb on import as reported in the Press?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A Standing Group has been set up headed by Commerce Secretary to examine the impact of import policy, import duties and other related factors on the utilisation of installed capacity in the country for industrial production. The Standing Group has examined the existing import policy of soda ash also.

(b) to (e). The Standing Group did not recommend any change in the existing import policy of soda ash.

Revenue earned through import of Colour TV sets for Asiad

1000. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coloured T.V. sets imported under the Special Gift Scheme for Asiad;

(b) of the above, what was the total number of coloured T.V. sets, received and cleared, received but not cleared and the number of those lying unclaimed as on 31st December, 1982;

(c) the amount earned on Coloured T.V. sets by way of customs duty, panalty and full regular import duty as on 31st December, 1982; and

(d) the amount estimated as custom duty revenue by sale of unclaimed coloured T.V. sets.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The total number of colour T.V. sets imported during the period when the OGL Gift Scheme was in force is 62,360.

(b) Out of the above, 60,809 T.V. sets have since been cleard through Customs, 1551 colour T.V. sets are lying in various customs Houses for clearance. Details as on 31st December, 1982 are being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Customs duty of Rs. 55.80 crores had been realised on 60,809 colour T.V. sets cleared through Customs. Details as on 31st December, 1982 are being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The estimated amount of revenue on the 1551 colour T.V. sets lying uncleared, on the basis of average customs duty realised on the sets already cleared, works out to Rs. 14.23 lakhs approximately.

Difficulties experienced by foreign tourists

1001. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, Tourism Research and Awareness programme had submitted recommendations to the Ministry containing difficulties experienced by foreign tourists about transport, information, customs formalities and lack of co-ordination among different agencies; and

(b) the measures proposed by Government to improve the situation and attract more tourists from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Continuous efforts are made to improve the situation so as attract more tourists. Besides, constant steps are taken to remove irritants.

Diversification of markets for Indian Coffee

1002. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the new International Coffee Agreement India's quota has been set at 38,551 tonnes for 1982-83 against 54,975 tonnes in the previous year; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to diversify the markets?

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

(b) Steps have been taken for increased coffee exports to non-quota countries.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

1003. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की संख्या क्या है तथा वर्ष 1982-83 में कितने और बैंक खोलने का विचार किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार, पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). जून, 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यरत, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों समेत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की 1599 शाखाएं थीं। इसके अलावा इनके पास राज्य में 127 और कार्यालय खोलने के वास्ते आवंटन पत्र / लाइसेंस भी मौजूद थे ।

अप्रैल, 1982 के आरम्भ से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक नई शाखा विस्तार नीति तैयार की है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण और अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में औसतन 17,000 व्यक्तियों के वास्ते एक बैंक कार्यालय का, बैंकिंग-व्याप्ति का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

कुछ राज्यों में केन्द्रों के निर्धारण तथा उनके बैंक-वार आवंटन की प्रक्रिया अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है । अलबत्ता, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंकिंग व्याप्ति के प्रस्तावित स्तर पर पहुंचने के लिए शाखाओं की राज्यवार आवश्यकताओं के मोटे अनुमान अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं । तथापि अन्तिम आयोजनाएं, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत के बाद परिलक्षित होंगी ।

राजस्थान के मामले में, राज्य ने कम बैंक वाले जिलों में बैंक रहित ग्रामीण और अ-द्धंशहरी केन्द्रों में तकरीबन 379 शाखाओं तथा अन्य जिलों में 13 शाखाओं की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया था । अलबत्ता, राज्य सरकार से बातचीत के पश्चात् ग्रामीण / अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते वर्ष 1982-83 से 1984-85 के दौरान, राजस्थान में बैंकों को 585 अतिरिक्त लाइसेंस/ आवंटन पत्र प्रदान करने के लिए, रिजर्व बैंक अनुमति देने को सहमत हो गया है ।

विवरण

1982-83 से 1984-85 तक की शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अधीन ग्रामीण तथा अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में शाखा विस्तार ।

राज्य	17,000 से अधिक ए० पी० पी० वी० ओ० वाले जिलों की संख्या	कमी वाले जिलों में लक्षित व्याप्ति को प्राप्त करने के वास्ते अपेक्षित ग्रामीण/ अर्द्ध-शहरी शाखाओं की संख्या ।	शेष जिलों में बनी रहने वाली ग्रामीण/ अर्द्ध शहरी शाखाएं
1	2	3	4
क. असम	9	468	1
आंध्र प्रदेश	21	430	12
बिहार	30	1094	12
गुजरात	11	199	79
हरियाणा	5	46	40
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	2	23
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	2	4	31
कर्नाटक	11	147	77

1	2	3	4
मध्य प्रदेश	36	634	59
महाराष्ट्र	22	668	38
मणिपुर	3	35	2
मेघालय	3	12	5
नागालैण्ड	4	7	3
उड़ीसा	13	350	—
राजस्थान	24	379	13
तमिलनाडु	10	332	83
त्रिपुरा	2	8	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	47	1712	46
पश्चिम बंगाल	14	1013	8
जोड़—क	268	7540	536
ख. केरल	—	—	137
पंजाब[1]	—	—	104
अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	5
चण्डीगढ़	—	—	1
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—	—	1
दिल्ली	—	—	4
गोआ दमन और दीप लक्षद्वीप	—	—	12
मिजोरम	—	—	1
पांडिचेरी	—	—	3
जोड़ —ख	—	—	3
कुल जोड़	268	7540	272
			808

In-Flight Journals of A.I. and I.A.

1004. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms under which the infight journals of Air India and Indian Airlines are produced; and

(b) whether any Indian presses are not available to produce these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 'Namaskar' and 'Swagat' are the inflight magazines of Air-India and Indian Airlines which are published by M/s. Media Transasia Ltd., Hong Kong with effect from December, 1980 and April, 1981 respectively.

Agreement with Air India envisages supply of 50,000 copies of each issue (bi-monthly) by the firm at no cost to the Corporation except issue of free confirmed economy class tickets on its net-work to the photographers and writers. The revenue from advertisement would accrue to the publishers and the editorial matter would not fall below 60 per cent of the total printed matter. The number of pages of the magazine would not fall below 64. All the material appearing in the magazine would be conterolled by the Chief Public Relataions Manager of Air-India. Air India has since given a notice of termination of the contract on 1-12-1982 and the termination will come into effect after one year of the issue of notice as per the terms of the existing contract.

As regards Indian Airlines, the firm supplies 50,000 copies of each issue free of cost and the Corporation has to release one page advertisement in every issue of the magazine and provide confirmed economy class tickets for photographers, writers and marketing personnel of the firm on I.A. sectors. Editorial is to be prepared by M/s. Media Transasia in consultation with Indian Airlines.

(b) Before entering into the agreement with M/s. Media Transasia Thailand Ltd., Air India and Indian Airlines invited proposals from a number of publishing houses in Inida for publication of the inflight magazine on 'No cost basis' but none of the replies received from them were encouraging as they demanded exorbitant charges or import of good quality paper from abroad.

Replacement of Vijayata, T-54 and T-58 tanks

1005. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vijayata Tank which is with a large percentage of the Indian regiments has outlived its life and is having engine and communication problems besides becoming vulnerable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that T-54 and T-58 tanks have also served their purpose and cannot be banked upon in any war eventuality in the Eighties and Nineties in view of the advanced teohnology in the sphere; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government so far for the development and manufacture of battle tanks having advanced technology to equip the Indian army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. There is no T-58 tank with the Indian Army. The other two types of tanks are being modernised so as to enable them to meet enhanced threats.

Increase in Bank Deposits

1006. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to stae:

(a) whether bank deposits at the end of 1982 exceeded Rs. 50,000 crores;

(b) if so, the perecntage increase in bank deposits during the year 1982;

(c) how far the Bank deposits have been affected by deposit schemes floated from time to time by private companies and public sector undertakings; and

(d) whether these deposit shcemes have in any way slackened the demand for credit from the nationalised banks in 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes Sir. Deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks stood at Rs. 50,671 crores (provisional) as on the last Friday of December 1982.

(b) Deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks increased by 14.8 per cent in 1982.

(c) Deceleration in deposit growth of banks is complex phenomenon brought about by several factors, availability of alternative media for holding savings being one of them. Bank deposits and company deposits are different instruments of holding savings and are subject to different disabilities and privileges and meet the requirements of different categories of savers. It is not possible to precisely allocate the responsibility for the slower growth rate of bank deposits among the various contributive factors. Besides, there is no uniform trend in this regard. For example, according to available provisonal data, the deposit growth in the first half of 1982 was low at Rs. 1302 crores compared to that of Rs. 3649 crores in the first half of 1981. However, the deposit growth in the second half of 1982 at Rs. 5246 crores was higher than that of Rs. 3574 crores in the corresponding period of 1981.

(d) Banks take into account the resources mobilised by the borrowers from different sources, including deposits from public, while determining their credit requirements.

Contraband seized from American diplomat

1007. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American diplomat and his wife were detained and contraband valued at lakh of rupees confiscated by the customs at Delhi airport on November 3, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the details; and

(c) the details of the further investigation made thereon and action taken if any?

(c) the details of the further investigation made thereon and action taken if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) On 1st November 1982, the Customs authorities at Delhi airport detained 4 suitcases belonging to a non-diplomatic member of the U.S. Embassy staff and his wife who had arrived by air from Hongkong. Examination of these suitcases on 3rd November 1982 resulted in the recovery of Dexamethasone, Cyanocobolium, and Prednisolene powder, watch parts, wrist watches, etc., totally valued at aboute Rs. 21-84 lakhs (cif). which were seized under the Customs Act, 1962.

Subsequently, on 18th November 1982, the aforesaid member of the U. S. Embassy staff also surrendered to the Customs authorities 17 gold bars witeh foreign markings weighing 270 grammes and valued at about Rs. 43,200 which he stated had been purchased by him during his earlier visit to Hongkong in April, 1981, and which he had unauthorisedly imported into India. The said gold bars were also seized under the Customs Act, 1962.

In the follow-up action, 2 Indian nationals who were found to be involved with the smuggling activities of the said official were arrested. The latter, accompanied by his wife, left India on 4th December 1982, on being withdrawn by his home State at the instance of the Government of India.

Gramya Banks in States

1008. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Gramya Banks have been opened in various States so far;

(b) the number of new Gramya Banks proposed to be opened in different States in 1983-84;

(c) the places of their location in Orissa; and

(d) the purpose and and the programme of opening such Gramya Banks in various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Regional Rural Banks. 130 such banks have so far been opened in 19 States of the country. State-wise distribution of these banks is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) It is proposed to open 18 new Regional Rural Banks during 1983-84.

(c) Identification of locations for the establishment of new Regional Rural Banks in various States is a continuous process and such locations are decided keeping in view insufficient coverage of area by commercial banks branches, credit gap in meeting the needs of small/marginal farmers and other weaker section, and the state of cooperative credit structure in the area. 11 out of 13 districts in Orissa are already covered by 9 Regional Rural Banks. At present there is no proposal to open a new Regional Rural Bank in Orissa.

(d) Regional Rural Banks are being opened in various States mainly to cater to the credit needs of weaker sections is rural areas and to promote rural savings.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Regional Rural Banks

State	No. of Rural Banks established	No. of Districts covered
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	14
2. Assam	5	10
3. Bihar	17	27
4 Gujarat	4	5
5. Haryana	2	5
6 Himachal Pradesh	1	3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	10
8. Karnataka	7	12
9. Kerala	2	4
10. Madhya Pradesh	16	29
11. Manipur	1	6
12. Maharashtra	3	8
13. Meghalaya	1	3
14. Orissa	9	11
15. Rajasthan	9	19
16. Tamil Nadu	1	2
17. Tripura	1	3
18. Uttar Pradesh	30	36
19. West Bengal	8	15
TOTAL	130	222

दिल्ली, बम्बई और जयपुर में होटलों का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किए गए संगठन

1009. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के दौरान देश में भारी संख्या में पर्यटकों के आने की संभावना को देखते हुए दिल्ली, बम्बई और जयपुर में होटलों का निर्माण करने के लिए कुछ संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन-कौन से संगठन हैं तथा वे किन-किन नगरों से सम्बन्धित हैं; और

(ग) प्रोत्साहन के रूप में उन्हें मुहैया की गई अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख). एशियाड के लिए नई दिल्ली में होटलों के निर्माणहेतु निम्नलिखित संगठनों को अनुमति दी गई थी :—

1. एशियन होटल्स लिमिटेड
2. कास्मोपोलिटन होटल्स लिमिटेड
3. सिद्धार्थ इण्टरकांटिनेंटल होटल्स (आई) लिमिटेड
4. भारत होटल्स लिमिटेड
5. सी० जे० इण्टरनेशनल होटल्स लिमिटेड
6. नार्दन एन्टरप्राइजेज कारपोरेशन प्राईवेट लिमिटेड
7. भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम
8. होटल कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया
9. आई० टी० सी० वेल्कम ग्रुप—मौजूदा होटल के विस्तार हेतु
10. इण्डियन होटल कम्पनी/डी० डी० ए०

एशियाड के लिए बम्बई और जयपुर में किसी होटल परियोजना को अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) उन्हें सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार सुविधाएं दी गई थीं ।

Licence for import of cardamom

1010. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been issued for import of cardamom;

(b) if so, the total quantity proposed to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the import (control) Licensing Authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Housing of Employees of Goa Shipyard Ltd.

1011. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of housing in Goa and particularly in the town of Vascodi-gama; and

(b) if so, what steps has the Goa Shipyard Ltd. taken to initiate housing schemes for their employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There is a shortage of housing in Goa.

(b) The Goa Shipyard Ltd. is constructing 24 flates for its officers a proposal to construct another 16 flats is being processed. The Company is also making efforts to get suitable land for construction of a Housing Colony for workmen on the lines of Cooperative Housing Schemes.

Crash of a Glader belonging to NCC (AIR Wing) near Sanganer Airport

1012. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to states:

(a) whether Government have inquired as to how a glider belonging to the NCC (Air Wing) crashed near Sanganer Airport on December 28, 1982; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard so that such crashes do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b): A court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigated the glider accident and its findings are awaited.

Investment in Public Limited Companies by Non-Resident Indians

1013. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the enthusiasm of non-resident Indians or persons of Indian origin settled abroad to invest in shares and debentures in Indian Public Limited Companies seems to be waning;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to take in the matter in order to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) As relaxations in the various schemes of non-resident Indian investments were made in April, 1982 only, it would be premature to state that the enthusiasm of non-resident Indians or persons of Indian origin settled abroad to invest in shares and debentures in Indian public limited companies is waning.

Divorsion of orders for Magazine Boxes from ordnance factories to private sector

1014. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some orders for magazine boxes have been diverted from Ordnance factories to private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for such diversion; and

(c) whether the orders have been placed with a well-known multinational company in Calcutta producing metal containers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir, no such case has so far come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Plans to Restructure Management of Stock Exchanges

1015. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minsiter of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) whether Government have plans to restructure the management of stock exchanges with a view to make them public service institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government have been trying for the last few years to restructure the management of Stock Exchanges with a view to ensuring that wider interests are represented on the Governing Boards so that view points other than those of stockbrokers are also taken into account by these Boards while arriving at decisions. A begining was made with the Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Ahmedabad Stock Exchanges at the time of renewal of recognition to these Exchanges in 1967 by stipulating a condition that the Rules of these Exchanges be amended to provide for the nomination of a person called "Public Representative", who is unconnected with the securities business and who is of public eminence, on their Governing Boards. In 1980 and 1981, this provision was extended to the Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin Stock Exchanges. In December, 1982 the Rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange were also amended, at the instance of Government, providing for the nomination of three "Public Representatives" and a representative of the Reserve Bank of India on the Governing Board of the Exchange. Nominations of these representatives are proposed to be made in the near future. The question of broad basing further the management of other Stock Exchanges is under consideration of Government.

Crisis in Cashew Industry

1016. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cashew industry is facing a crisis due to the slump in export markets;

(b) which were the traditional markets to which our cashewnuts were exported; and

(c) what are the steps now being taken for improving the export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Import price of cashew kernals has registered a decline in the international market.

(b) The traditional market for export of cashew kernels are Australia, Canada, Czecheslovakia, German F. Rep., Hong Kong, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, U.K., U.S.A., USSR.

(c) Attempts are being made to sell to General Currency Areas and hitherto unexplored markets. Other export promotion measures are also being undertaken by the Cashew Export Promotion Council.

Promotional Avenues for Stagnating Stenographers in A.F.H.Q.

1017. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to bring reapproachment between the agitating DUTA and the Government it has been envisaged that teachers in Delhi Colleages who have completed 15 years of service are to be given promotion to the next grade; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not meeting the same treatment to the stagnating stenographers in the AFHQ and giving the next promotion to those who have put in more than 15 years of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) The method of appointment, the terms and conditions of Service etc. of Delhi University teachers are entirely different from those of AFHQ Stenographers. Comparison between these two categories is, therefore, not appropriate.

Revamping of Foreign Officers of S.T.C.

1018. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revamping of foreign offices done by the State Trading Corporation in order to boost export; and

(b) the extent of increase in exports as a result of such revamping of STC's foreign offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The structure and performance of STC's foreign offices are presently under review of the Management. Meanwhile, these foreign offices have been advised to devote greater attention to promote exports and help STC achieving and export target of Rs. 622 crores in 1982-83 as against the actual exports of Rs. 555 crores during the preceding year.

TOURISM IN NORTH WESTERN AND NORTH-EASTERN HILL STATES

1019. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ITDC has drawn up any plan for the promotion of tourism in North Western and North Eastern hill states of J&K, HP Hill regions of UP and the Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details of the plan in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) whether any coordination has been made with this Minister of Railways and Transport in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOUURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURUSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). On behalf of the State Governments of Assam and Meghalaya, the TDC has drawn up a general perspective plan for development of tourism in these States. ITDC has also formulated proposals for construction of hotels|restaurants in the States of the North Eastern Regions and J&K during the current Five Year plan subject to availability of resources and satisfactory feasibility studies. A statement giving details of the schemes State-wise is enclosed.

(c) Necessary coordination is maintained with all concerned Ministries including Railways and Transport wherever required.

Statement

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Existing facilities provided by ITDC	Plan schemes of the ITDC
1	2	3
(1) Jammu & Kashmir	A 50-room, 100 bed hotel at Jammu providing other facilities of 4-star standard. Son-et-Lumiera show at Sharlimar Garden, Srinagar run on behalf of Department of Tourism on management basis.	*Hotel at Gulbarga* The scheme is being formulated under the ITDC's Joint Venture Scheme in collaboration with J&K Government/The State Government has been requested to acquire suitable sites for constructions of hotels at Leh, Kokarnag, Kargil, Batoto, Kanam and Martand.
(2) Himachal Pradesh	Travellers Lodges with 6-rooms 22 beds and 10-rooms 30 beds at Kulu and Manali respectively.	Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Kulu and Manali is envisaged during the current Plan period.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(3) Hill Regions of Uttar Pradesh		Possibilities are being explored to set up projects at in important tourist centres under the ITDC's Joint Venture Scheme in collaboration with the U.P. Tourism Development Corporation.
(4) Assam	(1) Transport Unit at Gauhatt with a fleet strength of 4 Vehiles composing of 2 Ambassador cars, one big and one mini coach.	A hotel is being set up under the ITDC's Joint Venture Scheme in Gouhati
	(2) ITDC is operating on behalf of the Department of Tourism a 24-room/48 beds 3-Star Forest Lodge at Kaziranga.	
(5) Meghalaya . .	A 55- room, 3-star hotel operated by ITDC on mangement basis—"Hotel Princewood Shileng" on behalf of the State Government.	ITDC has prepared the Sixth plan 1980-1985 for development of tourism in Meghalaya on behalf of the Govt. of Meghalaya.
(6) Arunachal Pradesh .	..	Possibilities are being explored to construct a 20-room 1-Star hotel at Itanagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs under ITDC's Joint Venture Scheme in collaboration with Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation.
(7) Mizoram . . .	..	Arrangements to take over the management of State Tourist Lodges at Aizwal and Kolasib are being finalised in consultation witht he State Government.
(8) Manipur . . .	..	Possibilities are being explored to construct a 25—30 room, 3-star hotel at Imphal under the ITDC's Joint Venture Scheme in collaboration with the State Government of Manipur.
(9) Tripura . . .	..	Possibilities are being explored to construct a small hotel at Agartala under the ITDC's Joint Venture Scheme.
(10) Nagaland . . .	..	ITDC has forwarded the management terms for taking over a 26 room, 3-star hotel which is under construction at Dinapur by Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation.

Deficit in Foreign Trade

1020. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is deficite in respect of foreign trade in the country in respect of imports and exports during 1982-83 (upto the present period); and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to check the adverse balance of trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to provisional data available upto October, 1982, the deficit of India's foreign trade during April-October, 1982 amounted to Rs. 3327.63 crores.

(b) The Govt. have taken various measures to boost exports, so as to reduce deficit of India's foreign trade in due course. These measures include:—

1. Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance";

2. Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the article an industrial unit is licenced to manufacture;

3. Favourable treatment to advance and modern technology imports for export production which involve lumpsum payment of royalty;

4. Free Trade Zone like treatment to all 100 per cent export oriented units;

5. To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports;

6. Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export-oriented industries;

7. Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports;

8. The EXIM Bank which has been set up recently, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance;

9. Exporters of engineering goods are being supplied their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between domestic price and international price is reimbursed to the exporters after the exports are affected;

10. Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delay in the disbursement of duty drawback;

11. The exploration of the possibility of increasing exports of public sector undertakings;

12. The policy for grant of cash compensatory support has been extended for a further period of three years upto 31st March, 1985;

13. The current Import & Export Policy for 1982-83 has been set in the frame of the "Productivity Year" and the imperative need of generating further momentum on the export front.

At the same time efforts are also being made to increase the domestic production in respect of major import items like POL, fertilizers, oil-seeds etc.

Trusts Exempt under Income Tax Act

1021. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many private trusts are in existence on date; and

(b) how many of these trusts have been given total exemption from Income Tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The

desired information cannot be furnished since the relevant statistical data is not separately maintained.

(b) Total exemption is not available to private trusts under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Review of Seniority in I.T. Department

1022. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms has issued instructions *vide* O.M. No. 20036|1|80 Estt. (d) dated 6-1-1981 to all Ministries and Central Government Departments to review the seniority of Central Government employees for confirmation in the grade on the basis of seniority but not on the basis of quota system at the time of confirmation;

(b) whether these instructions have been implemented in all Charges of the Income-Tax Department, with date of orders of implementation in each Charge;

(c) if not, the names of the Charges of Income Tax Department which have not so far implemented the above O.M. dated 6-1-1981; and

(d) when these instructions are likely to be implemented in these defaulting Charges of the Income-Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d) The Income-tax Employees Federation has been demanding since 1978, the adoption of 'Basic Cadre Seniority' for the purposes of seniority and promotion in the Income-tax Department. This demand of the Federation has been under consideration. In view of the demand of the Federation, a review for adopting the instructions of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms contained in their O.M. of 6th January, 1981 could not be taken up so far in the Income-tax Department.

Dry Dock for Naval Ships in Punnakayal

1023. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in Punnakayal near Tuticorin, there is more than 40 ft. draught needed for the establishment of a dry dock for naval ships; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement this project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Technology

1024. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) In terms of the existing policy Government have been permitting the import of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export-oriented or import substitution manufacturing, or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and/or to become competitive in the export market. The Industrial Policy Statement of July 23, 1980 recognised that where a larger production base would increase the competitiveness of Indian Industry abroad, Government will consider favourably the induction of advanced technology.

Attention is also invited to the provisions contained regarding import of technology, in Chapter 19 of the Import & Export Policy (Volume I) for 1982-83.

Loss of Revenue due to Relaxation in Direct Taxes

1025. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government during the last 10 years have given, by relaxing the direct tax laws, incentives to industrialists paying income tax and corporate tax, with a view to encouraging industrialization of backward areas and creating more employment;

(b) what is the estimate of revenue lost to Government by such relaxations;

(c) has any study been made by independent organisations to evaluate the loss in revenue incurred vis-a-vis the growth of industries in backward areas and the creation of employment potential; and

(d) if so, the results of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Government have provided incentive for establishment of new industrial undertakings or hotel business in backward areas by inserting section 80HH in the Income tax Act, 1961 through the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1974. The section provides that all categories of tax payers will be entitled to a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by them from new industrial undertakings and approved hotels set up after 31.12.1970 in backward areas specified in the Eigth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The concession is available only if all the conditions specified in the section are fulfilled. It is available in each of the 10 assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel starts functioning.

(b) Precise estimate of revenue loss on account of the tax concession contained in section 80HH of the Income-tax Act is not available.

(c) Government are not aware or any such study.

(d) Does not arise.

IAS Officers on Deputation to Public Sector Undertakings

1026 .SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all public sector units having IAS officers on deputation;

(b) the full details of such public sector companies, giving details and respective cadre of such IAS officers;

(c) the reasons for deputing IAS officers to high managerial positions in public sector units, irrespective of their lack of professional business training; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop such wasteful deputation of IAS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) There are 19 Central public sector enterprises having 35 IAS Officers on deputation. A statement indicating the names of these enterprises along with the names/designations and cadres of IAS Officers is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Selection to high managerial positions in public sector undertakings are made on the basis of qualifications and experience of the persons matching with the job requirements for the posts. Selection of IAS Officers is done on the basis of their better suitability vis a vis others for the posts in question.

According to the existing policy, no IAS Officer can remain on deputation to a public enterprise for a period of more than 2 years in the case of those holding posts in the schedule 'C' scale of pay of Rs. 2500-3000 (pre-revised) and 3 years for those holding lower posts. Within this period, they have to exercise an option either for permanent absorption in the undertaking or revertion to their pare at cadres.

The present selection policy of the Public Enterprises Selection Board attempts to promote managerial development from within the public enterprises. Unless markedly better candidates are available from outside, vacancies are filled by promotion from within a public enterprise. Where suitable internal candidates are not available, persons from other public sector undertakings are preferred. Failing availability of suitable candidates within the public enterprises, selections are made from other sources like Government and the private sector.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the public sector enterprise	Name and designation of IAS Officer	Cadre of the Officer
1	2	3	4
1	Rural Electrification Corpn. . . .	1. M. Venkataratnam Chairman	Andhra Pradesh
2	Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corpn.	2. Diljit Aurora CMD	Andhra Pradesh
		3. P.S.S. Thomas General Manager	Karnataka
		4. P. Shankar General Manager	Tamil Nadu
3	North Eastern Handlooms Development Corpn.	5. A.K. Saikia M.D.	Assam
4	Trade Fair Authority	6. Zafar Saifullah M.D.	Karnataka
		7. N.L. Lakhanpal Genl. Manager	Maharasthra
		8. B.L. Sharma Genl. Manager	Rajasthan
		9. S.C. Varma Administrative Manager.	Union Territory
5	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.	10. S.K. Ghosal CMD	Karnataka
		11. S.N. Oommen Genl. Manager	Manipur Tripura
6	Food Corpn. of India . . .	12. S.K.S. Chib M.D.	Madhya Pradesh
		13. C.D. Arha Senior Regional Manager.	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
		14. B.D. Dhalia Senior Regional Manager.	Haryana
		15. M.G.K. Murthy Senior Regional Manager	Kerala
		16. Y.S. Ratra Senior Regional Manager	Punjab
		17. A.K. Bhattacharya Senior Regional Manager	W. Bengal
		18. N.M. Majumdar Zonal Manager	Uttar Pradesh
		19. A.K. Chatterjee Zonal Manager	West Bengal
		20. S.K. Chauhan Comml. Manager	Himachal Pradesh
7	Export Credit & Guarantee Corpn. Ltd.	21. V. Prabhakar Chairman/MD	Maharashtra
8	State Farms Corpn. of India	22. K. Rajan M.D.	Maharashtra
9	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	23. K.S. Ramachandran GMD	Orissa
		24. K.G. Mahapatra Dy. Director Genl.	Gujarat
10	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	25. P.N. Bahl CMD	Rajasthan
11	National Textile Corpn.	26. P.G. Jain MD	Uttar Pradesh
12	National Seeds Corpn.	27. K.P.A. Menon CMD	West Bengal
13	National Film Development Corporation	28. Smt. M.T. Vaidya M.D.	Maharashtra
		29. A.M. Warty Genl. Manager	Maharashtra
14	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	30. R.C. Bhargava Director (Marketing & Sales)	Uttar Pradesh
15	Delhi Transport Corpn	31. Vijay Kapur O.S.D.	Bihar
16	India Tourism Development Corpn.	32. A. Kashetrapal Divisional Manager	Madhya Pradesh
17	Steel Authority of India Limited	33. P.K. Hota Dy. General Manager Rourkela Steel Plant.	Orissa
18	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	34. B.K. Patnaik Senior Administrative Manager	Orissa
19	Tea Trading Corporation	35. Viswanath Anand General Manager	Uttar Pradesh

Import of Coconut Oil

1027. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coconut oil imported during the last one year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to import coconut oil from Philippines; and

(c) whether Government of Kerala have objected to such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Information regarding the imports during the last one year is not yet available. However, in 1981-82, upto July 1981, the total quantity of coconut oil imported was 11.941 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Import of coconut oil is canalised through the State Trading Corporation. However, there is a limited provision for direct import as replenishment against exports of fatty acids|fatty amines under the import policy for Registered Exporters. The Government of Kerala had objected to the import of coconut oil but the canalising agency has not made any imports of this item so far. There is also no decision as yet to import coconut oil from Philippines, by the canalising agency.

Erosion in Resources of States

1028. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the problems of States regarding the revision of dearness allowance and pay which have eroded their resources in a big way; and

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

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

(b) At the time of finalising the Annual Plan of the States, the States resources are assessed after taking into account all foreseeable expenditures including revision of pay and DA.

Nationalisation of Swadeshi Group of Mills

1029. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3170 on 22nd October, '82 regarding working of Swadeshi Group of Mills and State:

(a) what are the provisional working results of the year 1982-83;

(b) the reasons why Government are hesitating to completely take over and or nationalise the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. with all its units and subsidiary Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in the national interest and to ensure employment of over 15000 workmen and also to accelerate modernisation programme with public investments; and

(c) If National Textile Corporation has made no investment in modernisation of these mills despite five year take over period expiring in April 1983, the reasons why immediate nationalisation is not resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Swadeshi Group of Mills incurred a provisional loss of Rs. 5.53 crores during the period from April to December, 1982.

(b) and (c). The six industrial undertakings (textile mills) belonging to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. have been taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. It cannot be indicated whether the taken-over units will be nationalised.

Demand for Helicopter Service for Mail and Passengers by People of Zanskar in Ladakh

1030. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twice monthly helicopter service by the Ministry of Defence in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Government has been introduced for the land-locked areas of Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh State; and

(b) whether such a demand for starting of helicopter service for mail and passengers has also been made by the people of Zanskar in Ladakh and if so, steps taken by Government of India in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) On a request from the Himachal Pradesh Government, it has been agreed to operate a bi-monthly helicopter service in Lahaul and Spiti valley upto April, 1983.

(b) Though a proposal to start a helicopter service in Zanskar has been received, no decision to start such a service has so far been taken.

Suspension of Civilian Employees working in Armed Force Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations

1031. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of civilian employees working in the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations are under suspension for a long time; some of them have neither been informed of the grounds of suspension nor given an opportunity to appeal against suspension to higher authorities and subsistance allowance of some of them has also not been increased as per the requirement of statutory provisions of F. R. 53;

(b) if so, what are the details of such suspended employees; when were they suspended, reasons for not informing them of the charges necessitating their suspension and status quo in their subsistance allowances; and

(c) details of steps taken to revoke their suspension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). 14 civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations belonging to Armtd Forces Headquarters cadres are under suspension. The details are given in the Annexure.

11 out of these 14 individuals have been suspended consequent on their arrests by Police authorities on criminal charges. The remaining 3 have been suspended for serious violations of Conduct Rules.

Reasons for suspension have not been intimated only in one case as the preliminary investigation report in his case is still under consideration.

The subsistance allowance has been reviewed in respect of 9 individuals. Review has not become due in one case and review of remaining 4 cases is in progress.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Official	Designation	Office where employed	Date of suspension
1.	Shri Mam Chand . .	Upper Division Clerk	Army Hqrs.	17-1-1980
2.	Shri R. Sunder Gopal .	Stenographer Gde 'D'	Naval Hqrs.	19-1-1980
3.	Shri Amir Chand . .	Peon	Naval Hqrs.	18-2-1980
4.	Shri T. G. Rajput . .	Peon	Naval Hqrs.	19-2-1980
5.	Shri Kirti Vardhan . .	Lower Division Clerk	Army Hqrs.	5-11-1980
6.	Shri V. Umashankar .	Assistant Civilian Staff Officer	Security Office, Min. of Def.	2-3-1981
7.	Shri Desh Bandhu . .	Upper Division Clerk	Air Hqrs.	17-8-1981
8.	Shri S.D. Pachbhave . .	Photographer	Naval Hqrs.	21-11-1981
9.	S. K. Gupta . . .	Stenographer Gde 'C'	Naval Hqrs.	3-6-1982
10.	Shri S. K. Jasra . .	Assistant	Army Hqrs.	16-7-1982
11.	Shri B. N. Sharma . .	Upper Division Clerk	Directorate of Planning and Coordination	13-11-1982
12.	Shri Dev Dhar . . .	Lower Division Clerk	Directorate of Planning and Coordination	13-11-1982
13.	Shri M. R. Bhola . .	Assistant	Directorate General of Inspection	14-11-1982
14.	Shri O. P. Chadha . .	Assistant	Air Hqrs.	29-1-1983

Applications by Cooperative Banks for Grant of Licence for Banking Business

1032. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of cooperative banks that had applied for grant of licence for banking business; and

(b) the decision by the Reserve Bank of India on these applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There were 1089 Primary (Urban) Cooperative Banks on 1-3-1956 including those which achieved the status of such banks on this date, when the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, was extended to cooperative banks. Out of them, 149 banks have been licenced by the Reserve Bank of India. After the B. R. Act was extended to cooperative banks, RBI has licensed 177 new primary (urban) cooperative banks. Their list is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5916/83].

From time to time, applications are received for registration and licensing of new urban cooperative banks. The applications can be received by RBI directly or through State Governments or various other promoters. Such applications are considered by the Reserve Bank after ascertaining that the proposed bank will have a truly cooperative character, the need for such bank has been determined in the light of network of bank branches existing in the area and the applicant bank has command over necessary skill, expertise and experience.

High power committees to improve performance of I. A.

1033. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two high powered committees have been constituted to improve the performance of the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the specific aspects to be considered by the committees and when the results of functioning of the committees will be available?

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

(b) Two groups have been constituted to examine and suggest measures to improve passenger facilitation and amenities including reservations bookings, check-in at airports, baggage handling, communication systems, passenger information service and upkeep of the premises.

The Groups make recommendations to the management for implementing the same on a continuous basis.

Target of Export

1034. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of export for the current financial year in rupee value; and

(b) the gap between the export and the import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The export target for the current financial year 1982-83 is Rs. 8650 crores.

(b) According to the provisional data available for the first 7 months of 1982-83, the gap between India's exports and imports is (—) Rs. 3327.63 crores.

Daily flight from Bombay-Baroda to Delhi

1035. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce daily flight from Bombay-Baroda to Delhi and back instead of three day in a week as at present looking to over-booking and running with full capacity; and

(b) if so, when; and if not, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines proposes to introduce a daily flight on the sector Delhi/Baroda (Vadodara)/Bombay and back in it's Summer Schedule of 1983.

Industrial undertakings in Sikkim exempted from Excise Duty and Income Tax

1036. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial undertakings in Sikkim are exempt from excise duty and income-tax;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the yearly loss in revenue incurred by Government by that policy;

(c) whether it is proposed to renew the tax exemption enjoyed by the Sikkim industrial undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). In so far as direct tax laws are concerned, these have not been extended to Sikkim till now. The question of extending the direct tax laws to Sikkim is being periodically

reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 has been extended to the State of Sikkim with effect from Ist February, 1983. No exemption has so far been granted to the industrial undertakings in the State of Sikkim alone.

Implementation of tourism schemes in Andhra Pradesh

1037. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented under tourism in Andhra Pradesh this year; and

(b) schemes to be implemented this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned opening of a Government of India Tourist Office at Hyderabad. The India Tourism Development Corporation also plans to construct a Hotel at Hyderabad as a joint venture scheme in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Travel and Tourism Development Corporation. The hotel would be a 50-Room Project to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 195.50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1983-84 of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

Payment of lumpsum amount in lieu of LTC

1038. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHRI:

SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to pay lumpsum amount in lieu of Leave Travel Concession (L.T.C.) to Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The facility of LTC provides for reimbursement of expenses incurred i.e. a person should incur expenditure on travel first before he can ask for reimbursement. Making payment of a fixed lump sum without a person actually travelling to a destination would not be in keeping with the spirit of the concession. This purpose will also be defeated if a lump sum is paid which may not be used for travel. The whole matter will therefore, have to be very carefully considered before a final decision can be taken in the matter.

Land available for hotel constructed for ASIAD

1039. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many new hotels were expected to be constructed in Delhi to provide accommodation to tourists coming for the ASIAD;

(b) in how many cases land was made available to the hotel owners at concessional prices; and

(c) in how many cases the construction of the hotels was completed in time before the ASIAD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Nine new hotel projects and one expansion of the existing hotel were approved to provide accommodation to tourists for the ASIAD.

(b) One hotel in the Public Sector was given land at concessional rates.

(c) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Hotel No. of rooms	Rooms ready according to hotels	Rooms utilised by S.O.C.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ashok Hotel	588	250	150
2	Surya International	258	200	..
3	Sidhartha Continental	156	120	45
4	Maurya Sheraton (Exp.)	122	122	122
5	Taj Palace	500	200	..
6	Samrat Hotel	300	136	55
7	Centuar Hotel	416	200	9
8	Meridien Hotel	425	100	..
9	Bharat Hotel	500	100	..
10	Park Hotel	231	(50)	..

Alternative accommodation offered elsewhere.

Soviet credit for Super Thermal Station

1040. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have cropped up over the credit terms between India and the Soviet Union for setting up a Super Thermal Station;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons for the difference is that the Soviet Union is contemplating tightening of credit terms including raising of interest rates and lowering of payment period;

(c) what is India's point of view in this regard;

(d) whether a high level Soviet delegation visited India during December, 1982 to discuss the terms with the Union Government and no formal decision was arrived at;

(e) whether a technical team from Russia visited the site;

(f) whether the Russian technical team has stated that both Energy and Finance Ministry are not keen on the Soviet credit for the power projects at the revised terms; and

(g) by what time the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g) Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station, which is presently under construction with Soviet cooperation, is being financed under the Soviet Credit of Roubles 520 million dated 10-12-1980. The Credit is repayable over a period of 20 years, inclusive of a grace period of 3 years, along with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. The possibility of setting up further Thermal Power Projects with Soviet cooperation is under consideration Prelimi-

nary discussions in this regard were held during the Indo-Soviet Working Group Meeting on Power held in New Delhi in December, 1982 and during the visit to India of Dr. V. I. Litvinenko, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR also in December, 1982. Since the discussions are still in a very preliminary stage, it will not be possible to anticipate the outcome of the discussions or to state when the final decision will be reached in the matter.

Export of iron ore

1041. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported in each of the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and likely to be exported during the year 1982-83 country-wise; and

(b) what efforts are being made to increase the export of iron ore during the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The quantity of iron ore exported during 1980-81, 1981-82 and projected exports during 1982-83 country-wise is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) On account of severe recession in the world steel industry, the demand for iron ore is falling. Efforts are being made to diversify markets for our iron ore exports.

Statement

Destination-wise Exports of Iron Ore

Quantity in Million Tonnes

Destination	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Estimated
1	2	3	4
Japan (MMTC)	7·37	7·55	6·95
(Goans)	6·75	8·94	9·00
South (MMTC)	1·48	2·45	2·20
Korea (Goans)	0·72	0·61	0·76
Taiwan (Goans)	0·09	0·03	0·01
West Europe (Goans)	..	0·26	0·47
M.M.T.C. Only			
U. S. S. R.	2·02	..	..
Romania	3·04	4·09	2·71
Czechoslovakia	0·35	0·36	0·16
Hungary	0·11	0·06	0·02
Germany (East)	0·46	0·68	0·62
Yugoslavia	0·56	0·33	..
Bulgaria	..	0·09	0·10

1	2	3	4
Pakistan	0·05	0·11	0·19
Saudi Arabia	0·04	0·11	
Abu Dhabi	0·15	0·06	0·40
Dubai	0·10	0·06	
Iraq	..	..	..
Malaysia	0·04	0·03	0·02
North Korea	0·13	0·03	..
Grand Total	23·46	25·85	23·61

Smuggling by Diplomats

1042. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American diplomat with his wife was detained and contraband valued at Rs. 23 lakhs confiscated by the customs at Delhi Airport on 3rd November, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of such diplomats have been found involved in this racket;

(c) whether in view of the large number of diplomats being found for smuggling what action Government propose to take;

(d) whether any legislative measure will be introduced to deal with them; and

(e) if so, by what time the same is likely to be done; if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) On 11-11-1982, the Customs authorities at Delhi airport detained 4 suitcases belonging to a non-diplomatic member of the U.S. Embassy staff and his wife who had arrived by air from Hongkong. Examination of these suitcases on 3-11-1982 resulted in the recovery of Dexamethasone, Cyanocobolium, and Prednisolone powder, watch parts, wrist watches, etc., totally valued at about Rs. 21.84 lakhs (cif). which were seized under the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) Investigations made so far do not reveal the involvement of any other diplomats/nondiplomatic members of Embassy staff in the instant case.

(c) During 1982, the Customs authorities detected the involvement of 6 diplomats/non-diplomatic member of Embassy staff in smuggling activities. In such cases, Government have taken appropriate action with the cooperation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under Government's considerartion at present to introduce any separate legislative measure to deal with diplomats involved in smuggling.

The import facilities enjoyed by privileged persons flow out of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations to which Government of India is a party. Rules have been made from time to time to regulate the modalities of these imports and, in some cases, of their disposal. These and, in some case, tf their disposal. These rules are generally being observed. Whenever infringements take place, necessary corrective action is taken and the Government concerned informed about it.

Accidents involving deaths in routine and training flights by I.A.F.

1043. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of air accidents occurred during the years 1981 and 1982 involving deaths and damages to the aircraft in routine and training flights by the IAF;

(b) whether Government are aware that the air accidents are quite alarming in comparison to those in other countries of the world;

(c) if so, whether any monitoring system has been evolved to monitor the causes of such accidents; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and other steps taken to avert such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The accident rate in the IAF during 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been 0.82 and 1.52, respectively per 10,000 flying hours.

(b) Authentic data on aircraft accidents in other countries are not available and, therefore, no such conclusion can be drawn.

(c) Causes of all major accidents are investigated by Court of Inquiry and remedial action is initiated wherever called for to avoid similar accidents. The operational and maintenance staff of Air HQrs and in field formations also monitor the causes of all the accidents and implementation of remedial measures.

(d) A number of steps towards improving flight safety measurs and intensifying training of air crew and ground crew are being considered. Possibility of minimising accidents due to bird strikes through control of bird population around airfields is also being explored.

Defence establishment at Balasore, Orissa

1044. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5439 on 13 August, 1982 re: defence establishment at Balasore, Orissa, and state:

(a) what are the specific areas of development undertaken by Government for early commissioning of the National Test Range decided to be established in coastal district of Balasore, Orissa; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A socio-economic survey of the area for National Test Range Facility is being carried out.

(b) The work for setting up the minimum facilities around Chandipore sanctioned by the Government is progressing.

सेना में कैप्टन के रैंक के अधिकारियों की वेतनमान की अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुंचने पर पदोन्नति

1045. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में कैप्टन के रैंक के उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपने वेतनमान की अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुंच चुके हैं और ग्रुप-डी परीक्षा पास कर चुके हैं लेकिन जो अभी तक पदोन्नत नहीं किए गए हैं ;

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

(ग) उन्हें कब तक पदोन्नत कर दिया जाएगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव): (क) से (ग) 31-12-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार थलसेना में केप्टन के रैंक के 335 ऐसे अफसर थे जिन्होंने भाग "घ" परीक्षा पास कर ली थी और केप्टन के वेतनमान में अधिकतम तक पहुंच गए थे परन्तु अभी पदोन्नत नहीं हुए थे ।

अफसर निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा करने के बाद मेजर के स्थाई रैंक में पदोन्नति के पात्र होते हैं :—

(i) अफसर ने 13 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली हो ।

(ii) निर्धारित 13 वर्ष की सेवा के भीतर अफसर ने पदोन्नति परीक्षा भाग "घ" पास कर ली हो; और

(iii) सेवा का रिकार्ड संतोषजनक हो ।

आमतौर पर स्थाई रैंक में पदोन्नत करने के आदेश जारी करने से पहले सम्बन्धित रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रकों और रक्षा लेखा महा-नियंत्रक के साथ परामर्श करके जांच पड़ताल सम्बन्धी औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने में थलसेना मुख्यालय में तीन-चार महीने का समय लग जाता है । परन्तु आदेश उस पिछली तारीख से लागू किए जाते हैं जिस तारीख को अफसर ने 13 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी की हो ।

उपर्युक्त 335 अफसरों ने अपनी 13 वर्ष की सेवा नवम्बर/दिसम्बर 1982 में पूरी की है अत: उनके मामले अन्तिम रूप से तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

Cheating of Mehsana and Gandhinagar branches of State Bank of India

1046. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mehsana and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) branches of State Bank of India have been cheated and deprived of nearly Rs. 4 crores;

(b) whether any investigation has been carried out to get full details of the cheating done;

(c) if so, full details thereof;

(d) whether some people have been arrested and FIR lodged;

(e) if so, the details; and

(f) any further action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f) State Bank of India has reported that a fraud involving a sum of Rs. 3.24 crores (apprx.) was perpetrated at its Gandhinagar branch by a clerk between the period May 1978 to June 1982. The bank has taken a number of steps for streamlining the procedures and has also initiated steps for recovery of the money. It has in the meanwhile placed under suspension 8 of its employees who were found to be prima facie responsible for the fraud. Central Bureau of Investigation has also registered a case against three employees of the bank and three other persons. The investigation of the Central Bureau of Investigation has not yet concluded.

State Bank of India has further reported that a fraud involving Rs. 2.16 lakhs was perpetrated at its Mehsana branch between the period March 1982 and June 1982. The bank has lodged a complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation who have registered a case. One employee of the bank has been placed under suspension pending the completion of the enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investi-

gation. The bank has reported that it has taken appropriate action for streamline the procedures.

It may not be in public interest to disclose further details of the two frauds as it will prejudice the investigation.

Action taken on information of concealed income by its department

1047. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department is in-effective in conducting raids though vital information about concealed income is passed on to them and does not take timely action to disburse the award money to the informants;

(b) if not, the details of the action taken on the information received from January, 1981 to January, 1983, month-wise;

(c) details of the award money paid to the informants during January, 1981 to January, 1983 month-wise; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated by Government to attract more informants for the concealed income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the last 3 years on the basis of information received as well as collected, was as under:—

YEAR	No. of Searches
1980-81	3746
1981-82	4282
1982-83 (upto January, 1983).	3450

(c) Details of rewards, month-wise are not readily available. Total reward money paid in the last two years is as under:—

1980-81	Rs. 13,66,330/-
1981-82	Rs. 20,86,995/-

(d) The Director of Inspection (Investigation) or the Commissioner of Income-tax, to whom the information is given, is competent to sanction reward not exceeding 10 per cent of the gain to revenue directly attributable to the information furnished by the informant subject to the conditions laid down in the guidelines regulating grant of reward. Where the total reward exceeds Rs. 50,000/-, it is sanctioned by Central Board of Direct Taxes. For encouraging the flow of information from the informants, a proposal to revise the existing guidelines is under consideration of the Government.

Reduction in rate of interest charged by L.I.C. on loans to Housing Cooperatives

1049. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council for Urban Development and Local Government has urged to reduce the rate of interest charged by the L.I.C. for loans to housing cooperatives;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this proposal; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to stimulate the housing programmes for the economically weaker sections of society?

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

(b) The LIC is currently charging interest of 12 per cent on its loans to apex cooperative housing finance societies. The rate is considered reasonable in the context of the long-term lending rates prevailing in the market.

(c) The implementation of schemes for building of houses for economically weaker sections is an integral part of the New 20-Point Programme of Government. The Sixth Plan envisages direct public sector assistance for housing the economically weaker sections of the population. General insurance companies, nationalised banks and HUDCO are also participating in this effort.

The strategy adopted for the purpose is to provide the "sites and services" scheme with adequate funds, at concessional rates of interest and repayable over a period of 20—25 years, for a minimum structure. The scheme relies on the expectation that the beneficiaries will, in the course of time, be in a position to improve the quality of accommodation.

Proposal to Raise the Export of Farm Production

1050. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to raise the export of farm production;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this respect;

(c) the target fixed for the export of agricultural products for the year 1982-83 and how far we have achieved our goal; and

(d) what is target likely to be fixed for the next year 1983-84?

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

(b) It is proposed to raise the export of farm products through increased production and productivity with the active involvement of the State Governments. Exports of agricultural commodities are being encourage through participation in trade fairs, exchange of trade delegations and by giving incentives on selected items.

(c) A statement giving hte details of the targets and export of the principal agricultural products for the year 1982-83, is attached.

(d) The targets for export of agricultural commodities during 1983-84 is being worked out.

Statement

Statement giving the details of the targets and export of the principal agricultural products for the year 1982-83

(*Value : Rs. Crore*)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Targets 1982-83	*1982 (April-Dec.)
1	Tobacco (including tobacco products)	200.00	210·77
2	Cashew (including CNSL)	160·00	111·66
3	Processed Foods	320·00	192.00
4	Spices (Excluding small cardamom)	70·00	41·67
5	Castor Oil	48·00	24·47
6	Shellac (including seedlac)	18·00	9·93
7	Rice Non-Basmati	180·00	124·91
	Basmati	105·00	61·69
8	Sugar	120·00	74·05

*Provisional.

कतार द्वारा भारत से समुद्री खाद्यों के आयात पर रोक

1051. **श्री शांतुभाई पटेल :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की प्रतिकूल रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कतार ने भारत से समुद्री-खाद्यों, जैसे मछली, झींगा मछली लाबस्टर आदि के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसी कोई सरकारी ऐजेंसी नहीं है जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि आयात किए जाने वाले समुद्री खाद्यों का अपेक्षित स्तर न गिरे तथा निर्यातक गलत तरीके न अपनाए; और

(ग) क्या किसी अन्य देश ने भी भारतीय समुद्री-खाद्यों पर रोक लगाई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हां । कतार ने भारत,पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश आदि से रीटर फिश, ओइस्टर, श्रिम्प्स तथा लोबस्टर्स के आयात पर रोक लगा दी है क्योंकि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार हैजे के जीवाणु नदी / समुद्र में उत्पन्न होते हैं और यह उप-महाद्वीप हैजा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र है । तथापि, कतार स्वास्थ्य विभाग परेषण आधार पर भारत से आयातों की निकासी करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है परन्तु नदीय उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण रोक है ।

(ख) रोक किन्हीं क्वालिटी मानकों के आधार पर नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

वाराणसी में लकड़ी के खिलौने बनाने के उद्योग में संकट

1052. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी में लकड़ी के खिलौने बनाने वाला लघु उद्योग, जो अपने माल का निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है, लकड़ी उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इन दिनों में संकट में है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह संकट दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Steep Rise in Import of Stainless Steel

1053. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3276 on 22nd October, 1982 regarding export of stainless steel materials and state:

(a) what was the result of the meeting with the All India Stainless Steel Industries Association held on 3rd November, 1982;

(b) what are the causes for the steep raise in the import of stainless steel during 1979-80 and 1980-82, the countries imported from and whether the imported qualities of steel was available within the country; and

(c) what is the total value of iron ore exported to Japan and other countries and whether it is proposed to stop export of ore and export finished goods instead?

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

(a) Various issues raised by the All India Stainless Steel Industries Association, (AISSIA). Bombay in their representation to the Minister were discussed in the inter-ministerial meeting held on the 3rd November, 1982. Record note of discussions incorporating the decision taken in the meeting has been sent the AISSIA.

(b) The import policy for stainless steel sheets and its distribution to actual users was liberalised in stages from 1977-78 onwards. Prior to liberalisation, and also during its earlier phase, stainless steel commanded a very high premium in the market, over the issue prices, largely because of speculative nature of the demand for this commodity. Immediately after liberalisation demand registrations of actual users with MMTC increased sharply by over 100 per cent in 1978-79 compared to those in 1977-78. In response to this increase in registrations, imports of stainless steel were stepped up during the following year, i.e. 1979-80. With saturation of the market, and the fall in demand and off-take, these imports were drastically reduced as will be seen from the following figures:

Year	Qty.(MT)
1979-80	34942
1980-81	5464
1981-82	8911

Imports of stainless steel during the years 1979-80 to 1980—82 were made from the undermentioned countries;

Austria, France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK, Japan, Belgium, Canada, Finland and South Korea.

During this period stainless steel material of the imported quality was not available to meet the full demand in the country. The Salem Steel Plant went on stream only in september, 1982 and since then the imports and issue of imported material are regulated in consultation with S.A.I.L.

(c) value of iron ore exports, by MMTC, to Japan and other countries for the last 3 years is given below:

(Value : Rs. crores)

Year	Japan	Other countries	Total
1979-80	97·11	73·04	170·15
1980-81	110·29	108·21	218·50
1981-82	140·13	126·50	266·63

There is no proposal to step export of iron ore. Government will, however, continue to promote and encourage the exports of finished goods with diversification of industrial base of the country.

I.T. Raids in Nursing Homes and Hospitals in Madras

1054. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAP RAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of November 1982 the Income Tax authorities in Madras under the supervision of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence raided nursing homes (private) and hospitals situated in Madras city and neighbourhood;

(b) if so, the names of the institutions, details of the ownership and the amount and other items seized; and

(c) what further steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) On the basis of authorisations issued by Director of Inspection (Investigation), New Delhi, searches were conducted in the cases of following doctors/nursing homes in Madras on 6th November, 1982:-

1. Devaki Hospital.
2. Dr. Chockalingam.
3. Dr. Muthusetupathy.
4. Dr. P.V.A. Mohandoss Futalanj.
5. Dr. Soloman.
6. Dr. R. Subbaraman.
7. Dr. A.B. Selvarangam.
8. Dr. Claksimikanthan.
9. S.M. Clinic.
10. Dr. B. Ramamurthi.
11. Dr. M.S. Amaresan.
12. Dr. K.K. Ramalingam.
13. Dr. T.K. Shanmughasundram.
14. Dr. C. Senthilnathan.

Residence of Miss Vijay Abraham Secretary-cum-receptionist of Dr. K.K. Ramalingam was also searched.

The searches resulted in the seizure of prima facie unaccounted cash of Rs. 2,35,000/-. Some lockers have been sealed. Incriminating documents indicateing investments in benami names have been seized and are under scrutiny. Appropriate action under Income Tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts will be taken.

Installation of Powerlooms in various States

1055. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governmtn had allotted instalation of powerlooms to various States during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of powerlooms allotted to each State;

(c) whether any State Government has represented for increasing the allottment of powerlooms; and

(d) if so, the response of Government to those representations?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The entire proposed expansion in the powerloom sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan has already been allocated and additional allocations cannot be considered for the present.

Statement

Powerloom Quota Allotted to Each State During the Sixth five year Plan Period for Allotment to Handlpom Coopoerative Societies

Name of the State/ Union Territories	No. of Powerlooms for allotment to the Handloom Co-operative Societies
Assam	2,000
Haryana	2,000
Kerala	2,000
Orissa	2,000
Rajasthan	2,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,000
Jammu & Kashmir	1,000
Manipur	1,000
Meghalaya	1,000
Nagaland	1,000
Sikkim	1,000
Tripura	1,000
Bihar	1,000
Andhra Pradesh	700
Gujarat	700
Karnataka	700
Madhya Pradesh	700
Maharashtra	700
Punjab	700
Tamilandu	700
Uttar Pradesh	700
West Bengal	700
Delhi	350
Pondicherry	350
TOTAL	25,000

Costomers Service in Banks

1056. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had circulated in May 1982 to private sector banks any recommendations of the Working Group on Customers Service in Banks;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Working Group;

(c) whether Government have directed the banks to report to them progress made in implementing the recommendations; and

(d) if so, whether banks have submitted such reports; with details thereof?

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

(b) Copies of the Final Report of Working Group on Customer Service in banks are available in the Parliament Library.

The serial numbers of the recommendations contained in Chapter II of the said Report circulated by the Reserve Bank to scheduled commercial banks in private sector in May, 1982 are given in the annexe.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank has not as yet received reports from the concerned banks on the extent to which the recommendations circulated in May, 1982 have been actually implemented.

Statement

Serial numbers of the recommendations contained in Chapter II of the Final Report of the Working Group on Customer Service in banks, which have been circulated by the Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled commercial banks in private sector, in May, 1982.

1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 46, 52, 53, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

Handing over of Administration of Civil portion of Chakrata to Civil Managemente

1057. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that chakrata is divided in Cantonment and civil areas, leading to confusion an d neglect of civil area creating an artificial wall between the residents;

(b) whether Government propose to evolve a suitable system to ensure uniform development of basic civic amenities in both areas and if so, the details of Government plans in this matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider handing over administration of civil portion of Chakrata to civilian management, as demanded by them for a long time?

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

(b) Within the over all financial constraints, Government's first priority is the welfare of the troops in Cantonments. However, the civic requirements of the civil population inside cantonments are met to the extent possible within the resources available with the cantonment boards.

(c) No, Sir.

Money Provided for National Handloom Development Corporation

1058. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money provided for National Handloom Development Corporation in the Ministry's budget for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the work done by the Corporation during these years and the money spent thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Handloom Development Corporation is still on paper and has not yet started functioning till now; and

(d) if so, the date from which it will function and the area of operation and scope?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) During 1981-82, there was a provision of Rs. 2 crores which could not be utilised as the Corporation could not be set up during that year. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 75.70 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for contribution to the equity of the National Handloom Development Corporation. During 1980-81, there was no provision.

(b) to (d). The Corporation has been registered and further action in the regard to appointment of the Chairman, Managing Director and other Board of Directors is being taken up. The Corporation is likely to start its operations as soons as these are finalise. It will cover the entire country. The activities of the Corporation are as follows:—

(i) Procurement and distribution of hank yarn and other raw materials like dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector;

(ii) Trigger the production and marketing drive in the handloom sector by opening as many retail outlets as may be considered necessary.

(iii) Financing of spinning|reeling activities in the non-cooperative sector.

Foreign Trade deficit

1059. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a deficit in the foreign trade during the April—August, 1982 as compared to the corresponding period of 1981;

(b) if the reasons therefor and the names of the items in which the trade has fallen down; and

(c) what measures are being taken to increase our export and achieve the target for the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The deficit of foreign trade for April—August, 1982 is provisionally, placed at Rs. 2060.23 crores as compared to provisional deficit of Rs. 2290.32 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) India's overall exports increased by about 16 per cent during this period. The export, however, suffered decline in respect of certain items viz. tea, cashew kernels, cardamom, ground-nut extractions, jute manufactures and cotton textiles on account of general recessionary situation in international market coupled with keen competition among producing countries.

(c) The Government have taken a number of measures to promote exports and achieve the target. These *inter-alia* include the following:—

1. Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance";

2. Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the article an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture;

3. Favourable treatment to advance and modern technology imports for export production which involve lumpsum payment of royalty;

4. Free Trade Zone like treatment to all 100 per cent export oriented units.

5. To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports;

6. Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export-oriented industries.

7. Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports;

8. The EXIM Bank which has been set up recently, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance;

9. Exporters of engineering goods are being supplied their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between domestic price and international price is reimbursed to the exporters after the exports are affected;

10. Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delay in the disbursement of duty drawback;

11. The exploration of the possibility of increasing exports of public sector undertakings;

12. The policy for grant of cash compensatory support has been extended for a further period of three years upto 31st March, 1985;

13. The current Import & Export Policy for 1982-83 has been set in the frame of the "Productivity year" and the imperative need of generating further momentum on the export front.

At the same time efforts are also being made to increase the domestic production in respect of major import items like, POL, fertilizers, oil-seeds, etc.

Incentive for silk export

1060. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced certain incentives for silk export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time these will continue?

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

(b) A statement relating to the incentives for silk exports is attached.

Statement

Cash Compensatory Support on export of silk goods for the period from 1st October 1982 upto including 31-3-1985 is as indicated below :

Description of the product.	Rate of CCs effective from 1-10-82 to 31-3-1983
1. Fabrics made wholly or partly of natural silk	10 (Ten)
2. Sarees made wholly or partly of natural silk	10 (Ten)
3. Made-ups articles made wholly or partly of natural silk	10 (Ten)
4. Ready-made garments made wholly or partly or natural silk	10 (Ten)
5. Knitwear made wholly or partly or natural silk	10 (Ten)

Besides the Cash Compensatory Support exporters are also eligible for REP licence for import of raw silk spun silk yarn, Noil yarn and chemicals subject to value ceilings as indicated under Appendix 17 of the Import & Export Policy for the year 1982-83. The exporters are also allowed to import duty free.

(i) Raw Materials such as mulberry raw silk of any grade, dupion raw silk, spun silk yarn, and Noil yarn against export of certain silk products specified under Appendix 29 of the Import & Export Policy for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Raw Materials such as mulberry raw silk of any grade, dupion raw silk, spun silk yarn, and Noil yarn under Appendix 19 of the Import & Export Policy for the year 1982-83 against export obligations under the advance licensing scheme.

Another facility provided to exporters is the duty drawback on export of silk goods with effect from 1-6-1982 till 31-3-1983 as indicated in the Public Notice No. Drawback/PN-50/82 dated 1-6-1982.

Custom duty earned from colour T.V. sets

1061. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earned by India as custom duty from the colour Television sets being sent home by overseas Indians under the liberalised rules;

(b) whether that rule is still liberaliesd;

(c) if so, how long such rules are proposed to remain in force; and

(d) the programme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The amount of Customs duty so far realised on imports of colour TV sets under the Gift Scheme introduced vide Open General Licence 23/82 dated the 11th October, 1982 is Rs. 55.80 crores.

(b) to (d). The Open General Licence, in question, expired on 4th December, 1982. There is no proposal at present to revive the scheme.

Financial Allocations for Cantonment Boards

1062. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cantonment Boards functioning in the country;

(b) the amount allocated to each of these Cantonment Boards in the last two years; and

(c) the details about the amount proposed to be ear-marked for the Cantonment Boards in the 1983-84 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) There are sixty two Cantonment Boards functioning in the country.

(b) The amount allocated to each of these Cantonments during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the annexure.

(c) Allocation for 1983-84 is under finalisation.

Statment

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR CANTONMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantonment Board	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Agra	13,50,000	12,14,000
2.	Ahmedabad	8,75,000	12,07,500
3.	Ahmednagar	7,50,000	17,24,000
4.	Ajmer	4,20,636	2,97,000
5.	Allahabad	12,58,425	15,91,600
6.	Almora	—	—
7.	Ambala	—	2,60,000
8.	Amritsar	7,32,000	4,47,900
9.	Aurangaba	8,10,914	2,51,150
10.	Babina	4,61,600	4,21,200
11.	Badami Bagh	4,19,000	8,90,050
12.	Bakloh	4,38,700	4,39,800
13.	Bareilly	9,90,400	11,60,000
14.	Barrackpur	22,34,100	20,40,700
15.	Belgaum	4,72,000	4,13,000

1	2	3	4
16.	Gannanore	—	1,88,800
17.	Ghakrata	4,18,000	3,47,000
18.	Glement Town	3,67,000	4,64,000
19.	Dagshai	3,04,500	3,86,000
20.	Dalhousie	3,38,700	4,64,200
21.	Dheradun	22,10,000	23,56,000
22.	Dehu Road	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—
24.	Deolali	9,27,400	22,22,000
25.	Dinapur	13,44,300	5,91,000
26.	Faizabad	9,77,000	9,13,000
27.	Fatehgarh	11,09,000	21,79,000
28.	Ferozepur	27,10,300	21,69,117
29.	Jabalpur	1,20,000	10,65,000
30.	Jalpahar	2,78,100	4,36,474
31.	Jammu	2,56,200	2,25,000
32.	Jhansi	4,89,000	13,62,500
33.	Jullandhur	21,54,500	15,55,000
34.	Jutogh	4,79,200	5,62,200
35.	Kamptee	9,16,100	10,11,020
36.	Kanpur	—	—
37.	Kasauli	7,17,050	9,37,200
38.	Khas Yol	5,11,400	8,18,000
39.	Kirkee	—	
40.	Landour	1,17,000	3,47,800
41	Lansdowne	8,30,000	3,48,000
42.	Labong	1,81,800	3,08,779
43.	Lucknow	17,61,000	22,63,000
44.	Mathura	4,05,000	5,72,600
45.	Meerut	17,71,100	41,65,360
46.	Morar	3,55,900	3,08,000
47.	Mhow	13,22,900	9,87,000

1	2	3	4
48	Nanital	50,000	—
49	Nasirabad	15,76,200	15,73,500
50	Pachmarhi	6,82,400	6,68,000
51	Poona	—	—
52	Ramgarh	7,25,400	8,41,500
53	Ranikhet	—	87,000
54	Roorkee	2,38,100	1350,560
55	St. Thomas Mt.	15,400	—
56	Saugor	—	—
57	Secunderabad	28,96,900	17,55,800
58	Shahajahanplr	16,17,400	4,08,000
59	Shillong	4,57,300	1,97,000
60	Subathu	3,05,000	3,82,900
61	Varanasi	3,21,000	2,45,000
62	Wellington	18,30,000	11,27,000
	TOTAL	4,53,54,325	5,06,27,470

Loss in State-Owned Cotton Corporation of India.

1063. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-owned Cotton Corporation of India has suffered a huge amount of loss in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the loss and the amount of loss incurred due to those factors; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to earn profit in 1983-84 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member of Parliament refers to 1982-83 financial year in the question and the cotton season 1981-82 (September, 1981-August, 1982) falls within it.

During this year, the Cotton Corporation of India has suffered a loss of the order of about Rs. 26.65 crores The loss has been due to the fact that during the cotton year 1981-82, the cotton situation in the country turned out to be easy, because of the record cotton crop, which was estimated at 84.00 lakh bales. On the other hand, there was considerable decline in domestic consumption on account of prolonged mills strike in Bombay, coupled with power cuts in some States, and difficulties in exports due to comfortable international cotton situation. These resulted in decline in cotton prices. The Corporation had to purchase kapas in different States in order to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers, whereas it had limited channels of disposal, which forced it to carry huge stocks of about 6.31 lakh bales and pay heavy carrying costs including interest at 19.5 per cent per annum, which alone worked out to Rs. 43.07 crores.

The important steps being taken to enable the Corporation to earn profits include:—

(i) Timely release of export quotas not only to the Cotton Corporation, but to other exporting agencies to strike a balance between demand and supply positions.

(ii) The Corporation has evolved a marketing strategy taking into consideration the overall national and international market trends and its commercial viability

(iii) The Corporation has adopted the policy of purchasing kapas under monetary ceiling reviewed from time to time, the bulk of purchases being only under support price operation.

(iv) The Corporation proposes to boost its sales not only to NTC, but also to other institutional buyers like State Textile Corporations, Cooperative Spinning Mills, KVIC and private mills.

(v) To increase its sales, the Corporation has decided to give relaxation in grace period and extention of financial facilities like Letter of Credit, Usance Bills etc.

(vi) The Corporation is trying to cultivate direct contacts with the mills buyers abroad to increase its quantum or exports.

(vii) Finally, its performance is regularly being reviewed at Government level from time to time and necessary suggestions made for improvements in its working and financial reults.

Unfurling of National Tri-colour at Republic Day Parade

1064. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the entire nation looking at the national tricolour, it could not be unfurled at the beginning of the Republic Day Parade on 26-1-1983;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the constant tugging from the ground had no effect on the flag and the President returned to his Chair with the flag lying bundled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) It is true that the national flag could not be unfurled simultaneously with the first note of the National Anthem on 26-1-1983 as the knot would not loosen inspite of tugging from the ground. The flag was, therefore, immediately lowered and hoisted after untying the knot.

Following the well-tried out standardised procedure which had not failed in the past, the flag was tied with a simple knot using a nylon rope on 26-1-1983 also. A Captain of the Indian Army had also been rehearsed in the flag hoisting procedure several times before the main event. Despite all these rehearsals and precautions, the unfortunate incident happened.

Convention of ex-Servicemen at Amritsar Extending full Support of Anandpur Sahib Resolution of Akali Dal

1065. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the convention of 5,00 ex-servicemen held at Amritsar, on 23rd December, 1982 adopted eight resolutions extending it full support to the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and called upon all ex-servicemen to help the Akali Dal in this task with all their resources;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had issued any directive to the ex-servicemen that their participation in political activities will be taken as a violation of the rules for ex-servicemen;

(c) if so, whether in spite of the directive, the ex-servicemen have joined activities of Akalis; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against them by the Union Government or what action is proposed to be taken, if not already taken?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Identification of Areas of Leakage in Imports

1066. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level group of officers has identified areas of leakage in imports and has suggeted strict scrutiny of application for import of components while approving applications for their extension;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this high-level group has been having extensive meetings to find out ways to plug loopholes in imports which have started telling on the foreign exchange position of the country;

(c) if so, what are the measures and steps that have been suggeted by this high-level group to Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken on these reports; to what extent action has been taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d) No details can be given at this stage in matters which also have a bearing on the formulation of the import & export policy for 1983-84.

Trade Deficit with EEC.

1067. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade deficit with European Economic Community has reached all time high of over Rs. 1300 crores in 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details of earlier trade figures since 1975 to-date and the reasons for this poor performance;

(c) whether it is a fact that this situation has arisen due to heavy imports of fancy goods and service; and

(d) whether Government have any concrete plans to protect nation's economy?

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

(a) to (d). The details of imports from and exports to EEC countries since 1975-76 to-date is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1975-76	1096	854	— 242
1976-77	1008	1395	+ 387
1977-78	1511	1394	— 117
1978-79	2084	1560	— 524
1979-80	2174	1751	— 423
1980-81	2732	1464	— 1268
1981-82 (Prov.)	2924	1460	— 1464

Imports of machinery, enquipments and industrial raw materials from EEC have gone up because of the growing requirements of developmental efforts in India while Indian exports to EEC have not grown as fast because of domestic constraints, the pull of domestic as well as alternative market in the case of some products and EEC's restrictive policies in some others.

The action so far taken by the Government in this regard is as follows:

(i) A new Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement designed to promote closer trade and economic relations between the European Economic Community and India has been signed in June, 1981.

(ii) The India Trade Centre has been set up at Brussels to provide market intelligence and information regarding quality and packaging requirements, distribution channels, trends in designs, existence of tariff and non-tariff barriers etc. to the Indian exporters. The Centre also provides back up support to Indian organisations participating in fairs in West Europe and for sending trade missions.

(iii) An Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme has been initiated with financial assistance from the Community every year, to assist India's participation in Trade Fairs in Europe, for holding workshops for Indian products in Europe, sponsoring Trade Missions for Indian items, organising market surveys in Europe, deputation of experts to India besides arranging training for Indian personnel in the EEC countries.

(iv) Government will continue to step up their export promotion efforts and will also persuade EEC to follow more liberal trade policies for important export products like textiles.

Committee set up for Conservation of Forein Exchange

1068. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee to cut down imports and stop the current drain on foreign exchange and further dependence on IMF loans (Economic Times 2-12-82) and if so, the details of the two-pronged strategy laid down by Government;

(b) when did Government first realise the need for conservation of foreign exchange and when were the steps taken in this direction;

(c) whether Government are aware that under various World Bank loans projects, imports are being made for items which were freely available and surplus in the country and, if so, the total value of such imports for all the World Bank projects so far; and

(d) what steps Government have in mind at this unsatisfactory state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A group of officers has been set up by the Government to suggest measures for reducing imports keeping in view the balance of payments situation;

(b) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to conserve the valueable foreign exchange resources and expend these only for essential imports required to stimulate economic activity, raise production or maintain price level.

(c) and (d) Procurement under World Bank projects is done both on the basis of competitive bidding with the country and on the basis of international competitive bidding by inviting global tenders. In the case of the latter, the World Bank allows a price preference of 15 per cent for Indian bidders in respect of equipment and materials and 7½ percent in respect of civil works. Besides, incentives are given to successful Indian bidders considering the supplies made by them as

'deemed exports'. As a result even under international competitive bidding, a major portion of procurement has been from within the country. The imports are resorted to only in those cases when a foreign bidder wins a contract under the International Competitive Bidding and as such the question of under imports of items which are freely available and in surplus in India does not arise.

Export of Alphanso Mangoes from Maharashtra

1069. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of Alphanso mangoes are exported from the Konkan region of Maharashtra: and

(b) if so, what facilities and concessions are offered to the manago-growers to augment these export and secure more foreign exchange for the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export of fresh mangoes from India was as under:—

Year	Quantity (M.T.)
1980-81	6692
1981-82	3280 (Provisional)
April Dec., 82	8040 (Provisional)

Export data is not maintained variety-wise. Alphanso variety has a major share in the total exports of fresh mangoes.

(b) The meeting adopted by consensus and other fruits, various export promotion measures have been taken like fixation of special commodity air freight rates, participation in trade fairs, sponsoring of trade delegations, market surveys, grant of Import Replenishment Licences for import of packing materials and other incentives.

Participation of India in Gattministerial Meeting at Geneva

1070. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the GATT mintsterial meeting at Geneva in November last;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) how far did it go to meet India's objective and concerns?

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

(b) The meeting adopted by consensus a joint Ministerial Declaration which recognises that the multitlateral trading system is seriously endangered because of the lack of convergence in national economic policies, protectionists pressures, disregard of GATT disciplines and shortcomings in the functioning of the GATT system itself. Accordingly, the GATT member countries adopted a number of decisions which would help in overcoming these problems. These decisions include *inter-alia* an undertaking to restrict protectionist pressures, refrain from taking any measures inconsistent with the GATT and to avoid any measures which would limit or distort international trade. The Ministerial Declaration also includes a number of decisions in specific areas relating to the work of the GATT.

(c) While the overall results of the Ministerial meeting have been modest, in the present depressed world economic and trade situation it is considered that the meeting did address itselm to the specific concerns of developing countries, including India. Apart from the general commitments to resist protectionism and to abide by GATT rules, specific decisions to evolve an understanding on safeguards, to further examine trade in textiles and agricultural goods, to focus on quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures, as well as to further improve the dispute settlement mechanism of the GATT all represent gains for developing countries.

Selection of Helicopter for VIP Squadron

1071. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Indian Air Force is evaluating four different types of helicopters from Western countries to select one suitable for its VIP Squadron;

(b) if so, whether it would be more useful or economical as compared to the Soviet-supplied MI-8 helicopters for VIP flights in use at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Proposals have been received from four western manufacturers for supply of a suitable helicopter for supporting ONGC's off-shore operations and for meeting IAF's communication tasks.

(b) Specifications for the helicopter have been drawn up by Air Headquarters keeping in view their assigned tasks and the helicopter which meets these specifications is proposed to be acquired.

(c) The proposals received are under consideration. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

Improvement in Research and Development Programme for IAF

1072. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to equip the IAF with aircraft and weapons system based on current technological developments;

(b) if so, what are the details regarding the replacement of old designs and shapes to evolve ideas and designs which are capable of meeting the country's defence requirements; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve research and development programme for the IAF such as the designing of the light combat aircraft and the advanced light helicopters' to get success in developing a sustained capability and truly help realise the goal of self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Re-equirement of Indian Air Force is a continuous programme and according to well-conceived plans, old and obsolescent aircraft and weapon systems are phased out to make room for more sophisticated and contemporary equipment, within the constraints of available resources. In the recent past, current generation aircraft, such as MiG—23 and Jaguar, have been inducted and a contract has recently been concluded for induction of Mirage—2000 aircraft.

(b) While deciding upon induction of new equipment, the feasibility of indigenous design and development of such equipment, within the acceptable timeframe, is always explored. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the technological base and infrastructure within the country, to be able to meet future requirement of aircraft and weapon systems through indigenous development.

(c) Development of design capabilities is included in the advanced light helicopter and light combat aircraft projects.

Vayudoot service for Bombay-Surat Bhavanagar-Kutch

1073. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a Vayudoot service for Bombay-Surat-Bhavanagar-Kutch etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start some more Vayudoot services connecting Gujarat-Saurashtra with some backward and adivasi areas;

(d) if so, how and when;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government have plan in the near future to connect Saurashtra-Ahmedabad, Kutch, Baroda with Delhi so that the people of Kutch and Saurashtra regions of Gujarat can get direct air service to Delhi;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b). Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Vayudoot is planning to start Bombay/Kandla/Ahmedabad/Kandla /Bombay service by 15th March, 193.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (h): Indian Airlines is operating from Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay and Delhi-Baroda (Vadodra)-Bombay. Other stations in Saurashtra Kutch region viz., Bhuj, Porbandar, Keshod, Bhavanagar and Rajkot are connected with Bombay, from where convenient connections to Delhi are available.

Cancellation of air services at airport of Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat

1074. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state how many times various air services have been cancelled or delayed at various airports in Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat during 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1983, with the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Indian Airlines operates a number of services in this region from Bombay which serve the following stations:—

— Bhavanager — Porbander
— Bhuj — Rajkot
— Jamnagar
— Keshod

During the period 1-1-82 to 31-1-83, approximately 69 per cent of the flights operated on time. Primary delays due to reasons such as inclement weather, commercial, aircraft maintenance, etc. accounted for 3.85 per cent delays in flights. Each aircraft operates a number of flights in sequence during the day and a delay to any one of these flights causes consequential delays to all subsequent flights operated by that aircraft during the day. The consequential delays constitute the largest proportion at about 27 per cent.

Conference of State Agriculture Ministers

1075. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day State Agriculture Ministers' Corference was held in New Delhi on December 19, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details of the conclusions arrived at?

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

(b) It was unanimously agreed that export of agricultural commodities on a continuous and sustained basis would be to the farmers advantage. Farm incomes can be substantially increased by promoting exports of agricultural commodities through increased production and productivity. Increased production and productivity would make available genuine surpluses for export. There was need to progress from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture and export agriculture. Each State Government, on the basis of soil, climatic conditions and irrigation facilities available, would identify for itself the commodities in which it can promote exports. It was also unanimously agreed to establish an export cell at the State level to deal with all matters relating to promotion of exports of agricultural commodities. The Ministry of Commerce, through its agencies, would provide marketing intelligence data, etc.

Smuggling by Diplomats

1076. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign diplomats and their relatives have been found to be involved in smuggling;

(b) if so, particulars of the diplomats involved in smuggling;

(c) the number of diplomats and their relatives who have been deported from India on charges of smuggling since January, 1982 to January, 1983; and

(d) what Government intend to do to check effectively such activities of the foreign diplomats and their relatives?

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

(b) and (c). During the period January, 1982 to January, 1983, the Customs authorities detected the involvement of six foreign diplomats|non-diplomatic member of Embassy staff, (including two diplomats not accredited to India) in smuggling activities. Of these persons, three were withdrawn by their home States at the instance of the Government of India. In the interests of bilateral relations with the countries concerned, it would not be appropriate to disclose the names of the diplomats involved.

(d) Government have taken approprite action with the co-operation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses.

Pak-France Negotiation for Cortale-100 Surface-to-Air Missiles and with Sweden for Res-70

1077. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is negotiating with France for Cortale-300 surface-to-air missile and with Sweden for RES-70, also a surface-to-air missile;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is already armed and possesses basic Cortale missile, but Cortale-300 is a highly advanced version; and

(c) if so, what steps our Government have taken so far as the question of our defence is concerned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) Government monitor all such developments having a bearing on our security and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

Financial Assistance to Priority Sectors by Union Bank of India in Ghazipur District, Uttar Pradesh

1078. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to sctate:

(a) the number of cases recommended by State Government agencies for financial assistance in priority sectors to each branch of Union Bank of India in the Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh during 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1982;

(b) how many of them were provided assistance by the each branch of the Bank; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting all the cases which were duly scrutinised and then recommended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The data reporting system of the banks does not yield information in the manner asked for. Different State Government agencies sponsor applications for credit support under different schemes.

The viability etc. of the proposed centures has nevertheless, to be assessed by the branch managers before taking a decision on the loan applications. Banks have, however, been asked to dispose of small loan applications for less than Rs. 10,000/- within 3/4 weeks of their receipt and also to consider the applications from small borrowers without insisting on security, margin etc.

Reduction in rate of interest charged on Loans to housing Cooperatives.

1079. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Council for Urban Development and Local Government was held in New Delhi on 19 January 1983;

(b) if so, whether the main recommendation was that the directive should be issued to Life Insurance Corporation to reduce the rate of interest charged on loans given to the housing cooperatives and also to raise the prescribed limit of Government guarantee for each loan;

(c) if so, whether the immediate implementation of the suggestion has been made;

(d) if so, when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(e) whether in view of Governments decision to allow the second time mortgage of the same flat or house any directive has been issued to nationalised banks to provide loans to the individuals and Group Housing Societies; and

(f) if so, how many Banks have agreed to provide the loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A meeting of the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development was held on 17th and 18th January, 1983.

(b) By one of the resolutions passed at the meeting, Council urged Government to reduce the rate of interest charged by the LIC on loans to apex cooperative housing finance societies. The Council also suggested granting of Government guarantee for loans with interest exceeding 8-1|2 per cent.

(c) and (d) It has been decided, in the interest of a fair return to the policy holders of the LIC, that LIC loans to these societies should be on security other than Government guarantee and carry appropriate rate of interest. The current rate of interest on these loans is 12 per cent and, in fixing that rate, account has been taken of the long-term lending rates prevailing in the market. In the circumstances, a reduction in the rate of interest is not considered feasible.

(e) and (f). Necessary information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study of Employment Pattern by National Textile Corporation.

1080. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation (NTC) has commissioned the South India Textile Research Association to undertake a study of the pattern of employment of both workers and other staff in its subsidiary corporations and mills:

(b) whether any other steps have been taken either by the NTC or Government to cut down the losses in the Corporation's workings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Some of the important steps taken to improve the working results of NTC mills are as under:—

1. modernisation of machinery and expansion of capacity, wherever necessary;

2. rationalisation of workload and labour force;

3. bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis;

4. diversification in the pattern of production; and

5. installation of diesel generating sets in some of the mills to overcome power shortages.

Constitution of a High Powered Committee to Review Preesnt Productivity linked Bonus System

1081. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a high-powered committee to review the present productivity linked bonus system;

(b) whether Government are considering the feasibility of extending the bonus scheme to all Government employees including those not covered by this scheme so far; and

(c) if so, whether his extension would cover military personnel also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Government has constituted a "Group of Officers" to enquire into the working of the Productivity-linked Bonus Scheme in all its aspects and make recommendations. Further action will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the "Group of Officers.'

News-item captioned "1979 Scheme covers all pensioners"

1082. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "1979 Scheme covers all pensioners, says Supreme Court" appearing in the Indian Express of 18th December, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the salient points on which judgement has been given by the Supreme Court and is the judgement binding on the Government or have Government gone in appeal against that judgement; and

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

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

(b) The judgement, briefly, strikes down the difference between the persons retiring on or after 31st March, 1979 and those retiring before that date in regard to the method of calculation of pension for those governed by CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and those governed by Army Pension Regulations.

The Government have filed a Petition for Review of the judgement and the matter is pending before the Supreme Court.

(c) Copies of the judgement are available of the Library of the Lok Sabha.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई मांगें

1083. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने 10 से 15 जनवरी, 1983 तक बोट क्लब, नई दिल्ली पर अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनकी प्रत्येक मांग पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) इस आशय की प्रेस रिपोर्ट और इश्तहार है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बोट क्लब,

नई दिल्ली पर अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में प्रदर्शन किया गया था । परन्तु उनसे कोई औपचारिक अभ्यावेदन ज्ञापन। मांग पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मांगों की उनसे ऐसे ज्ञापन अभ्यावेदन/मांग-पत्र के प्राप्त होने पर जाच की जाएगी ।

Export performance

1084. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export performance, which has fallen short of expectations, is a serious cause of concern for the planners in the country;

(b) if so, in which items the export performance has fallen; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage exporters to expand their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) India's overall exports increased by 16.2 per cent in 1981-82 and on provisional basis by 17.8 per cent during April—October, 1982. The problem of adverse balance of trade, however, poses a great challenge in view of substantial level of trade deficit, the Government is making all possible efforts to boost exports and as well as increase the indigenous production in vital sectors of imports.

(b) The items whose exports tended to decline during 1982-83 included mainly Tea, Cashew Kernels, Cardamom, leather and leather manufactures, Jute Goods, Cotton Textiles .

(c) The Government have taken a number of measures to encourage to boost the exports which inter alia included the following:—

1. Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance";

2. Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the article an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture;

3. Favourable treatments to advance and modern technology imports for export production which involve lumpsum payment of royalty;

4. Free Trade Zone like treatment to all 100 per cent export oriented units;

5. To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports.

6. Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export-oriented industries;

7. Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports;

8. The EXIM Bank which has been set up recently, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance;

9. Exporters of engineering goods are being supplied their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between domestic price and international price is reimbursed to the exporters after the exports are effected;

10. Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delay in the disbursement of duty drawback;

11. The exploration of the possibility of increasing exports of public sector undertakings;

12. The policy for grant of cash compensatory support has been extended for a further period of three years upto 31st March, 1985;

13. The current Import & Export Policy for 1982-83 has been set in the frame of the "Productivity Year" and the imperatives of generating further momentum on the export front.

At the same time, efforts are also being made to increase the domestic production in respect of major import items, like POL, fertilizers, oil-seeds, etc.

Foreign exchange earning in Kerala and investment in Public Undertakings

1085. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of foreign exchange earning by India every year;

(b) what is the respective amount of foreign exchange earning by Kerala and its percentage as compared to the total earning of India;

(c) what is the total amount of investment in the public sector undertakings throughout India;

(d) what is the respective amount as regards Kerala and its percentage;

(e) whether Government propose to take action for increasing the percentage of investment in the public sector undertakings, if necessary, after starting new public sector undertakings, according to the percentages of foreign exchange earnings and the population of Kerala; and

(f) if so, the details and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) The estimated foreign exchange earnings of India through exports and inward remittances during 1981-82 were of the order of Rs. 10,350 crores. The information relating to foreign exchange earnings are not compiled State-wise and, therefore, it is not possible to assess the foreign exchange earnings exclusively of Kerala.

(c) The total investment comprising equity and term leans in the Central public sector undertakings as on 31-3-1982 amounted to Rs. 24761 crores.

(d) The investment as in (c) above is not compiled State-wise. However, in terms of the gross value of fixed assets of the Central public sector undertakings in each State, the investment in Kerala as on 31-3-1982 amount to Rs. 535.58 crores which was 2.1 per cent of the total gross value of the fixed assets of all the Central public enterprises.

(e) and (f) The investment in Central public sector enterprises has been growing ever since public sector came into being. The decisions regarding fresh investments in the new Central public sector enterprises or in the existing ones are not taken solely on the basis of foreign exchange potential of the enterprise but various other factors like economic viability, development of the backward areas, availability of the infrastructure etc.

Export of mica to USSR and Poland

1086. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade delegations from the USSR and Poland had visited the mica production centres in Bihar during January this year;

(b) whether any contracts for the export of mica from India to these countries have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) Trade delegations from USSR and Poland had visited New Delhi and Calcutta respectively in January, 1983. Contracts were concluded for supply of 270 tonnes of mica worth Rs. 1001 lakhs to USSR and 662 tonnes of mica, mostly scrap and splittings; valued at Rs. 156 lakhs to Poland.

Demands made by Tea workers in West Bengal

1087. SHRI AMAR ROYAPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea workers of West Bengal have submitted their charter of demands:

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to take over the management of the closed and abandoned tea gardens under the Tea Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of tea gardens that have been abandoned and closed so far;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to set up a packaging industry at Darjeeling for direct sale of tea to consumers either through STC, Tea Board or Tea Trading Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Government have no information about the charter of demands of the tea workers of West Bengal.

(c) There is no general Government decision to take over the management of closed and abandoned tea gardens. The Tea Act empowers the Central Govt. to take over the management of Tea Estates, under certain circumstances. In exercise of thse powers, Government decide about take-over of management of tea gardens from time to time on the basis of examination of merits of individual cases.

(d) Number of closed gardens are as follows:—

West Bengal	—	16
Tripura	—	9
Kerala	—	3

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of Textile Industry

1088. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of textile industry for the last five years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to raise the production of textile industry during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Cloth production in the textile industry including decentralised sector for the last five years was as under:—

(in million metres)

1977-78	9513
1978-79	10769
1979-80	10454
1980-81	10988
1981-82	10981

(b) While production in any single year is dependent on various factors like demand, industrial relations, raw material, prices etc., the important steps taken by Government to increase production have been on the following lines:

(i) availability of soft loan scheme for modernisation.

(ii) de-licensing for setting up spinning capacity subject to certain restrictions, along with other liberalisations providing for greater flexibility for manufacturing different items.

(iii) schemes for increased production in the handloom sector.

(iv) ensuring adequate fibre availability through increased indigenous production as well as liberal imports.

Excise policy for tribal areas

1089. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the excise policy adopted by his Ministry for tribal areas of the country and communicated to the States|Union Territories for their implementation; and

(b) the steps taken by the States|Union Territories to translate it into action to achieve the aims and objectives of the excise policy so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) There is no separate policy for Central Excise for the tribal areas of the country.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Trade with Pakistan

1090. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the thinking of Government regarding the import of soda ash and other chemicals pig iron, leather, yarn, cotton and other consumer items from Pakistan;

(b) whether Government of Pakistan has approached our Government regarding mutual import and export agreement;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken in this regard by our country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Annual Import Policy announced by Government at the beginning of each Financial Year is applicable to imports from Pakistan also.

(b) to (d). The trade Agreement between India and Pakistan expired in January, 1978 and negotiations for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement have remained inconclusive. The discussions are continuing through Diplomatic Channels.

बजट से पूर्व सिगरेट तथा बीड़ी की कीमतों में वृद्धि

1091. श्री राजनाथ सानकर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सस्ती सिगरेटों तथा बीड़ियों की कीमतों में बजट के पूर्व ही वृद्धि कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभी रामा राव) : (क) सिगरेटों को उन पर उद्ग्रहणीय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के एक भाग से छूट दी गई थी। यह छूट 30-11-1982 से वापस ले ली गई थी और सिगरेटों पर अब सांविधिक दर पर शुल्क लगता है। बीड़ियों पर उद्ग्रहणीय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की दरों में हाल ही में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) बजट के समय कराधान में किए जाने वाले परिवर्तनों के अलावा, सम्बन्धित टैरिफ, वित्तीय और आर्थिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रायः समय-समय पर शुल्क दरों को समायोजित करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। इसी संदर्भ में, विगत समय में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमाशुल्क के सम्बन्ध में दी गई कुछ रियायतों को हाल ही में संशोधित किया गया है और सिगरेटों पर उद्ग्रहणीय रियायती शुल्क भी उनमें से एक है।

Decline in L.I.C. Business Abroad

1092. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation business abroad has consistantly been on the decline during the last few years;

(b) if so, to what extent LIC business abroad declined during the last five years (year-wise), stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up LIC business abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The foreign new business written by the LIC in UK, Fiji and Mauritius and also up to 26th July, 1979 in Kenya — during the last five years has been as under:—

Year	No. of policies	Sum Assured (crores of Rs.)
1977-78 . .	4242	15·85
1978-79 . .	3809	15·92
1979-80 . .	2796	11·23
1980-81 ..	3628	14·23
1981-82 . .	3560	15·74

(c) The LIC is taking steps to increase its business by undertaking a continuing review of its policies and practices, taking into account the conditions for business obtaining in these countries.

Compensation paid for senior Journalist of 'Sunday Times', London

1093. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India had to pay compensation to a senior Journalist of Sunday Times, London, for certain untrue remarks made in 1980 by Mr. Pereria, the then Regional Director of Air India in London; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the amount of compensation paid by Government and the action taken by Government for making untrue remarks which led Government to pay the compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Mr. Eric Pereira, the then Regional Director, Air India, London wrote to the Managing Director of Times Newspaper and the Home News Editor of the Sunday Times that Mr. Anthony Mascarenhas had made some unfounded allegations of unethical commercial practices against Air India, UK, for the purpose of obtaining for himself preferential treatment from the airline. The matter was taken to the Court by Mr. Mascarenhas and on the basis of legal advice obtained an out-of-court settlement was reached by Air India with Mr. Mascarenhas. The details of the settlement are as under:—

(i) Mr. Mascarenhas should receive a sum of UK £ 2000/- as cash compensation towards damages.

(ii) One economy class return ticket for the sector London|Bombay|London in lieu of interest upon the damages.

(iii) Payment of legal costs incurred by Mr. Mascarenhas not exceeding UK £ 2000/- including his lawyer's fees.

(iv) Open statement in the Court containing regrets of Mr. Pereira and assurance from Mr. Mascarenhas that he would not pursue the matter.

Mr. Pereira was made a party to this settlement and he agreed to pay UK £ 250|-. Shri Pereira has since taken voluntary retirement from Air India.

Steps to check tax dodgers

1094. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the steps taken during the last year to check the tax dodgers; and

(b) progress made in the realisation of arrears together with the details of the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a) With a view to checking tax-dodging, Income-tax Department has taken steps to streamline the machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of useful information both for discovering new assessees and for investigating the cases of existing assessees. It has built up a permanent organisation to undertake survey on a continuing basis. The Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department has been strengthened. Prosectuions for offences under the Direct Tax Acts are also launched wherever justified. As a result of these measures, during the financial year 1981-82, income-tax proceedings had been launched in 1.06 lakh new cases; voluntary returns had been filed in 1.92 lakh new cases; 4282 searches were carried out and undisclosed assets worth Rs. 30.66 crores were seized and 390 prosecutions had been launched.

Vigorous steps were also taken against evasion of excise duty. The total number of cases detected during the year 1982 comes to 7108 cases involving evasion of duty amounting to approximately Rs. 59 crores as against 5257 cases involving evasion of Rs. 50 crores in 1981.

So far as anti-smuggling efforts are concerned, the value of contraband goods seized during 1982 works out to about Rs. 64.78 crores which is higher by about 63 per cent than the value of the goods seized during the corresponding period of 1981 (Rs. 39.72 crores). This, in fact, is the highest value of contraband goods seized during the last decade.

(b) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, distraint sale of moveable property, attachment and sale of immovable property. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for effecting early recovery of arrears. Several administrative steps have also been taken to accelerate the pace of recovery including speedy disposals of pending appeals etc. and to keep a close watch on the reduction of arrears. During the period 1-4-82 to 31-12-82, Rs. 376.09 crores (29.74 per cent) have been collected/reduced out of the arrear Income-tax demand outstanding on 31.3.82.

As on 31-10-1982, the arrears of revenue on Central Excise side and the Custom side amounted to Rs. 324.26 crores and Rs. 19.25 crores respectively.

Collectors of Customs and Central Excise have been instructed to make all out efforts for liquidating the arrears. They have also been instructed to vigorously pursue arrears through persuasive measures.

Hotels planned to meet ASIAD requirements

1095. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
SHRI BAPUSHAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) how many hotels were planned to be constructed to meet the Asiad requirements and what is the actual number of

hotels that were constructed on time, stating the number of rooms that were made available as a result thereof as against the targets;

(b) what are the reasons for the other hotels not coming up in time to meet the Asiad requirements and whether any special assistance was given by Government to these hotels for the purpose stating the nature thereof;

(c) when these hotels will be fully ready; and

(d) what is the achievement in attracting tourist traffic during Asiad as against the anticipated target stating the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the anticipated tourist traffic during the Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Nine new hotels and one hotel expansion project were planned to meet the likely Asiad requirements as per details given below:—

Name of the Hotel	Total No. of rooms planned.	Rooms ready for Asiad according to the hotel.
1. Asian Hotel .	588	250
2. Surya International Hotel .	258	200
3. Siddharth Continental Hotel	156	120
4. Maurya Sheraton (Expansion) .	122	122
5. Taj Palace Hotel	500	200
6. Centaur Hotel .	416	200
7. Samrat Hotel .	300	136
8. Bharat Hotel .	500	100
9. Maridien Hotel	425	100
10. Park Hotel .	231	50*

*Alternative accommodation offered elsewhere.

To meet the Asiad requirements adequate number of rooms were made available by these hotels.

Assistance was given to promoters of hotel projects as per rules and regulations.

(c) The incomplete hotels are likely to be completed in less than a year's time.

(d) There was a shortfall of around 3000 tourists during this period against the anticipated extra 10,000 tourists, which was due to the general recession in the economy of the affluent countries, as reflected in the global fall in tourist traffic.

Raid on premises of industrialists in Ahmedabad and other places

1096. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent raids on residential and office premises of some mill industrialists at Ahmedabad and other places of Surat, Bombay and Bhiwani (Haryana) a racket worth 6 crores of rupees has come to light;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in 'Gujarat Samachar' (Gujarati daily of Gujarat) Ahmedabad, dated 2 February, 1983 in which the details have been published;

(c) if so, the details of such searches in Gujarat, Bombay and Haryana and the details of unaccounted money, books, accounts, gold, silver, bank accounts etc.;

(d) the particulars of the industrialists and others involved; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e). Government is aware of the report in Gujarat Samachar (Gujarati daily of Gujarat) Ahmedabad, dated 2 February, 1983 regarding raids in Textile Group. Searches were conducted by Income Tax Department between 22.1.83 and 30.1.83 at Ahmeda-

bad, Bombay, Bhiwani and Surat in the cases of Patel Mills Ltd. and C.T.M. Textiles of Ahmedabad, C. Lajpatrai (P) Ltd., Bombay and the directors of these companies Shri Lajpatrai Chaturbhuj Agarwal and Shri Mohanlal Chaturbhuj Agarwal and other connected cases. The searches resulted in seizure of *prima facie* unacrounted assets of Rs. 17 lakhs. Incriminating documents indicating incomings and outgoings of 'on money' and secret profits not disclosed for taxation purposes, seized during the searches, are under scrutiny and appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts, will be taken.

Exports to EEC

1097. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to appreciably improve their exports to the E.E.C. for reducing their staggering adverse balance of trade; and

(b) if so, what steps have been initiated by Government to export medicines a field where India has the expertise, to countries of the Carribeans and the Pacific which have associate status with the E.E.C. to reduce the trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The steps so far taken by the Government for reducing the adverse balance of trade with EEC are as follows:

(i) A new Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement designed to promote closer trade and economic relations between the European Economic Community and India has been signed in June, 1981.

(ii) The India Trade Centre has been set up at Brussels to provide market intelligence and information regarding quality and packaging requirements, distribution channels, trends in designs, existence of tariff and non-tariff barriers etc. to the Indian exporters. The Centre also provides back up support to Indian organisations participating in fairs in West Europe and for sending trade missions.

(iii) An Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme has been initiated with financial assistance from the Community every year, to assist India's participation in Trade Fairs in Europe, for holding workshops for Indian products in Europe, sponsoring Trade Missions for Indian items, organising market surveys in Europe, deputation of experts to India besides arranging training for Indian personnel in the EEC countries.

(iv) Government will continue to step up their export promotion efforts and will also make efforts to persuade EEC to follow more liberal trade policities for important export products.

(b) Carribean countries in general offer good prospects for Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals. The high powered delegation to USA, Canada and West Indies sponsored by the Chemicals and Allied Export Promotion Council during 1982 have indicated that there is ample scope for increasing exports of the Council and that they would be conducting detailed market survey in Carribean countries besides sending special team of exporters from drug industry to these markets. Further the Council proposes to invite officials from the Health Ministries, especially of Trinidad and Barbados, to visit Indian pharmaceutical industry. It is expected that these measures will definitely improve exports of drug and pharmaceuticals from India. The associate status of these countries with the EEC by itself, however, cannot help to increase India's exports as it only provides better access for the products of those countries into the EEC market.

Fresh directions from IMF to India about strict observance of the conditions of Loan

1098. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IMF authority has sent fresh direction to the Government of India about strict observance of the conditions of the loan.

(b) if so, what are the new directions; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to that?

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

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

Tea Production and Export

1099. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Tea production during the last three years;

(b) the earning of the foreign exchange during the same periods, year-wise; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to boost tea production as the Tea Industry is facing the grim prospect of a crop shortfall of 7 million Kgs. in 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The requisite figures are given below:

Year	Production of Tea (M.kgs)
1980 . . .	571·66
1981 . . .	560·72 (Provisional)
1982 . . .	564·00 (Estimated)

(b) The requisite figures are given below :

Year	Export Earnings (Rs./Crs.)
1980 . . .	429·03
1981 . . .	432·14 (Provisional
1982 . . .	343·69 (Quick-Estmates)

(c) Tea Production did not register any shortfall during 1982 as compared to 1981. On the other hand there was a marginal increase of 4 M.K.s. Tea Board is currently implementing various development schemes for improving the production, viz. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment, Hire Purchase Scheme, Replantation and Rejuvenation Subsidy Scheme and other Developmental Schemes for the Small Growers.

Production and Export of Coffee

1100. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) coffee production during the last three years; and

(b) the export earnings during the same period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The following table gives the production of coffee in the country during the past three years:

Coffee Years (1st October, to 30th Sept.)	Production (Tonnes)
1979-80	149,233
1980-81 . .	118,048
1981-82 . .	150,907

Financial Year (1st April to 31st March)	Earnings
1979-80 . .	Rs. 178·97 crores
1980-81 . .	Rs. 215·77 crores
1981-82 . .	Rs. 162·20 crores.

Export Target

1101. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports targets of Rs. 8650 crores during 1982-83 will not be achieved;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has prepared a note regarding economic situation in the country and reasons for failure to achieve the export target;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) what steps have been taken or likely to be taken to achieve the target, and what are the results expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (e). On provisional basis India's overall exports during the first seven months of the current financial year i.e. April—October, 1982 amounted to Rs. 4664.55 crores as compared to Rs. 3959.89 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year, thereby showing an increase of 17.8 per cent.

At this rate of growth the exports are likely to exceed the export target of Rs. 8650 crores set for 1982-83.

Carrying of mail by Vayudoot Service

1102. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to press Vayudoot into service for carrying mail on certain routes;

(b) if so, the names of the routes and important places where Vayudoot is proposed to be pressed into service for carrying mail;

(c) whether Calcutta-Rourkela route will be covered under the above programme; and

(d) if so, from where such services will be made available through Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Vayudoot is already carrying mail on the following routes:—

Tezu-Dibrugarh-Tezu

Gauhati-Agartala-Gauhati

Gauhati-Silchar-Gauhati

Delhi-Ludhiana-Delhi

Delhi-Dehradun-Delhi

(c) and (d). Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has not so far taken a final decision in this matter.

Opening of branches of Commercial Banks in Nepal

1103. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Nepal has allowed some foreign commercial banks to operate in that country;

(b) whether any Indian commercial bank has opened or proposes to open its branches in Nepal; and

(c) if so, the names of the Indian banks which propose to open their branches in that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, no foreign bank has so far been allowed by the Nepalese Authorities to open a branch in that country.

(b) and (c). At present no Indian bank is functioning in Nepal. A proposal to open a branch in Kathmandu had been made by the State Bank of India but its clearance by the Nepalese licensing authorities is still awaited.

Man-power available with I.T. Department

1104. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present man-power available with the Income-tax Department to unearth black money is adequate to tackle the challenging task; if not, the steps Government propose to augment the man-power;

(b) it is a fact that the entire machinery of Income Tax Department is utilised only for disposal of assessment;

(c) whether the quality of assessment has gone so low as to help the growth of black money, instead of curbing the same; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) A review of the man-power for Survey and Intelligence Work has been taken up.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Deficiency of class II officers in I.T. offices in Gujarat

1105. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) is it a fact that Central Board of Direct Taxes vide their letter F. No. A-11013|8|80-Ad-7 dated 30th September, 1980 admitted the fact that there is a deficiency of 83 Class II officers and that Gujarat charge is actually working with 1/3rd staff as compared to West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify the position; and

(c) number of Income Tax Officers deployed on the assessment work and the disposal made by them as on 31st March, 1982 in respect of following charges West Bengal, Bombay, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

The assessment completed during 1981-82 and number of income Tax Officers/inspecting Assistant Commissioners (Assessment) deployed on Assessment work.

Commissioner of Income-tax Charge	Income-tax Officers/ Inspecting Asstt. Commissioners deployed on assessment wo k during 1981-82	Assessement completed during 1981-82		
		Company	Non. Company	Total
1. West Bengal	471	11568	482536	494104
2. Calcutta (Central)	36	480	840	1320
3. Bombay City	352	10329	628952	639731
4. Bombay (Central)	41	333	1553	1886
5. Tamil Nadu	248	4529	416425	420954
6. Madra (Central)	20	83	1419	1502
7. Delhi	199	4903	305079	310782
8. Delhi (Central)	25	229	778	1007
9. Gujarat	241	2316	452169	454485
10. Gujarat (Central)	14	69	1220	1289

Plan to double expor tof Agricultural Commodities during 1984-85

1106. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a plan to double the export of agricultural commodities in 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There is no specific plan to double the export of agricultural commodities during 1984-85. It is proposed to maximise the export of agricultural commodities on a cotinuous and sustained basis through increased production and productivity.

Export of Short and Medium Staple Cotton

1107. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to export short and medium staple cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the last Cotton Advisory Board had advised against allowing any export of short and medium staple cotton; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). Export of raw cotton is permitted only after assessing the demand and supply position in the country and export

quotas are acordingly released from time to time. While the Cotton Advisory Board in a preliminary estimate made on 24th September, 1982 (at the commencement of the cotton season) did not recommend the export of short and medium staple cotton, Government policy in this regard is guided by the prevailing situation, including production, prices, and the interest of producers and consumers of cotton.

सितम्बर, 1982 में सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क छापे

1109. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर, 1982 में चार बड़े नगरों में छापे मारे थे । ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन फर्मों पर छापे मारे गये उनके स्थान-वार ब्यौरे क्या हैं; और

(ग) छापों के दौरान पता लगी अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग): सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग सारे देश में विभिन्न आधारों पर छापे मारने की कार्यवाही करता है । जिन "फर्मों" के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अपेक्षित हो, उनका उल्लेख किये जाने पर सूचना एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है ।

Assistance to West Bengal State sericulture

1110. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far and to what extent the Central Sericulture Research Station at Behhampore (West Bengal) has been able to extend its assistance in regard to research facilities to the West Bengal State Sericulture during the period 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the details of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Central Sericulture Research and Training Insttitue, Berhampore, shares its research findings with the West Bengal Sericulturists through its extension centres and through the Sericulture Department of Government of West Bengal. The Institute has evolved a number of improved strains of mulberry amongst which S1 and S799 are very popular. It has also released two improved bivoltine silkworm races, namely Kalinpong B and Pampore 5. The Institute conducts training programmes at the Post Graduate as well as at the farmers' level. Among the other activities are surveillance of the uzi fiy menance and dissemination of information about improved rearing practices.

Decrease in Import duty on automobile components and spares

1111. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to slash the import duty on automobile components and spares from the present 150 per cent to 25 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the Indian manufactures engaged in the manufacture of auto

spares will not be adversely affected by this cutting down of the import duty;

(c) whether there will be reduction in the prices due to this; and

(d) what are the benefits of this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) It has been decided to reduce to 40 per cent *ad valorem*, the import duty on components required as original equipment parts for fuel-efficient small cars and two-wheeled motor vehicles.

(b) to (d). The interests of indigenous manufacturers of auto spares have been kept in view. The Government does not apprehend any adverse effect on indigenous manufacturers of spares because:—

(i) the concessional rate is applicable only to such components as are required as original equipment parts and would not extend to parts meant for replacement use;

(ii) even these original components are to be imported under an approved phased manufacturing programme which envisage progressive reduction of the imported components; and (iii) with the manufacture of vehicles with improved technology and on viable economic scales the demand for spares and ancillaries is expected to expand. The fuel-efficient vehicles are expected to be chaeper both in the initial and running costs.

बैंकिंग सेवा चयन आयोग (पश्चिम समूह) द्वारा लिपिकों/टाइपिस्टों/ स्टेनोग्राफ़रों की भर्ती

1112. **श्री तारिक अनवर**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकिंग सेवा चयन आयोग (पश्चिमी समूह) ने जून 1982 में लिपिकों, टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों के पदों के लिए लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग द्वारा क्षेत्र-वार कितने उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति की जानी है ;

(ग) क्या आयोग ने उपरोक्त पदों में से कुछ पदों पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को आयोग द्वारा अपने विज्ञापन में अधिसूचित आरक्षण के अनुसार नियुक्त किया जायेगा ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ग के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों का चुना गया है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विशेष उपबन्ध करने का प्रयोजन क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड (पश्चिमी समूह) बम्बई और बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड (पश्चिमी समूह) बड़ौदा दोनों ने लिपिक वर्गीय काडर के कार्मिकों के चयन के लिए जून, 1982 में लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की थी ।

(ख) बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों (वी० एस० आर० वी०) द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिए

प्रस्तावित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

बोर्ड तथा क्षेत्र का नाम	नियुक्त किये जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
1. बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड, बम्बई	
1. महाराष्ट्र	3500
2. गोवा	125
2. बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड, बड़ौदा	
1. गुजरात	1192
2. राजस्थान	907

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त में से कतिपय रिक्तियां भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। इस प्रकार के इन उम्मीदवारों में से जो लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार में सफल होते हैं उन्हें नियुक्तियों के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे जाते हैं।

(ङ) और (च). बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड बम्बई ने उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में से जिन्होंने लिखित तथा साक्षात्कार परीक्षाओं में भाग लिया था, 50 उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया है। बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड बड़ौदा द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षा के परिणाम अभी घोषित किये जाने हैं। दोनों बोर्डों ने सूचित किया है कि इसके अलावा, उन्होंने अपने संबद्ध कार्य-क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिपिक वर्गीय काडर में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित बचे हुए पदों को भरने के लिए मार्च/अप्रैल, 1983 में आयोजित की जाने वाली विशेष भर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए विज्ञापन जारी किए हैं।

राजस्थान में अफीम की खेती

1113. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में (राजस्थान) के कितने किसानों को अफीम की खेती के लिए पट्टे पर जमीन आबंटित की गई है और कुल कितनी जमीन आबंटित की गई ;

(ख) कोटा और झालावाड़ में 1982 में कुल कितनी अफीम पैदा हुई ;

(ग) कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में 1982 में अफीम की तस्करी के कुल कितने मामले दर्ज किए गये ;

(घ) वर्ष 1983 में अफीम उत्पादकों को प्रति व्यक्ति कितने किलोग्राम अफ़ीम दी जायेगी और क्या मूल्य वृद्धि एवं उर्वरकों तथा नाम की बढ़ी दरों का ध्यान में रखते

हुए प्रति व्यक्ति अधिक किलोग्राम के हिसाब से अफीम देने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरें क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) :(क) फसल वर्ष 1981–82 में कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों (राजस्थान) में काश्तकारों की कुल संख्या 22720 थी और अफीम की काश्त के लिए लाइसेन्सशुदा भूमि का रकबा 4260 हेक्टेयर था ।

(ख) वर्ष 1982 में कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में उत्पादित अफीम की कुल मात्रा 156.268 मी0 टन थी ।

(ग) इन जिलों में वर्ष 1982 में. 266 किलोग्राम अफीम का तस्करी के 23 मामले पकड़े गए थे ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). अफीम उत्पादकों को, वर्ष 1983 में प्रस्तावित की गई प्रति किलोग्राम अफीम की दरें निम्नानुसार हैं :—

प्रति हेक्टेयर पैदावार	70° गाढ़ता वाली अफीम के प्रति किलोग्राम पर रुपयों में अदा किया गया मूल्य	
1	2	
30 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर से कम ।	130.00	उच्चतर दरों पर अदायगी केवल इन खण्डों में अतिरिक्त मात्रा के बारे में ही की जानी होगी; न कि सम्पूर्ण मात्रा पर ।
30 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किन्तु 45 किलोग्राम से कम ।	240.00	
45 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक किन्तु 60 किलोग्राम से कम ।	280.00	
60 किलोग्राम अथवा इससे अधिक ।	300.00	

विश्व भर में अफीम की कच्ची सामग्री की अधिक सप्लाई होने से हमारे पास अफीम का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार जमा हो गया है, इसलिए काश्तकारों को देय उन दरों में इस समय बढ़ोतरी करना मुमकिन नहीं समझा गया है, जो पर्याप्त रूप से लाभकर हैं ।

Concentration of Pak armed forces in J&K and Western border

1114. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Pakistan has concentrated its armed forces along the line of actual control in J&K and also on the Western border with India and has built bases equipped with most sophisticated equipment with the U.S. and Chinese experts, assistance;

(b) whether it has also installed most powerful automatic missiles in Gilgit; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken necessarily measures to meet this threat from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have no information to suggest any recent unusual concentration of Pakistani troops along the Line of Control in J&K or on the western border.

Pakistan has, over the years, built airfields close to its border with India. Government have also seen some press reports on foreign experts working on some installation in Pakistan.

(b) There is no reliable information on the installation of missiles in the Gilgit area.

(c) Government monitor all developments affecting the country's security and initiate appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Decision of employees of IA & AI to go on Token strike

1115. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Airlines and Air India had decided recently to go on a token strike;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what is the reaction of Government with respect of these demands; and

(d) steps taken for settlement of the matter;

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

(b) : Their main demands related to non-interference by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in bi-partite negotiations, withdrawal of present restriction on DA rate ceiling, restoration of Trade Union rights and resumption of Wage Negotiations.

(c) and (d). The unions were advised that the action contemplated by them was in violation of the Code of Discipline. They have since deferred their strike. The management has been advised to come to a settlement with the unions on a negotiated basis.

थलसेना तथा नौसेना में जाति तथा समुदाय के आधार पर भर्ती

1116. **श्री जेनुलबशर** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थलसेना तथा नौसेना में अभी भी जाति तथा समुदाय के आधार पर भर्ती की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका औचित्य क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) : वर्तमान भर्ती नीति के अनुसार थलसेना में भरती सभी वर्गों, जातियों और धर्मों के लोगों के लिए खुली है बशर्ते वे शारीरिक, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी निर्धारित स्तर को पूरा करते हों। कुछ रेजिमेंटों के नाम ऐतिहासिक कारणों से वर्गों के आधार पर बने हुए हैं परन्तु अब वर्ग या जाति के नाम से कोई नई रेजीमेंट नहीं बनाई जा रही है।

नौसेना में भरती जाति समुदाय, वर्ग या धर्म पर विचार किए बिना सभी वर्गों के लिए खुली है।

दिल्ली-जोधपुर के बीच नियमित [illegible] विमान सेवा

1117. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से जोधपुर और जोधपुर से दिल्ली तक की विमान सेवा सप्ताह में केवल चार दिन उपलब्ध होती है ;

(ख) इस सेवा को एक नियमित सेवा करने में विभाग को क्या परेशानियां हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस सेवा की वरीयता प्रदान करने की अपेक्षा विभाग इसकी उपेक्षा कर रहा है; और

(घ) इस सेवा को किस तारीख तक नियमित कर दिया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) इस समय होने वाला यातायात इतना पर्याप्त नहीं है कि उससे जोधपुर को/से एक दैनिक उड़ान का औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) यातायात में वृद्धि होने पर अतिरिक्त बार उड़ानें प्रचालित की जाएंगी ।

जैसलमेर और कोटा के लिए वायुदूत सेवा

1118. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :**
श्री राम अवध :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन स्थानों के लिए वायुदूत सेवा लागू करने का कार्यक्रम है और यह सेवा किस तारीख से चालू की जाएगी ;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में देरी होने के पहले क्या कारण थे और अब क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य के जैसलमेर और कोटा में कब निश्चित तारीख से वायुदूत सेवा चालू हो जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य **मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :**

(क) उपयुक्त विमान उपलब्ध होने तथा अन्य आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का विकास होने की स्थिति में वायुदूत की प्रावस्थाबद्ध रूप में निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों को जोड़ने की योजनाएं हैं :—

गाजीपुर, पंतनगर, रायबरेली, जगदलपुर, रायपुर, बिलासपुर, झारसुगुडा, पूर्निया, भागलपुर, कोटा , जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, सूरत, कांडला, दमण (दीव सहित तीन स्टेशन गुजरात सरकार के परामर्श से शामिल किए जाने हैं) कुद्दपा, राजमुदरी, वारंगल, नांदेड़, तंजवूर, चेट्टीनाडु. तिरुनलवेली, मैसूर, हुबली, रायचूर, कालिकट, कूच बिहार, जलोंग, ज़ेरो, दापोरिजो, पार्सी-घाट ।

(ख) वित्तीय बाध्यकारिताओं के कारण आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के विकास में कुछ समय लगेगा । इसलिए वायुदूत सेवाओं का विस्तार प्रावस्थाबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जैसलमेर और कोटा को वायुदूत सेवा शुरू करने के लिए इस समय कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

Insanitary conditions in neighbourhoods of Airports

1119. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India insanitary conditions are prevailing in the neighbourhoods of airports and that carcasses of dead animals are thrown open

there attracting vultures and other birds of prey;

(b) whether such conditions have led to a large number of bird hits to aircraft and losses to aircraft;

(c) how many such accidents happened during the last three years; and

(d) what steps have been contemplated to scare away bird concentrations from the neighbourhoods of airports?

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

(c) There were three notifiable accidents due to bird-hits during the last three years. However the total number of bird strike incidents during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Air India	Indian Airlines
1980. . .	32	141
1981. . .	34	131
1982. . .	20	135

(d) In order to minimise the bird strike incidents, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation, periodically determines various measures necessary to contain this problem and monitors their implementation. The measures introduced in this regard include: Environmental Management, cutting of grass, spraying of insecticides and elimination of hazardous birds.

More air service facility for passenger in Port Blair

1120. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a large number of persons are usually stuck-up in Port Blair for want of air passage in the existing flights;

(b) what is the difficulty in providing more air service facility for passengers for travelling from Port Blair to India and the remedial measures taken; and

(c) does the Port Blair Airport require to be remodelled if so, in what way?

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

(b): There is no difficulty in providing more air services to Port Blair. However, as the demand is seasonal, additional, flights are operated when warranted by traffic.

(c) On account of environmental and physical constraints, the development of the existing runway will not improve the operational efficiency. However, it has been decided to develop a new airport at Calicut (in Port Blair) situated nearby.

Indian Tobacco Exports to China

1121. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been exporting tobacco to China;

(b) if so, the quanttiy exported during the last five years (year-wise);

(c) whether Government are aware that some unscrupulous private exporters have indulged in unfair practice resulting in Chinese importing organisation-China National Native Produce and Animal By products—has claimed about $ 7 million from the defaulting parties; and

(d) if so, the details and names of the exporters?

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

(b) Quantity of Indian tobacco exported to China during the last five years is given below:—

Year	Q'y. Exported in) Metric tonnes)
1978-79 . .	3250
1979-80 . .	1800
1980-81 . .	11177
1981-82 Provisional	28841
1982-83 Povlional (April-December	2825

(SOURCE : TOBACCO BOARD, GUNTUR)

(c) and (d). There have been some complaints about the quality of tobacco exported by some exporters to China. According to Tobacco Board there are claims of about US dollar 5 mililon against the following India exporters:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Esporters
1.	M/s. Sri Jayalakshmi Tabacco Co. Pvt. Ltd., Guntur.
2.	M/s. Sri Jayalakshmi Tobacco International.
3.	M/s. Gogineni Tocacco
4.	I.T C. Ltd.
5.	M/s. Maddi Lakshmiah & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
6.	M/s. Maddi Venkataratnam & Co. (P) Ltd.

Room capacity of Private hotels in Delhi

1122. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

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

(a) what is the room capacity of each of the private hotels in Delhi being built for the ASIAD and the number of rooms made available in each of these hotels for the purpose;

(b) whether any action was taken against the hotels for not making available the rooms in time; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The room capacity and the number of rooms made available by the 8 private hotels in Delhi is as per the details given below:—

Name of the Hotel	Room capacity	Rooms made available according to hotels
1. Asian Hotel	588	250
2. Surya International Hotel	258	200
3. Siddharth Continential Hotel . . .	156	120
4. Maurya Sheraton (Expansion) . . .	122	122
5. Taj Place Hotel	500	200
6. Meridien Hotel	425	100
7. Bharat Hotels	500	100
8. Park Hotel	231	50* Alternative accommo- dation offered else where.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist arrivals during ASIAD below expectation

1123. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrival of the tourists during Asiad was not upto the expectation;

(b) what was the percentage of rooms occupation in different ITDC hotels during the Asiad period and how does it compare with the same period last year; and

(c) what was the reason for the poor arrival of the tourists?

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

(b) The following gives the room occupancy percentage during Asian Games period in different ITDC hotels in Delhi and Jaipur as compared to the same period last year:

Name of the Hotel	Occupancy %age	
	1982	1981
1	2	
Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	78·8	84·2
Akbar Hotel New Delhi	82·8	91·0
Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	78·4	71·8
Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	96·5	100·2
Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	94·9	100·2
Lodhi Hote, New Delhi	97·2	101·1
Hotel Samrat, New Delhi*	58·9	..
Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi*	93·3	..
Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi*	79·7	..
Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	100·0	49·5

*Partially commissioned in 1982.

(c) No specific study has been made in this regard but it is assumed that annual declining trend in tourism during the year is attributable for the same.

News-Item captioned "Muslims put interest free crores in Banks"

1124. SHRI K. R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the 'Patriot' dated 1st February, 1983 under the caption "Muslims put interest free crores in banks";

(b) if so, the details of such deposits made in the Scheduled banks in Kerala; and

(c) what are the attraction to such deposits?

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

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have no information about banks in Kerala accepting savings or term deposits free of interest. No interest is payable only if the deposits have been made in the current accounts. Separate figures for current account deposits held by any particular community are not available.

(c) Although a depositor does not earn interest on his current account, he secures safekeeping of his money and becomes entitled to other facilities provided by banks to its depositors. Various considerations [illegible] convenience, facility [illegible] possibility of getting temporary overdrafts etc., weigh with the depositors while selecting the type of account which they wish to maintain with the banks.

Construction of Airstrip and Air Service for Dhanbad

1125. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the construction of Dhanbad airstrip in Bihar is going on a war footing, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether Dhanbad is going to have air service in short time? if so, facts in details; if not, the reasons for making the airstrip; and

(c) names of the towns in Bihar proposed to be connected by air service in the Sixth Five Year Plan, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Civil Aviation Department has no plans to develop the Dhanbad airstrip which belongs to the Government of Bihar.

(b) The decision will depend upon the availability of a suitable airfield and viable traffic.

(c) Vayudoot proposes to link Bhagalpur and Purnea in the Sixth Five Year Plan period subject to availability of a suitable and viable aircraft.

Credit Deposit of Scheduled Bank

1126. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the credit deposit ratio and the amounts in absolute terms in all States and Union territories of the country as per the latest figures in the scheduled banks;

(b) whether the ratio got changed in the last three years;

(c) whether there are regional variations; and

(d) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) State-wise Deposits, Advances and Credit Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of December 1979, 1980 and 1981 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5917/83].

(b) to (d). A certain degree of regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit persists.

The regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit is basicaly a reflection of the regional imbalance in the economic development, particularly in the orgnised sectors of the industry and trade wherein development is influenced by factors such as availability of infrastructual facilities like transport, power etc., availability of raw materials in close proximity general industrial climate, accessibility to markets and on. Besides, the location of mapor organisations like Food Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation of India Cotton Corporation of India etc. at metropolitan centres also tends to create an apparent imbalance in the spatial distribution of bank credit even though all the areas benefit from the operations of such organisations.

Reduction regional imbalance in the availability of bank credit is an integral part of the Government's accepted policy. Towards this objective the banks have been asked to endeavour to increase credit deployment in the States where the credit deployment levels are low by indentifying and extending assistance to small ventures. Banks have also been asked to step up the share of priority sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by March 1985. To ensure increased flow of credit in rural and semi-urban areas, banks have been asked to attain a credit: deposit ratio of 60 per cent in rural and semi-urban branches. Banks have also begun to evolve district credit plans for faciiltating coordinated action by all the agencies concerned at the district level in the implementation of development programmes involving credit assistance to the beneficiaries. State Government have also been asked to strengthen their institutional infrastructure to facilitate routing of bank credit to identified beneficiaries under specific schemes for the weaker sections. These measures are expected to contribute to a reduction in the regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit.

Secret Libya-Pakistan deal on Atom Bomb

1127. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a secret Libya-Pakistan deal on atom bomb as published in "The Times of India" Delhi, dated 18 January, 1983; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) . Government have seen the press report. There is, however, no confirmed information on such a deal.

Reconstitution of Bureau of Public Enterprises

1128. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to reconstitute the Bureau of Public Enterprises giving wider representation to exports in various disciplines; and

(b) if so, steps already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Presumbly, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Report on Bureau of Public Enterprices submitted by the Expert Committee on Public Enterprises which was set up under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission. The Expert Committee made certain recommendations for strengthening the organisational structure and the professional resources of the Bureau so that it can further improve its effectiveness". The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by the Government.

Purchase of Shares of India Cement from Public Sector Institutions by I.T.C.

1129. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ITC (Imperial Tobacco) has purchased a large chunk of shares of India Cement from the public sector institutions;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector institutions which sold their shares and other relevant details regarding the price, etc.;

(c) whether it is not a policy deviation of the public sector financial Institutions; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing the sale in this case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India have sold part of their share holding in India Cement Limited (ICL) to the India Tobacco Company (ITC) Group of Companies in September 1982. 32,64,770 shares of the face value of Rs. 5/- each were sold at a price of Rs. 50/- per share. The Institutions have sold the shares of India Cements Limited to the ITC Group of Companies in the long-term interest of ICL as also to facilitate as a sort of package for the revival Ashok Paper Mills which is a large sick company having two paper units and in which the Institutions have a large financial stake. The shares were sold to ITC following negotiations and in accordance with the normal practice of institution for sale of their shares and keeping in mind the overall long-term interest of ICL and Ashok Paper Mills and the stake of the institutions in these two companies.

Export of Iron ore through Paradip Port

1130. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether emphasis has been given by Government to increase the export of iron ore through Paradip port;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The following efforts are being made by the Governments to improve the iron ore handing facilities at Paradip Port:—

(i) The expansion and modification of the iron ore handling plant at Paradip Port to increase the annual through put to 4 million tonnes is expected to be completed by May, 1983.

(ii) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

Tourist potentialities in Udaygiri, Ratnagiri and Lalitgiri

1131. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNIAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have taken steps to increase the tourist potentialities of Udaygiri, Ratnagiri and Lalitgiri in Orissa;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Central Government for the above purpose; and

(c) the programme proposed to be undertaken in 1983-84 to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Ministry has included Udaygiri, Lalitgiri and Ratnagiri in the travel circuit No. 1 in the State of Orissa for an integrated development as important tourist centres with a view to dispersing tourist traffic at traditional centres like Bhubaneshwar, Puri and Konark.

(b) and (c). For development of these centres, the Central Department of Tourism has entrusted the work of preparation of Master-Plans (Land-use plan) to the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Town and Country Planning Organisation has completed the preliminary survey and commenced work on the preparation of Master Plan which are likely to be completed during the next financial year.

Accident of Chetak Helicopter of IAF near Gangtok in Sikkim

1132. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main factors that led to the accident of Chetak helicopters of Indian Air

Force near Gangtok in Sikkim on the 29th December, 1982;

(b) the name of the Air Force officials died due to the accident;

(c) the compensation paid to the heirs of the dead officials; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Cause leading to this accident are being investigated by a Court of inquiry.

(b) The names of the Air Force officials who died in the crash are:—

(i) Wg. Cdr. V. Prakash

(ii) Fg. Offr. S. Singh

(iii) Gp. Capt. R. Tandon

(iv) Wg. Cdr. K. S. Cheema.

(c) and (d) Details of the compensation under the Group Insurance Scheme are as follows:—

Wg. Cdr K.S. Cheema	Rs. 3,11,360/-	(Paid)
Wg. Cdr Y. Prakash	Rs. 3,11,360/-	(Paid)
Gp. Capt R. Tandon	Rs. 2,71,870/-	(Claim is being paid shortly)
FG. Offr S. Singh	Rs. 3,08,880/-;	(Claim still awaited)

In addition, the next of kin of the deceased officers are entitled to ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh, death-cum-retirement gratuity, family gratuity, special family pension and children education allowance alongwith the graded relief thereon. The parents of Fg. Offr. S. Singh, who was a bachelor, are eligible for the dependent's pension.

In all the four cases, Air HQrs have sent family pension/dependent's pension application forms for completion by the next of kin of these officers. On their receipt, action will be taken to authorise payments admissible under the rules.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Commercial Banks in States

1133. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the branches of some nationalised commercial banks are proposed to be opened in different State in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the number of branches of each of these commercial banks proposed to be opened in Orissa in the above financial year;

(c) the names of the various places of Orissa where the new branches of those banks are proposed to be opened in that year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85 aims at opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas so as to improve banking coverage to the level of 1 branch for 17000 people, on an average, in rural/semi-urban areas. To achieve this norm, 7540 rural/semi-urban branches are estimated to be required in underbanked areas of the country. In addition, 808 branches are estimated as likely to be required in non-deficit areas for meeting specific developmental needs.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that under the branch expansion programme for the period April 1982 to March 1985, allotments have been made to Regional Rural Banks and eight public sector banks for opening branches at 288 centres in Orissa identified by the State Government. In addition to the above

allotments, the public sector banks are holding 50 authorisations for opening offices in the State.

(c) and (d). District-wise, centre-wise and bank-wise details in this regard are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Travel Circuits in Orissa

1134. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURUISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some travel circuits are proposed to be set up in Orissa to boost tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the efforts made so far in implementing this proposal; and

(c) the target period of completion of the above programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). In consultation with the State Government of Orissa, following Travel Circuits have been identified for integrated development in that State:—

1. Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark-Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Bhadrek-Chandipur-Khiching-Joshipur (Similipal) and back.

2. Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur on Sea-Tapta Pani-Koraput-Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul- Tikarpara- Talcher-Bhubaneswar.

The development of facilities will be taken up first, as far as possible, on the centres falling on these identified travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner by pooling resoruces of Central, State and Private Sectors and depending upon availability of funds and inter-se-priorities and will be spread over the Sixth and Seventh Plans. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, following schemes have been taken up proposed to be taken up for development of tourist facilities in Orissa:

1. The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned opening of a Government of India Tourist Office at Bhubaneswar.

2. Construction of a Forest Lodge at Similipal.

3. Preparation of Master Plan for Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri and Udaygiri through the Town and Country Planning Organisation of Ministry of Works and Housing.

4. Construction of a Dharamsala at Puri through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

5. Master Plan for the development of Konarak has been prepared through Town and Country Planning Organisation and forwarded to the State Government for approval and notification.

6. Introduction of Water Sports at Chilka Lake.

7. Development of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan.

India Tourism Development Corporation

1. Expansion of Hotel Kalinga (Ashok) Bhubaneshwar.

2. Joint venture project in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation for construction of 3-Star Hotel at Puri and Beach Cottages at Konark.

News-item captioned "Scope for cycle. export to China"

1135. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Patriot" dated 2nd November, 1982 under the heading "Scope for cycle exports to China";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian delegation who visited Communist China for the purpose and the outcome of discussions held with the Leader of that country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the earlier contract was cancelled because the Indian exporters could not keep pace with the time schedule and quality of material; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to ensure such cancellation does not take place again?

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

(b) A statement indicating names and status of the Leader and other Members of the delegation sent by the Federation of Engineering Industries of India, (FEII) New Delhi to Hong Kong, China, Japan and South Korea in October 1982 is enclosed.

The broad objectives of the FEII delegation were as under:—

— to project India's image as an industrial nation and to create better understanding of the capabilities of Indian engineering industry.

— to develop closer contacts and indentify scope for increasing two-way trade in the engineering field

— to identify areas for industrial cooperation and to explore possibilities of setting up joint ventures in select engineering fields, project exports and engineering consultancy in India or in third countries.

After meeting the Chinese Authorities during their stay in China, the delegation's assessment is that China is slowly opening up to foreign investment and is keen to up date its technology by bringing in improvement in their existing plants and equipment.

(c) The Government is not aware of the concellation of any contract placed on Indian exporters by the Chinese authorities. According to the information available, National Bicycle Corporation, Bombay have already executed an order for the supply of 30,000 bicycles to China. Later on M/s. Roadmaster Industries, Rajpura secured an order for supply of 70,000 bicycles. As per terms of the contract the Rajpura party were to supply five samples for approval before starting the supplies. The Chinese buyers have pointed out some defects in the samples and the Indian party has been asked to supply fresh samples after rectifying the defects.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Composition of the FEII, Delegation of China

1.	Shri Stya Paul President, FEII	Leader	Chairman, Aprejay Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2.	Shri Balkrishna Aggarwal	Dy. Leader	Managing Director, Maco Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi.
3.	Shri M.D. Jindal	Member	Managing Director, Machine Techno (Sales Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
4.	Shri Gursaran Singh	Member	Managing Drector. G.N.A. Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Goraya (Punjab).
5.	Shri S.K. Gupta	Member	Managing Director, Indira Iron & Steel Works, Madras.

6.	Shri V.N. Upadhayay	Member	Managing Director, Upadhayay Valves Mfrs. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
7.	Shri S.K. Malhotra	Member	Managing Director, Friends Auto Industries, Phillaur (Punjab).
8.	Shri K. Mahadevan	Member	General Purchase Manager, Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.
9.	Shri B. L. Thamb	Member	Managing Director, Belco Engineers (P) Ltd. Sonepat (Haryana).
10.	Shri P.R. Vakil	Member	Managing Director, Ashok Transformers (P) Ltd., Udhna, Dist. Surat (Gujarat)
11.	Shri A. Swaminathan.	Member	Managing Director, Humphrey Glasgow Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
12.	Shri H.L. Bhardwaj	Member	Member—Secretary

Prospects for Indian engineering goods in China

1136. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a good market for Indian engineering goods in China as appeared in the "Economic Times" dated 14th November, 1982;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Indian delegation that visited Communist China and outcome of the discussions held with the Chinese Leaders in this regard; and

(c) the details of the engineering goods that are expected to be exported to Communist China and the value threeof?

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

(b) A statement indicating names and status of the Leader and other Members of the delegation sent by the Federation of Engineering Industries of India (FEII) New Delhi to Hong Kong, China, Japan and South Korea in October, 1982 is enclosed.

The broad objectives of the FEII delegation were as under:—

— to project India's image as an industrial nation and to create better understanding of the capabilities of Indian engineering industry.

— to develop closer contracts and identify scope for increasing two-way trade in the engineering field.

— to identify areas for industrial cooperation and to explore possibilities of setting up joint ventures in sleect engineering fields, project exports and engineering consultancy in India or in third countries.

After meeting the Chinese authorities during their stay in China the delegation's assessment is that China is slowly opening up to foreign investment and is keen to update their technology by bringing in improvement in their existing plans and equipment.

(c) The FEII delegation has concluded that there is good scope for exporting engineering goods including agricultural machinery, motor vehicles and their parts, pipes and tubes, diesel engines and bicycles and their components to China. The value of the goods to be exported to China is not known.

News-item captioned "India signs two export contracts with USSR"

1137. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Patriot" dated 2nd November, 1982 under the heading "India signs two export contracts with the USSR";

(b) if so, the names and the status of leaders and other Members of two Soviet delegations who came to India, outcome of discussions held with Indian counterparts and the details of Indian firms with which contracts were entered into separately and the items to be exported together with cost thereof;

(c) the reasons for permitting the Soviet Union to enter into contract direct with private firms in India and not through MMTC, STC or other Government undertakings; and

(d) the details of circumstances under which Government of India adopted this procedure to permit foreign countries to enter into contracts direct with private concerns in India?

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

(b) We do not have official information on the names of members of the Soviet delegations which visited India or those of the Indian parties with whom contracts were concluded for the items mentioned in the Press Report.

However, the Soviet Trade Representation has provided us with the list of items for export from India for which contracts have been concluded during the period of India International Trade Fair held in November, 1982 in New Delhi. A copy of the list is attached.

(c) and (d). Since foreign trade is not nationalised in India, a foreign trader is free to enter into contracts either with private firms or with Government Undertakings, within the parameters of India's Import and Export Policy.

Statement

List referred tp in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1137 *for* 25th February, 1983

S. No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Million Rupees Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aluminium Power Gables Kilometre	Kilometre	400	58·6
2	Hand tools	Million Rupees	..	0·9
3	Water purifying plants.	Do.	..	13·0
4	Handicrfas.	Do.	..	27·0
5	Steem Wire Ropes	Thousand tonnes	7·3	66·3
6	Readymade garments.	Million Rupees	..	89·9
7	Leather haberdashory	Do.	..	12·8
8	Red linen	Do.	..	89·9
9	Travel rugs, skarfs	Do.	..	38·5

1	2	3	4	5
10	Blades	Million Rupees	..	12·8
11	Leather goods	Do.	..	12·8
12	Sewing needles	Do.	..	5·1
13	Coffee	Thousand tonnes	10·0*	436·5
14	Instant Coffee	Do.	1·5	182·9
15	Packaged tea	Do.	0·2	11·6
16	Spices	Do.	0·4	5·1
17	Papper black	Do.	3·3	41·1
18	Fruit juices	Million Rupees	..	168·3
19	Canned fruits			
20	Fresh onion	Thousand tonnes	15·0	12·8
21	Potatoes Flakes and potatoe Wash Powder	Do.	2	33·0
22	Shoe uppers	Million Rupees	..	299·1
23	Finished leather	Do.	..	79·6
24	Cotton cloth	Million Metres	64	385·1
25	Jute cloth	Do.	0·7	2·7
	Total		..	2085·4

*Buyers have option to take additional 5,000 tonnes till 5th April, 1983.

Export-oriented Units in Kandla Free Trade Zone

1138. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export-oriented units in the Kandla Free Trade Zone (KFTZ) have aproached the Union Government for permission to sell their full production in the domestic markets; and

(b) if so, the details and Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The units in the Kandla Free Trade Zone (KFTZ) had been representing to the Government permit them to sell a part of the production in the domestic Market. The Government has decided to allow these units to sell 25 per cent of their production in DTA against GCA import licenses.

Import of colour TV sets during Asiad

1139. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI DAULATSINJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colour televisions imported in November/December, 1982 under open general licence permitted during the Asiad Games;

(b) amount of duty charged per set;

(c) whether Government are aware that on account of delay in clearing at various airports, TV sets were piled up and some of them were damaged on account of rains; and

(d) what is the policy for importing TV sets from friends and relatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The number of colour TV sets imported during the period when the OGL Gift Scheme was in force is 62,360.

(b) Average amount of customs duty realised per TV set cleared is Rs. 9,176|-.

(c) Details are being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) There is no provision for import of colour TV sets from friends or relatives in the Import Policy at present.

Non-selection of SC/ST candidate in Tribunal for customs/central excise and Gold

1140. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-selection of SC|ST candidates in newly constituted Tribunal for Customs|Central Excise and Gold;

(b) how Government intend to fill up reserved quota, if any in this Tribunal; and

(c) whether any reserved vacancies as per Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms instructions there created or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) The correct position is that 2 Members of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal, 2 Assistant Registrars and 7 members of the ministerial staff belong to SC/ST.

Recruitment Rules are yet to be framed. The officers and staff of the Tribunal now in position are on deputation to their respective posts from their parent departments.

Unless otherwise specified, the reservation orders for SC/ST will apply in all cases of regular appointment to posts which are filled by direct recruitment.

Foreign/domestic projects taken by IAAI

1141. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects, foreign and domestic taken up by IAAI since its inception, year-wise;

(b) how many of them exceeded the sanctioned financial limits after execution year-wise and project-wise; and

(c) to what extent the Chief Engineer and Project Director are responsible for exceeding expenditure against the amounts shown in feasibility reports?

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

Approval of competent authority for Bombay Airport Phase-I project

1142. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned sixteen crores for completion of Bombay Airport Phase-I Project;

(b) whether it is a fact IAAI authorities without proper approval of competent authority crossed the sanctioned limit;

(c) if so, whether Government have made probe in this case;

(d) the reasons why the previous approval was not obtained by the Chief Engineer/Project Director; and

(e) who is responsible for this irregular expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The project was approved by Government at a cost of Rs. 16.79 crores.

(b) to (e). The project was completed at a cost of Rs. 18.48 crores. The excess is within the permissible limits prescribed by the Government of India in their letter No. BPE/BL-004/PUC|1|80 dated 23 November, 1981.

Escalation in Estimates of IAAI Projects

1143. SHRI BHEEKKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got examined by any team of technical experts or a single technical persons as to why and how original estimates in many of the IAAI projects escalated;

(b) whether it is due to lack of cost consciousness on the part of IAAI authorities or due to flouting of orignal feasibility reports of plans; and

(c) if so, whether any prior approval was sought from competent authority in respect of any modification of plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b), No, Sir. No such need arose so far. IAAI keeps constant watch over the cost factor of the projects. Cost increases normally take place due to factors like increase in customs duty, conversion rate of currency, change of scope, escaltion of prices, which are beyond the control of IAAI.

(c): Approval is obtained from competent authority for any modification in the plans.

Occupancy of new Hotels built for ASIAD

1144. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a few new hotels were permitted to be built in Delhi for ASIAD;

(b) if so, their names and bed capacity; and

(c) what has been the monthly occupancy of each of these hotels since their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Nine new hotels and one expansion programme of an existing hotel were allowed to be built.

(b) and (c):

Name of the hotel	Ultimate Room capacity	Average occupancy in rooms available for hiring.
1	2	3
1. Centaur Hotel	416	85%
2. Siddharth Continental Hotel	156	55·6%

1	2	3
3. Surya International Hotel	258	78%
4. Maurya Sheraton (Expansion)	122	78%
5. Samrat Hotel	300	65·5%
6. Asian Hotel	588	
7. Taj Palace Hotel	500	
8. Park Hotel	231	
9. Meridien Hotel	425	
10. Bharat Hotel	500	

Many of these hotels are yet to be fully completed. The hotels from S. No. 6 to 10 were closed down after the Asia Games for completion.

Benefits to Army Personnel

1145. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently improved the in-service benefits to the serving personnel by giving them free ration even in peace areas;

(b) whether Government have assessed, the financial benefit that a serving man in each category will get as a result of this and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propse to make this known to the service personnel so, that they will at least be aware of what in real monetary term Government have done for them; and

(d) whether this is applicable to all caegories and if not, when this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to give free ration in peace area also to the Service Officers upto and including the rank of full Colonel in the army and the equivalent in the Air Force and the Navy.

(b) and (c) These details are being worked out and will be made known to the personnel concerned when finalised.

(d) There is no proposal at present to make it applicable to other categories of officers.

Confiscation of Land Allotted to an ex-service man at Dhowal Village, Maharashtra

1146. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ex-serviceman, who was decorated with seven medals for his meritorious services is on the verge of starvation alongwith his 10 member family as a four-hectare land allotted to him for cultivation at Dhowal village in Vasai taluka in the Thana distrct of Maharashtra has been confiscated without any valid reasons; and

(b) if so, whether the war hero's land will be restored back to him and whether the Central Government will intervene in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Allotment of land or its confiscation is a State subject it is understood that Shri M. A. Fowzy, an ex-serviceman was leased out a piece of land for a period of two years for cultivation purposes. Shri Fowzy, however, did not bring the land under cultivation for three years from the date of its allotment. Non-utilisation of the land has been a breach of the conditions of the allotment order. Therefore, the land has been resumed by the Revenue authorities of the State.

Rule Re: Non-landing and Non-take off IA planes

1147. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only cloudy weather is sufficient for not landing

and take-off of Indian Airlines flight at the airports having night landing facilities;

(b) whether this was experienced in the recent past when many of the Indian Airlines flights were either delayed or diverted over Patna only due to cloudy whether; and

(c) whether there are any definite laws|rules regarding this or it is only upto the authorities to judge the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The aircraft is not permitted to take off/land when meteorological conditions are below IA Operating minima with regard to lowest cloud base and|or Horizontal Visibility in the direction of the Runway.

(b) During the month of December| January, 1983, flights to Patna were delayed and also over-flown on some occasions due to poor visibility resulting from thick fog.

(c) Yes, Sir. Rules have been made by the International Civil Aviation Organization and D.G.C.A. Rules, and all the operators are required to comply with them.

Growth Rate of India compared to Asean Countries

1148. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian tax rates are higher at almost each representative level of income than in the ASEAN countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in recent years the ASEAN countries have achieved a growth rate of around 7 per cent to 8 per cent as compared to India's 3.4 per cent; and

(c) what are the reasons of such spectacular growth by the ASEAN countries and comparatively low growth by India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Tax rates and structure vary among different countries and cannot be strictly compared. These depend on levels of income, their pattern of distribution as well as on other conditions, characteristics and requirements of the economy.

(b) According to world Bank's "World Development Report, 1982" the average annual growth rate of ASEAN countries ranged between 6.3 per cent and 8.5 per cent during the period 1970—80 compared to 3.6 per cent in India

(c) It is difficult to compare the economic performance of India and ASEAN countries because of dicerences in size of the economies and also in structural, historical, economic and other factors.

Increase in countries capable of Producing nuclear Arms

1149. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of countries capable of producing nuclear arms is increasing, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of producing nuclear arms in view of the developments around the country; if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Government have seen some media reports but have no reliable information in this regard.

(b) Government remain committed to the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Engagement of an Ex-AI Official as Chief sponsor for bringing tourists

1150. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have engaged an ex-Air India official as the Chief sponsor of Government's plan to bring in tourists from Europe;

(b) when the said official was on the active pay roll of Air India, with date and year; and

(c) when this person was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Government's tourism plan, date and year with details of the considerations to be paid to the persons concerned?

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.

Graft in duty exemption for Stainless Steel melting scrap

1151. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has beeen drawn to a news report in Economic Times dated 26 December, 1982 concerning graft in duty exemption for stainless steel melting scrap;

(b) whether stainless steel melting scrap was exempted from import duty for about 45 days recently; if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of scrap which entered into the country and was released from bonded warehouses during this period and the loss to the exchequer due to exemption of import duty;

(d) whether by selling as scrap alone, crores of rupees had been earned by a few individuals;

(e) whether taking advantage of the definition of scrap size, upto a maximum of 6x4x4x, imports were mixed with big blocks which could be re-rolled for making utensils; and

(f) whether Government will order an inquiry in the matter and take appropriate action?

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

(b) Stainless steel melting scrap was exempted from import duty imported for use in induction furnace of capacity not exceeding 500 kgs by issue of notification No. 236|82-Cus. dated 2-11-1982. This exemption was given because the smaller units having induction furnaces of a capacity not exceeding 500 kgs were reported to be having a cost disadvantage. The exemption was, however, withdrawn on 17-12-1982 pending further consideration of the question whether the induction furnaces of higher capacity also deserved any concession.

(c) Details of the quantity of scrap cleared under the notification and of the revenue implications are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Duty free clearance of stainless steel melting scrap under notification No. 236 of 82 was allowed on execution of bonds to secure that the imported scrap was used for the specified end use and these bonds were covered by 100 per cent bank guarantee. Appropriate action under the provisions of law would be taken if instances of misuse are brought to Government's notice.

(e) Stainless steel melting scrap is a canalised item and imports are through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation. Imports of big blocks of stainless steel which could be re-rolled for making utensils have not been noticed.

(f) In view of what has been said above, the question of instituting an inquiry into the matter does not arise.

12 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री गाडगिल साहब, संचार मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रिवलैज मोशन दिया है। जब संसद का सत्र चल रहा है और इस पीरीयड में उन्होंने पोस्ट और टैलीग्राफ के दाम बढ़ाकर मर्यादा को भंग किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको इस बारे में दो-तीन दफा बतला दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कहने से क्या होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे उनके खिलाफ प्रिवलैज मोशन बना दूं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने हजार बार कहा है कि इम्प्रोप्रायटी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जो कहता हूं, ठीक कहता हूं मैं अपनी जगह नहीं बदलता हूं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, what about the privilege motion that I have given against the Railway Minister and the Railway Board?

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। फौज बुला ली गई है। मगर वहां फिर भी शान्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताइए, मैं क्या करूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राहत के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप और बता दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप गृह मंत्री जी से असम की स्थिति के बारे में बयान देने के लिए कहें।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I have given a calling attention notice on the atrocities on Harijans and minorities and the killing of people in Bellary firing in Karnataka State.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say anything here; all notices are under my consideration.

Now, the Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (PUBLIC ENTERPRISES SURVEY) FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertaking of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1981-82 (Volumes I to III). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5871/83].

STATEMENT *re.* REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN AERINAUTICS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5871/83].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKING BOMBAY FOR 1981-82, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1981-82 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5873/83]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5874/83]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the commponents of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5875/83]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textiles Corporation Limitd, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 and of its nine Subsidiary Corporations for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon and of its nine Subsidiary Corporations for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5876/83]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1981-82, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MMTC OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1981-82, ETC.,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): on behalf of Shri P. A. SANGMA, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5877/83]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5878/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1981.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (c) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5879/83]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5880/83]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5881/83]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5882/83]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COAST GUARDS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coast Guard Officers (Technical) Recruitment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 254 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-5883/83]

INDUSTRIAL AND LICENSING POLICY FOR COLOUR TELEVISION RECEIVER SETS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Industrial and Licencing Policy for Colour Television Receiver Sets (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5884/83]

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF INSTITUTES OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, CATERING AND NUTRITION, FOR 1981-82, OF INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ETC. OF FOOD CRAFTS INSTITUTE, BANGALORE, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology, and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the Food Craft Institute, Pune, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and the Food Craft Institutes, Bangalore, Pune, Chandigarh, Bhopal and Tirucirapalli, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5885/83]

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, I oppose laying on the Table all the Orders under Section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, which gives exemptions to innumerable Trusts. As a Member of different Parliamentary Committees it is within my knowledge that today the national exchequer is being plundered and looted by big business houses under Section 223C exemptions. Therefore, unless and until this House is posted with the exemptions, the beneficiaries of the exemptions and the nature of the trusts, I would oppose laying on the Table of the House all such Orders.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, the suggestion made by Hon. Member will be taken note of.

REPORTS ETC. OF RAE BAREILLY KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK, GOPALGANJ, ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, BOMBAY, OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA, OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, ETC.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Now, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly, for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon.

(ii) Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj, for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report of the Basti Gramin Bank, Basti, for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report of the Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shivpuri for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5886/83]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, and its subsidiaries for the year ended the 31st December, 1981.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5887/83]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with the Audited Accounts of the General Fund and the Development Assistance Fund for the year ended the 30th June, 1982 under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5888/83]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1982 along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5889/83]

(5) A copy of the updated Charitable Endowments (Central) Rules, 1942* (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5890/83]

(6) A copy of the Revised Outline of the War Risks Insurance of Marine Hall (1976) (Hindi and English versions) as amended up to 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5891/83]

(7) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 12 of the Government savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

(i) The National Savings Certificates (Sixth Issue) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1982.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (Seventh Issue) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 752(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1982.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5892/82]

(8) A copy of the Notification No. G. S. R. 90(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting from payment of foreign travel tax to the Heads of Delegations, their spouses, delegates (including officials) and the foreign media representatives attending Non-Aligned Summit Meeting to be held in New Delhi, from the 7th March to 11th March, 1983 under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5893/83]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G. S. R. 47(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1983 extending to and bringing in force in the State of Sikkim all Central Excise Rules, notifications and offers with effect from the 1st February, 1983.

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*The Charitable Endowments (Central) Rules, 1942 were published in Notification No. 8442 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1942 and the amendments to the Rules were published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1277 and S.O. 661(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1970 and 21st August, 1981 respectively.

(ii) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 48(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1983.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5894/83].

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S. O. 1080 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the "Shri Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj Memorial National Committee" New Delhi, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(ii) S. O. 1081 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the "Greated Madras Leprosy Treatment and Health Education Scheme" under section 10 23(C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(iii) S. O. 1082 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Merchants Chamber' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(iv) S. O. 1083 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the Emmanuel Full Gospel Mission, Salem, under scetion 20(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(v) S. O. 1084 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'All India Pingalwara Society (Regd.)' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1974-75 to 1982-83.

(vi) S. O. 1085 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Centre for Public Sector Studies' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(vii) S.O. 1086 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the Sardar Vallabhbhai Samaj Seva Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(viii) S. O. 1087 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Institute of Co-operative Management' Ahmedabad, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1982-83.

(ix) S.O. 1088 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Vivekananda Mission Ashram' under sction 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1982-83.

(x) S.O. 1089 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Bombay Vigilance Association' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1983-84.

(xi) S.O. 1090 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to 'Shradhanand Mahilashram' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(xii) S.O. 1091 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to 'Haryana Amalgamated Fund for the Welfare of Exservicemen' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xiii) S.O. 1092 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Joint Plant Committee' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(xiv) S.O. 1093 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(xv) S.O. 1094 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Madras Crocodile Bank Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(xvi) S.O. 1095 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Sri Sri Vijoykrishna Ashram Relief Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xvii) S.O. 4288 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'The Rajasthan Police Personnel Welfare Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 and 1984-85.

(xviii) S.O. 4289 published in the Gazette of India dated the 25th/27th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Cochin Dock Labour Board' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1973-74 to 1982-83.

(xix) S.O. 4290 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Consumer Education and Research Centre' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1971 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(xx) S.O. 4291 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th/27th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Shradhanand Mahilashram' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1976-77 to 1982-83.

(xxi) S.O. 4292 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Council of Child Welfare' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xxii) S.O. 4283 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Hindustan Charity Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(xxiii) S.O. 4294 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(xxiv) S.O. 4295 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'SOS Children's Villages. West Bengal' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(xxv) S.O. 4296 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Lakshmanjhula Leprosy Dispensary and Rehabilitation Centre' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(xxvi) S.O. 4297 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to 'Shri Daya Bhai Devsi Chauhan Charitable Trust', Nasik Road', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(xxvii) S.O. 4298 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Gurdev Siddha Peeth Ganeshpuri' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 and 1982-83.

(xxviii) S.O. 4299 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to 'Navjbhai Ratan Tata Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xxix) S.O. 4300 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Trust College Management Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5895/83.]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 686(E) and 687(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting aircraft engines accessories and components when imported.

(ii) G.S.R. 726(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum including/substituting certain medicine/drugs/equipments in the schedule annexed to Notification No. 208/81-Customs.

(iii) G.S.R. 715(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 146/82-Customs, dated the 11th May, 1982 raising the auxiliary duty of Customs on imports of Polyester fibre.

(iv) G.S.R. 733(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 318/76-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so that the Colour Television Sets imported by Post or Air under O.G.I. 23/82 dated the 11th October, 1982 on or before 4th December, 1982 shall be leviable to counter-vailing duty of customs.

(v) G.S.R. 755(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1982 permitting Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi to purchase with prior approval of Central Government, mountaineering equipments and goods, free of import duty.

(vi) G.S.R. 756(E) to 758(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1982 raising rate of basic customs duty on viscose staple fibre, leving customs duty on polynosic fibre and continuing the existing exemption from levy of auxiliary duty of customs of high performance viscose staple fibre, polynosic ore.

(vii) G.S.R. 32(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 431-Customs dated the 1st November, 1976 fixing the rate of duty on coconut oil.

(viii) G.S.R. 44(E) and 45(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum withdrawing the existing customs duty exemption on imported isobornyl acetate for the manufacture of camphor.

(ix) G.S.R. 54(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to notification No. 215-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 withdrawing the customs duty concession in respect of semi-finished liquid nitrogen containers.

(x) G.S.R. 55(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 163-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to extend customs duty exemption to Molybdenum-99 and Technetium-99m isotopes.

(xi) G.S.R. 56(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 197-Customs dated the 23rd August, 1982.

(xii) G.S.R. 62(E) and 63(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting professional equipment and other requisites which are normally required by (a) the Foreign Radio, and (b) the media representatives/organisations accredited to the Government of India in Delhi to be brought by delegates participating in the Seventh Summit Meeting of the Non-aligned Nations in Delhi in March, 1981, from payment of import duty leviable thereon.

(xiii) G.S.R. 80(E) and 81(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting ethylene dichloride when imported into India from the basic additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(xiv) G.S.R. 82(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1983 together with an explanatory note regarding reduction in the rate of export duty on Chromite Ore.

(xv) G.S.R. 83(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to groundnut extractions from whole of export duty leviable thereon when exported out of India.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5896/83.]

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 643(E) to 655(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 656(E) and 657(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum simplifying the procedure relation to their exemption of the specified Motor Vehicles Parts.

(iii) G.S.R. 690(E) to 700(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to cellulose xanthate from the levy of excise duty, etc.

(iv) G.S.R. 665(E) to 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum relating to cotton fabrics.

(v) G.S.R. 714(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting printed boxes and cartons made wholly out of straw board, mill board and kraft paper (including bituminished water proof kraft paper) from the whole of the duty of excise.

(vi) The Central Excise (Thirteen Amendment) Rules, 1982 published Notification No. G.S.R. 723(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) GSR 724(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 728(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of the concessional rates of excise duties for cigarettes, prescribed in Notification No. 30/79-CE, dated the 1st March, 1979.

(ix) G.S.R. 26(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum permitting export of exciseable goods under the bond without payment of excise duty to Nepal in respect of supplies to the projects financed by the Asian Development Bank even against payment in Indian Rupees.

(x) G.S.R. 5(E) to 7(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of exemptions of customs duty

on permanent magnet field D. C. motors meant for use in the production of electrically operated two-wheeled motor vehicles etc. upto 31st December, 1983. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5897/83.]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, is there no other remedy? Let the question be put to the House. If we oppose laying of certain papers on the table, you allow the Minister to get away by saying they have taken note of it.

MR. SPEAKER: What can we do? They can go to the Committee on Papers laid also....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, there should be a separate Parliamentary Committee to go into this issue.

MR. SPEAKER:..At least we have got that Committee and we can refer to it still.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, all papers laid on the table must be scrutinised.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Committee. You have to go to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But that Committee does not go into the propriety of the issue.

श्री राय विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : लेकिन एक काम आप करवा सकते हैं—जो पेपर लें डाउन होता है, कम से कम हमें उसकी कापी मिल जाय कि क्या ले-डाउन हो रहा है। इस समय ले-डाउन होने के बाद पता चलता है कि क्या ले-डाउन हुआ है।

12.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-sixth Report on Redundancy in materials procured for the manufacture of an aircraft.

12.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to present the following Action Taken Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Twenty-eighth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in 24th Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Communications—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(2) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Twenty second Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Communications—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to present, the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B. Shankaranand is to make a statement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Shankaranand has no moral authority to make a statement on Family Welfare because he has got eight children.

MR. SPEAKER: That was before the programme came into effect.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This policy is there for the last twentyfive years. And the Minister having eight children has absolutely no moral authority to make a statement on this. I am surprised to see that Madam Gandhi has not changed his portfolio. She should have given this portfolio either to Shri Venkataraman or to Kumari Kumud Joshi.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot pre-date that now. Can predate that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, take-over all the children above the ceiling limit.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, why are you shy of commenting? You have only five, he has eight.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह न किया होता तो यह वैलफेयर वाल क्या होता, यह सोचो ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Before I make the Statement may I say that Satish Agarwal has made this statement more than a dozen times in the House and I have already replied and I again say that my last child is eighteen years old.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I am younger to him and my youngest child is twenty-four years old and I have got only three children. I don't belong to the Congress (I) and I do not profess to be a follower of Sanjay Gandhi. We have been preaching all this. My youngest is more than twenty-four, just imagine.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Satish Agarwal, I pity you, because you only know these things and you don't know anything else.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is good that Satish Agarwal is following Sanjay Gandhi.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इरिट्रास्पैक्टिव इफैक्ट से कोई रोक हो सकती है तो कर सकते हैं ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : इस में स्पीकर की क्लिंग चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से काम बनता हो, तो कर दें ।

12.14 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The Government of India, as you are aware, Sir, has accorded a position of prime importance to the Family Welfare Programme which is a part of the New 20-Point Programme. In order to further accelerate the pace of the Programme, Government has taken a number of important decisions. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation, provide incentives to individual acceptors and State Governments, increase the out-reach of services in urban slums and congested areas, intensify educational efforts through mass media and inter-personal communication and give greater recognition to acceptors of terminal methods of Family Planning with two children. These are mainly:—

(i) Monetary rewards in the form of community assets will be given to organised and identifiable groups actively engaged in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

(ii) Cash awards will be given to the best performing States. For this purpose, States will be grouped into three categories on the basis of existing levels of couple protection. In each group, two prizes will be given—First prize Rs. 2.5 crores and 2nd prize Rs. 1.00 crore. The prize money is to be utilised for the promotion of the Family Welfare Programme and augmentation of Primary Health Care Services.

(iii) A more intensive implementation of the programme will be taken up in the organised sector by introducing a scheme of incentives for industrial labour groups.

(iv) Innovative publicity in selected areas on campaign basis will be organised. This will be suitably devotailed with services and supplies.

(v) With a view to revamping the organisational and service delivery outreach system for Family Planning and MCH, health posts consisting of nurse, midwives and health workers will be established in urban slums and congested areas.

(vi) A scheme of issue of "Green Cards" to individual acceptors of terminal methods after two children will be introduced as a mark of recognition and priority attention. This Card will enable the acceptors to be accorded preferential treatment in schemes where such preferential treatment is feasible.

(vii) States will be requested to give to acceptors of sterilisation, 5 State lottery tickets for the next draw.

(viii) Compensation money payable to individual acceptors of sterilisation will be increased by Rs. 30/- raising it from the present level of Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/-.

(ix) The amount payable tothe acceptors of IUDs will be increased from Rs. 6|- to Rs. 9|-.

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform the House that, during the first ten months of the current financial year, performance in the field of sterilisation is to the extent of 28 lakhs which is 43 per cent higher than the achievements over the corresponding period last year. This is likely to go upto 40 lakhs by the end of the current financial year. Similarly, the performance under I.U.Ds is 7.6 lakhs which is 35 per cent higher than the figures for the corresponding period last year. This is expected to exceed 10 lakhs which will be the highest achievement since the inception of the programme. In regard to conventional contraceptives, the programme has now started picking up very fast and by the close of the current financial year, we hope to reach an all time high figure of about 60 lakhs acceptors. With these achievements, the couple protection rate is likely to go upto 26.5 per cent by the end of March, 1983, as against 23.7 per cent in April, 1982.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the country has made significant progress in the field of family welfare during the last three years. This has had its impact on the growth rate of population and I am happy to announce that as per current estimates, the annual growth rate of our population is now of the order of 1.9 per cent. While we have still to go a long way to achieve the targets by the turn of the century, the light at the end of the tunnel is now visible. I am sure that with the active participation and cooperation of all sections of the society, we shall be able to achieve our cherished goals of reducing birth, death and infant mortality rates and ensure for the coming generations a better, healthier and happier life.

12.20 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 28th February, 1983, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1983-84.

3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee.

4. Discussion and voting on:

   (a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1983-84.

   (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1982-83.

   (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1980-81.

As members are aware, the General Budget for 1983-84 will be presented at

[Shri Buta Singh]

5.00 P.M. on Monday, the 28th February, 1983.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The strike by the textile workers of Bombay is now in its fourteenth month. The loss of production apart, the suffering being undergone by the striking workers and their families is beyond description. The mill owners and the government have been following a policy that is patently against the interests of the workers by obstinately refusing to have a fair and honourable settlement. What is shocking is that the NTC Mills in Bombay are behaving no different from the private mill owners. Though this matter has been raised on several occasions in the House, the government has chosen to bypass the wishes of the members.

The election of the Telugu Desam government in Andhra Pradesh and the Janata Party government in Karnataka has helped to put the spotlight, among other things, on the need to have a correct understanding of the federal nature of our polity. The demand for greater decentralisation of political and economic power and further devolution of power is being voiced more and more forcefully by various sections of political opinion in India. The Akali agitation in the Punjab has also touched on this question. It would be harmful for the unity of India to dismiss these demands for devolution of power and authority as being misguided or anti-national.

These questions have assumed a significance which necessitates immediate discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It has been widely reported that the Rs. 50 lakh relief granted by the Prime Minister to the riot victims of Assam, after her visit to the affected areas of the State has still not reached the people affected by riots.

I request the Government to ensure that the relief reaches the people of Assam expeditiously.

I would like to suggest that this matter may be included for discussion in the House next week.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Late Kranti Veer Vasudeo Balwant Phadke one of the foremost freedom fighter and a revolutionary in our country fought British imperialism by organising armed rebellion. He died on 17-2-1983 in Aden Jail where he was undergoing life imprisonment.

The centenary of his martyrdom needs to be celebrated all over the country and a fitting memorial be raised in his honour. I urge upon the government to arrange a special meeting in the Parliament.

Secondly, there is resentment in different States regarding National Telecast programme. They are not only unsatisfactory but are encroaching upon the regional language programme.

Tamil Nadu has already stopped telecasting Hindi news.

Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya has first raised its voice against the injustice done by Bombay Television to Marathi programme.

Bombay Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution criticising the National Telecast and warned Bombay Television of confiscating its property if it failed to pay the tax arrears to the corporation.

I request the government to have a full discussion on the National Telecast.

श्री अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम के लिए सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

पहला सुझाव तंबाकू के निर्यात में गिरावट की संभावना के बारे में है। भारत में 1.20 लाख टन वर्जीनिया तंबाकू का उत्पादन होता है। यह सारा निर्यात व्यापार निजी क्षेत्र में है। चीन ने भारतीय तंबाकू निर्यात बाजार में 1977 में प्रवेश किया था तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष चीन को भारतीय तंबाकू के निर्यात

में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही थी । किंतु हाल के दिनों में निजी निर्यातकों की अनियमितता के कारण इसमें गिरावट आने की संभावना है । कमी का मुख्य कारण नमूनों के विपरीत घटिया स्तर के माल की आपूर्ति है ।

भारत के लिए तंबाकू निर्यात की दृष्टि से यह वर्ष अच्छा नहीं रहा है । हमारे पास इस वर्ष 30 से 40 हजार टन तंबाकू अतिरिक्त पड़ा हुआ है तथा हम चीन जैसे विस्तृत बाजार को खोने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । अतः सरकार को इस दिशा में समय रहते सचेत हो जाने की आवश्यकता है । अगले सप्ताह में इस पर विशेष रूप से चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।

दूसरा विषय है "कृषि का संकट" वर्ष 1981–82 में रेकार्ड कृषि उत्पादन के बाद योजनाकारों को इस वर्ष कम पैदावार होने का आशंका नहीं थी । मानसून के प्रतिकूल होने के कारण गेहूं का उत्पादन अन्य सभी वर्षों से कम, मात्र 3.7 करोड़ टन हुआ और खरीफ उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से काफी कम हुआ है । देश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अनावृष्टि से प्रभावित रहा और बिहार राज्य के कई भागो से तो भूखमरी की खबरें भी आई हैं । खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को एक करोड़ तीस लाख टन के बफर स्टाक के अलावा 40 लाख टन गेहूं के आयात का अनुबंध भी करना पड़ा है । खेतों को मानसून की कृपा से मुक्त करने के लिए अरबों रुपये की योजनायें बनी और हरित क्रांति का नारा दिया गया किन्तु स्थिति वैसी ही बनी रही ।

अतः सरकार को सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को समयबद्ध कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत पूरा करने और उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन करने पर विचार करने के लिए समय निकालना चाहिए ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अगले सप्ताह में चर्चा के लिए मेरा पहला सुझाव देश में व्याप्त एवं दिनो-दिन फैल रहे भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में है ।

आज देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार हमारे जन जीवन को जिस प्रकार त्रस्त कर रहा है, उसकी जितनी भर्त्सना की जाए कम है। दिनों दिन अंकुश रहित यह भ्रष्टाचार फैलता हुआ हमारे स्वस्थ जीवन मूल्यों को विनष्ट करता जा रहा है । जिस प्रकार कोई नहीं चाहता कि वह रोगग्रस्त हो, परन्तु बाध्यवश हो जाता है, उसी प्रकार से संक्रामक रोग की भांति यह भ्रष्टाचार सामान्य नागरिको, सीधे-सादे अनभिज्ञ श्रम-शील ईमानदारों को भी अपने नापाक पंजों में जकड़ता जा रहा है । आज यह सर्वतोन्मुखी हो चुका है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली को जरजरित कर रहा है । यदि इस पर पूरी निष्ठा के साथ अंकुश लगाने का प्रयास न किया गया तो परिणति बड़ी भयावह हो सकती है ।

अतएव मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ज्वलत समस्या पर अगले सप्ताह सदन में विचार किया जाए और इसकी अबाध गति को नियंत्रित करके इसके निराकरण के उपाय निकाले जाएं ।

मेरा दूसरा विषय अविवेकपूर्ण तरीके से किया जा रहा वन-विनाश के बारे में है ।

मान्यवर, आज देश में स्वार्थ परस्त लोगों द्वारा अनियमित ढंग से चोरी छिपे वनों का अविवेकपूर्ण तरीके से विनाश किया जा रहा है । वन विनाश किस

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

प्रकार पर्यावरण को असंतुलित करता है और यह असंतुलन किस प्रकार जन-जीवन पर कुप्रभाव डालता है कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह प्रकरण और भी गंभीर हो जाता है जब राजनीतिक एवं सामाजिक दृष्टि से प्रभावकारी लोग इस प्रकार के हथकण्डों में शरीक हो जाते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल तथा कई अन्य स्थानों का उदाहरण हमारे समक्ष है। वनों के ठेकेदार किस प्रकार वन अधिकारियों की सांठगांठ से अनैतिक तरीके से निजी स्वार्थ पूर्ति में लगे हैं यह आए दिन की कहानी है। इस कुचेष्टा पर प्रभावकारी नियंत्रण राष्ट्र की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है।

अतएव इस गंभीर समस्या पर अगले सप्ताह सदन में चर्चा की जाए और इस क्षति को रोकने के उपायों की समीक्षा की जय।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): इन्दौर से दिल्ली तथा इन्दौर से बम्बई के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की मांग की ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। खण्डवा-अजमेर के बीच मीटरगेज़ पर चलने वाली रेल सेवा को विगत कुछ समय से खण्डवा-चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच सीमित कर दिया है तथा मऊ-चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच चलने वाली यात्री रेल गाड़ी के पूर्ववर्ती समय चक्र में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है जिससे यात्रियों को काफी असुविधा हो रही है। "सर्वोदय" एक्सप्रेस का "स्टापेज" नागदा जंक्शन पर दिया जावे। "अवध एक्सप्रेस" का रतलाम तक बढ़ाने की मांग को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। उज्जैन-गुना के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी को इन्दौर तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। उज्जैन-इन्दौर-उज्जैन के बीच "शटल ट्रेन" चलाने की आवश्यकता है।

देश में दूरभाष सेवा में पर्याप्त सुधार एवं विस्तार की आवश्यकता है। बड़ी संख्या में दूरभाष सुविधा होने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रत्येक स्थान पर प्रतीक्षा सूची में नाम पंजीबद्ध है। उज्जैन में लगभग 500 व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं। जिसकी पूर्ति दूरभाष केन्द्र के विस्तार से की जानी है जिसके लिए आवश्यक उपकरणों की आवश्यकता है। उज्जैन जिले के भाटपचलाना को बड़नगर से दूर-संचार से जोड़ने का कार्य काफी समय से से प्रतिक्षित है। देश की राजधानी से उज्जैन को एस० टी० डी० सेवा उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है। रतलाम और नीमच के दूरभाष केन्द्रों का स्वचलीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के कार्य को उपकरणों के अभाव में पूरा करने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब हो गया है।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि दूर-संचार सेवा का आधुनिकीकरण स्वचलीकरण, क्षमता विस्तार कार्य को प्राथमिकता देते हुए उज्जैन दूरभाष केन्द्र का विस्तार किया जाय, भाटपचलाना को बड़नगर से दूरसंचार से जोड़ा जावे, दिल्ली से उज्जैन के लिए एस० टी डी० सेवा शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराई जाय तथा रतलाम और नीमच के दूरभाष केन्द्रों का स्वचलीकरण कर "डायलिंग" प्रणाली स्थापित की जाये। उपरोक्त विषयों को आगमी सप्ताह को कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Over the year since 1950s the draught of the Calcutta Port, which was the premier port of India, was continually going down and the Central Government has taken no steps to maintain it.

Lean period flow of the Ganga is about 1,50,000 cusecs. The upper riparian States like UP, etc. draw about one lakh cusecs,

leaving only 55,000 cusecs for the Calcutta Port and Bangladesh, though there is enough sub-soil water for deep tube-well irrigation. This is obviously an unacceptable position.

Bhagirithi-Hoogly river system is rapidly silting up and has proceeded upto Howrah Bridge. Under the circumstances, nobody knows when the Farakka problem will be solved.

Hence, interim measures like deepening and narrowing Rupnarain river, which falls into Hoogly river at Haldia point, can, to some extent, flush out the silt, must be undertaken.

The whole question requires a thorough discussion. I, therefore, press that the above subject be included in next week's list of business.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला): मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने में सरकार बराबर टालमटोल कर रही है और इस आयोग के उद्देश्य को समाप्त करना चाहती है। पिछड़ वर्ग के लोग बड़ी उत्सुकता से इस मंडल कमीशन पर सरकार के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू करने के लिए आगामी सप्ताह में सदन में चर्चा के लिए कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

देश में बेरोजगारी बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। करोड़ों पढ़े एवं अशिक्षित लोग बेरोजगार है और काम की तलाश में दर-दर भटक रहे हैं। हमें इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर आगामी सप्ताह संसद में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I want that the following two items should be included in the next week's list of business.

1. Violence has spread to new areas causing alarm and anxiety for all. People have started leaving their villages in search safe shelters and relief. There has already been an influx of about 6,000 evacuees from Assam in West Bengal. What seems to have added to the concern, is an assessment that about 50,000 more are still living in various rail heads waiting for facilities to move towards West Bengal.

Some foreign countries notably, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and others have made certain observations about the happenings in Assam which tend to give a wrong impression to the world.

A statement on Assam situation with the details of the latest developments may kindly be made in the next week.

2. There have been protracted negotiations to evolve a solution of the Punjab tangle. Conflicting views have been expressed about the outcome of the dialogue. A statement on the latest situation in Punjab is, therefore, called for.

A statement may, therefore, be made in the next week to apprise the House of the latest developments in Punjab.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I have heard with attention the points made by the hon. Members on the other side. Some of the issues raised by them are really of national importance but, as you know, according to the system and practice of this House, the business is decided by the Business Advisory Committee. I will take all those matters which have been raised by the hon. Members, to the Business Advisory Committee and try to see how best they could be accommodated during the course of the session.

Sir, on Assam, as you know again, at the instance of the Leaders of the Opposition and specially Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, we opened with the discussion on Assam situation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, that does not mean that the House should not be kept informed of the latest situation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the elections are over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Atal Bihari Ji, you can raise this issue in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, Sir, the statement has to come from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can raise it in the next Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I am sorry to say that the issue is agitating the whole House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you have mis-understood the issue. We are not referring the matter to the Business Advisory Committee. All that we are doing is, since the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here, we are making a constructive suggestion that since lot of relief work has been sanctioned and relief also has been sanctioned from Prime Minister's Fund, army has marched in, on all that and whether the relief material is being properly used or not, a small statement every day will be all right till the situation comes to normalcy. Let him take note of that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I have started by saying that I have taken note of that and I will convey their views to the respective Ministers but about the inclusion of these items in the Business, the only forum left with us is the Business Advisory Committee and the hon. Leaders of the Opposition had agreed with the Hon. Speaker that whatever is to be included could be discussed by the Leaders themselves or in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have not dicussed here (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUUTY-SPEAKER: He has not completed.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: For the other things which are mentioned by the hon. colleagues, specially the mentions made by Prof. Dandavate and Shri Vajpayee. I have taken note. I will take it to the Ministers concerned and find out if this could be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Anti-India propaganda is being carried on abroad and the Government machinery has failed to apprise the world of what is happening in Assam.

MOTION RE INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRD AMEDMENT) RULES,

MR DEPUUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take u pthe motion by Shri Banatwalla I think he has exhausted everything yesterday and he will take only two or three minutes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I only walked out. The press did not mention that I too walked out.

AN HON. MEMBER: Todya they will mention it: don't worry.

MR. DEPUUTY-SPEAKER: It is not my fault if you have walked out.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. DEPUTY-B

Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

> "That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. GSR 93 (E), dated the 21st February, 1983 and laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1983, be annulled.
>
> This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

Let me at the outset express my deep sense of gratitude to the Hon. Speaker and yourself for having given this House the first available opportunity to discuss this heinous practice of de-linking the budget of measures of financial implications from

the consideration of the budget itself. It is indeed very nice of you, very considerate and thoughtful of you, and in the very spirit of parliamentary democracy, to have given this first opportunity to this House to discuss the notification that was issued by the Government. While I am subject to correction, I think it is the first time in our parliamentary practice here that a motion of this nature has come up so early to be discussed: perhaps, there is no precedent. But this is so indeed because the proposed hike in the postal, telegraphic and tele-communication rates are to come into force from the 1st of March itself. Therefore, we are indeed very grateful to you for having upheld the parliamentary procedure, its dignity and importance. But it is a matter of serious concern that the Government does not seem to have the same regard for parliamentary democracy and its procedure.

I must say that the issue of the notification on the eve of the budget, delinking the propsals dealing with the revision of tariff from the union budget, is a heinous practice from the point of view of parliamentary democracy. I am constraint to remark that this is nothing short of scuttling our pariliamentary democracy. I may say that it is a frontal attack on our parliamentary procedure.

We are not here challenging the authority of the Government to move under the various sections of the law and have a hike in tariff: that authority is not being challenged. The point that we are making is that, in deference to this House, the announcement first ought to have come in the House and then only the notifications etc. ought to have come. Not only that, the situation is grave because the Parliament is in session and yet the announcement has been made outside through the issue of a notification and later, on the second or third day, the notification dated 21st February is being placed on the Table of the House. The situation is still worse because this is the budget session The Budget will follow in a matter of few days and these proposals should have been contained in the Budget itself. An attempt, therefore, has been made for delinking, as I said, of the revision of tariff from the Budget, which is a heinous practice.

Moreover, these proposals are to come into effect from the 1st of March. Therefore, it was quite possible to have these propsals in the Budget itself. Besides, there is no explanation of the compelling circumstances that would have prevailed upon the hon. Minister for having committed the serious breach of propriety.

Mr. Deputy-Spekaer, Sir, I must say that the Government 's concept about impropriety is based on considerations of political expediency. Yesterday the Railway Budget was presented to us. Thereafter there was a press conference for the explanation of the proposals in the Railway Budget. Certain innocent clarifications were sought by the press. The Government felt itself in an embarrassing position and the honourable Railway Minister simply said that he could not say anything outside the Parliament. We very much respect the sentiments. We wish that the same consideration of the sense of propriety and impropriety ought to have been shown by the hon. Minister, Mr. V. N. Gadgil, for whom we have a very high regard. Therefore, my first objection, and a vehement objection, is to this commital of the impropriety, this heinous crime of delinking of proposals from the Budget. My objection relates to the frontal attack on our parliamentary democracy. Sir, we have almost started a Budget discussion without the Budget having come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you suggesting any new procedure apart from this procedure?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have said so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should be announced in the Budget. Is that all you would say?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is exactly what I have been saying.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): There should be no taxation in instalments.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We have a hike in Posts and Telegraphs and telephone tariff to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 70 crores. Out of this Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 10.5 crores are to come from increase in postal revenue and Rs. 59.5 crores are to come from increase in tele-communication services. Sir, I must say that the hike in the postal and telegraph rates and in the rates for the telecommunication service is totally avoidable at the present juncture. There are not circumstances necessitating such a steep hike.

Let us consider the situation. We are told that during the year 1982-83 the total revenue was Rs. 1,358 crores. The total expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 1103 crores. That leaves a surplus on Reveiue Account of Rs. 255 crores during this year 1982-83. The hon. Minister has sought and deemed it fit to come with the steep hikes depite this particular situation.

As far as the question of financial outlay is concerned, the Planning Commission has already approved a total financial outlay of Rs. 36 crores for expansion of postal services in 1983-84.

These are the hard facts that ought to have been considered. And in view of the fact that we are having an increasing burden as represented by hikes in the petroleum products, savage hike in railway freights and fares announced yesterday, this was a juncture where Government ought to have practiced restraint and ought to have addressed itself to other measures.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have hardly begun.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Motion is with regard to Posts and Telegraphs Act.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have not said beyond that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reserve all these things for the Budget speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: He did not reserve his proposals. What am I to do?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): This is pre-budget Budget speech and it is your pre-budget.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This hike was totally avoidable at the present juncture. We are told and certain claims are made, that there was an increase in the cost of operations. This House has not been taken into confidence with respect to the extent of increase—how much? Nor have we been told whether the Government have examined recourse to other measures. It is usual and very easy to have recourse to simple hikes in tariffs. We are told that there will not be any noticeable increase in the cost of any business or industry. We would like to know whether any cost analysis has been made to ascertain the impact on the cost of business or industry. In a very arbitrary manner, and for considerations beyond even the control of the Minister of Communications, the hike has been brought. I must also say that this hike that has come is a premium on inefficiency. India being a developing country needs an efficient and a stable postal service, whereas the postal service is in a pathetic condition due to the slugguish and indifferent manner in which the whole Department seems to be working.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will take a few more minutes and conclude.

Certain very deliberate measures that have been taken have resulted in this pathetic conditon, namely, curtailing of the number of daily postal deliveries, abolition of sorting letters during night and on various R.M.S. sections and so on. Therefore, I have said that this hike that has come is a premium on inefficiency. A cruel joke is sought to be played on the common man and the middle class persons. We are told that the hike is minimum and

does not affect the common man or middle-class wage-earner. I do not know what concept of a common man or middle-class wage-earner the Government has.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, Shri Banatwalla may not be available for next week for participating in the Budget discussion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let us look at the hike that has been brought about. The money order form will cost 10 paise instead of 5 paise. Double is the hike. Is it not the common man who takes resort to sending of his small, paltry amount to his people in the village through money order? The commission on postal orders has been increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. In the case of telegrams, both with respect to ordinary inland telegrams and express telegrams, there has been a steep increase. In the case of ordinary telegram, for the first 10 words, the rate has been increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 and so on. These are with regard to telegrams and money orders.

Even the postal orders which are being used by the unemployed people who send in their applications are not spared by this Government. Therefore, I have in a sense of great anguish moved this motion and I am sure that even the hon. Minister will rise to support the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): *Rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to speak? He has given in writing. If you want to speak, I will call you.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Just I want to understand the procedure. In the list, the name of Shri Suraj Bhan is there. How can you call somebody else?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see, it is not for that purpose. It has been moved. Such of those Members this want to speak on tihs motion, irrespective of the fact that their names are listed, must give so in writing.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, that is not the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The mover of the motion has moved the motion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Please try to understand. This is not the procedure. After all, giving motion itself means that he wants to speak there. Please don't lay down a wrong procedure. I do not mind if he speaks first. But, please take care that no wrong procdeure is laid down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The mover is given a chance to move the motion. The other Members take their chance according to the Parties when they give their names, here.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The name is already there in the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. It is not correct. The mover is one who moves the motion. The other Party representatives can give their names, Party-wise. And it does not mean.....

(Interruptions.)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am sorry. This is apart from the names which are there in the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make it very clear. It does not imply that they will be called because their names are there. The respective Parties can give their names of Members who want to speak.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Then, what for the notice is required? Then, only the mover has to give the notice. For God's sake, don't give any ruling without properly....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not giving the ruling. I am only telling the procedure that is followed. The motion has been moved by Shri Banatwalla and some other Members also give their names when the motion is moved. When it is give their names when the motion is moved. When it is moved, such of those moved, such of those Members from each Party, if they want to speak, can give their names. Shri Chitta Basu has already given.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given. Shri Jakkyan has already given.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: How can you ignore a person who has given the notice of motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His Party representtaives have not given any names. If he wants, he will be accommodated.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Any Member whose name appears in the list must be given a chance unless the Party decides some other names. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Masood, please listen to me. It is not that procedure which is followed here. And if you want to change the procedure, you can do it also. But what I say is that this is the procedure which is being followed. I am only following that procedure.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: What is the use of giving notice then?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is only for the mover.

I have not said that he cannot speak. The mover is there. Supposing Mr. Banatwalla is absent, then Mr. Suraj Bhan will be called to move the motion and, if he is also absent, Mr. Paswan will be called to move the motion. But speaking on the motion is different. You must give notice.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: There are three names already given here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the procedure that is being followed by us.

This is a statutory motion. Mr. Banatwala has already moved the motion. Any representative from any party will be allowed. Already, three or four members have given notice that they would like to speak on the motion. Mr. Niren Ghosh wants to speak. Mr. Paswan has also given notice that he wants to speak. We can only follow a procedure which we have been following. I am following that proceduure only. If you want to change the procedure, you can do it.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: When the name is already there, I want to know whether there is any further necessity to give the name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only for moving the motion. If Mr. Banatwalaa is absent, Mr. Suraj Bhan will be called and, if he is absent, Mr. Vajpayee will be called.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My name is not there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am mentioning your name as a leader of the Partv. If you want to change the procedure, you can change the procedure and ask me to follow it. I will do it.

Now, Mr. Suraj Bhan wants to speak. He will also be called. Mr. Paswan has already given notice in writing. It is not a new procedure. This is the procdure being followed. I have ascertained from the office.

Motion moved:

> "That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 93(E), dated the 21st February, 1983 and laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1983, be annulled.
>
> This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

Now, Shri Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जब कल प्रिविलेज मोशन मंत्री जी के खिलाफ़ दिया था, तो चेयर के द्वारा उस का अस्वीकृत

कर दिया गया । चेअर की जो रूलिंग है, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं लेकिन क्यों मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन मूव किया था, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहूंगा ।

आप को पता होगा कि स्पीकर महोदय ने बार-बार इसी सदन में रूलिंग दी है कि जब कोई बजट का सेशन हो, तो उसके पहले चीजों के दामों को न बढाया जाए और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है, तो वह इमप्रोप्रायटी है, अनुचित और अनैतिक कार्य है और अमर्यादित कार्य वह हो जाता है इस के बावजूद इसी बात को दोहराया जाता है । इसलिए मैंने प्रिविलेज का मोशन दिया था । उस मोशन का ड्राफ्ट इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन मैंने उस में "जान-बूझ कर" शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है । अगर जान-बूझ कर ऐसा किया जाता है, तो फिर वह अमर्यादित बात है और वह प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न बनता है यदि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चल रहा हो ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) : इन रेट्स को बढ़ाने का मंत्री जी का कानूनी अधिकार है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, you have not given your name here.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He is representing the Youth Congress.

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जान-बूझ कर ऐसा किया गया है । पार्लियामेंट का सेशन शुरू है । दो दिन पहले चेअर द्वारा यह कहा जाता है कि यह अमर्यादित चीज़ है, अनैतिक है और फिर उसी बात को सरकार दोहराती है, तो यह ठीक काम नहीं किया गया है ? 21 तारीख को नोटिफिकेशन होता है और पार्लियामेंट का सेशन 18 तारीख को शुरू हुआ था । इस का मतलब यह है कि पार्लियामेंट की मर्यादा को मंत्री जी ने तोड़ा है और सरकार पार्लियामेंट की सैंक्टीटी को खत्म करना चाहती है और इसलिए मैंने यह कहा है कि निश्चित रूप से यह प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न बनता है ।

13 hrs

आपकी तरफ से यह रूलिंग है कि यह सरकार के अधिकार की बात है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अधिकार एक अलग चीज़ है लेकिन उस अधिकार को मर्यादित ढंग से पालन करना और परम्परा का निभाना भी बहुत जरूरी है ।

गाडगिल साहब हमारे अच्छे मित्र हैं और जितने भी मिनिस्टर हैं उनमें किसी से भी उनकी मर्यादा कम नहीं है । इसलिए उनका इस सदन की मर्यादा का पालन करते हुए अपनी मर्यादा में रहना चाहिए । आपने 70 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा दिए हैं । मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कौल और शकधर की किताब से आपके सामने कोट करना चाहता हूं—उनकी किताब

Kaul and Shakdher: Practice and procedure in Parliament.

के पेज 594 में कहा गया है कि –

"The annual financial statement, otherwise known as the Budget, is presented in two parts viz., the Railway Budget pertaining to railway finance and, The General Budget, which gives an over-all picture of the financial position of the Government of India excluding railways".

इसमें बजट को दो भागों में बांट दिया गया है । एक रेलवे का बजट पेश किया जाएगा और दूसरा अदर देन रेलवे बजट । आपने यहां कह दिया कि यह सरकार के अधिकार की बात है । सरकार

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

ने पोस्टल का, टेलीग्राम का रेट बढ़ा दिया है। कल का फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर आयेंगे, वह कहेंगे कि मैं बजट के बजाए, अलग से एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाऊंगा। इस तरह से सरकार एडहाक ढंग से यह बढ़ा रही है। इसका मतलब हुआ कि बजट नाम का कोई चीज़ ही नहीं रही। कल को आप कह सकते हैं कि मैं बजट पेश नहीं करूंगा, प्रत्येक चीज़ अलग अलग तरह से रखूंगा।

ये सारी चीजें जो एडहाक चल रही है, इनका खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। आप डाक तार को अलग कर रहे हैं, रेलवे को आपने अलग रखा हुआ ही है। इससे कैसे काम चलेगा। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि बजट में डिस्कशन के लिए आपकी डिमाण्ड्स आती हैं, जब आपकी डिमाण्ड्स आयेंगी तो उस समय हम आपकी कैसे मदद करेंगे? जब संचार मंत्रालय की डिमाण्ड्स आयेंगी तो हम कैसे आपको मदद देंगे? डिमाण्डस में यह सामने आता है कि आपके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत इस-इस क्षेत्र में इतना-इतना खर्च किया जाएगा। मंत्रालयों के डिमाण्डस के समय एक-एक इश्यू पर कट मोशंस आते हैं और उनमें कहा जाता है कि सरकार इस पर इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं करे। आपने बाहर से ही 70 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ा कर इन चीजों को बहस में आने से रोका है। जब बहस चलेगी तो हम आपकी क्या मदद करेंगे? यह तो आपका पूरा का पूरा बजट ही हो गया।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बजट अधिवेशन होता है, उसमें बजट पेश करने के बाद सरकार की इकोनोमी की, देश की इकोनोमी की एक ओवरआल पिक्चर सामने आती है कि कितने हमारे पास रिसोर्सिज हैं, कितना पैसा है और कितना हमको खर्च करना है। आप उसको अब अलग अलग मुद्दों में बांटना चाहते हैं।

I am raising a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The very important point can be taken up after 2 O' Clock.

13. 04 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION *re* INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983 —*Contd.*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): On a point of order, Sir. I am raising a point of order under Art 112 of the Constitution. Art 112(1) says:

> "The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the 'annual financial statement'."

The annual financial statement is by definition the Budget of the Government. In other words, this particular article refers to the presentation of the budget. The first point on which I want your ruling is whether the notification which the Government laid before the House yesterday as on amendment to the rule under the Indian Telegraphs Act comes within the framework of Art. 112. In other words are the levies now being introduced consequent upon the amendment of the Indian Telegraph Act covered by Article 112? Will the money that will now be received be a part of the Statement of Receipts that will accrue to the Government consequent upon the position stated in Article 112? This is important because the rules are there: one may try to make a distinction and say that the Indian

Telegraph Act is there and it is permissible for the Government, Government has a right at any point of time to enhance the rates, whether it is in regard to the telephone charges or the postal charges or the railway charges. Government has this power under the relevant Act. We have the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha and I would like to draw your attention to Rule 204, which in effect is a paraphrase of Article 112.

It says:

CHAPTER XIX FINANCIAL BUSINESS

The Chapter heading is 'Budget' I quote:

> "204 (1) The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimates Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as 'the Budget') shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct."

In other words, the rule which paraphrases this particular Article, Article 112, is very categorical. It says that the Annual Financial Statement shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct. If the levies that are now proposed under this amendment here are in effect, a part of the Annual Statement of Income and Expenditure (which the Constitution requires this Government to present to this House on one day), then, Rule 204 says that this Annual Financial Statement shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct. Do the Government have now the sanction of the President to submit this particular item as a separate budget? Because, I can understand hon. Members from the treasury benches referring to Rule 213 which says that the Budget may be presented in parts. I quote:

> "Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the House in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget."

Now, Sir, I would again seek your ruling whether this is presentation of the Budget in parts as provided for under Rule 213, in which case, is the Government coming forward to us with a separate Budget in so far as the Posts and Telegraphs are concerned, a separate Budget so far as Railways are concerned.—and of course, whatever residual subjects may be there, as a residual Budget? I would seek your ruling on this point.

Now, Sir, while this question is being raised a point may be made that there is nothing which prevents the Government from coming forward with separate levies under separate heads at different times. It is a matter of convention and conventions are made, conventions are not Constitutional provisions. The point is likely to be made that as far as the Railway Budget is concerned there is nothing in the Constitution which says that there shall be a separate Railway Budget. I am sure, the hon. Minister who may want to justify the total breach of trust about everything that the House holds sacred, may then fall on the whole Railway Budget and say, where does the Constitution speak of the Railway Budget. Because the Annual Financial Statement technically includes the income and the expenditure of the Railways also. Nevertheless, while the Budget is being presented on the 28th of this month, the Railway Budget was presented on the 24th.

I may now refer to Kaul and Shakdher.

Now, kindly refer to "Practice & Procedure of Parliament" by Kaul and Shakdher. I will read out the first two paragraphs of Chapter-XXIX.

> "In respect of every financial year, the President causes to be laid before both Houses of Parliament an "annual financial statement" or the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India. The annual financial statement, otherwise known as the 'Budget', is presented in two parts, viz., the Railway Budget pertaining to Railway Finance, and the General Budget which gives an overall picture of the financial position of the Government of India, excluding the Railways."

[Shri George Fernendes]

Now, one can very easily argue and say that this is a matter of convention. My submission is that this is not a matter of convention. If you go through the next paragraph, you will know the circumstances under which the 'Separation Convention' was adopted.

> "The separation of the Railway Finance from the General Finance was first recommended in 1920-21 (b), and the 'Separation Convention' was adopted through a resolution by the Central Legislative Assembly on September 90, 1924 (c). The primary idea behind this separation was to secure stability for civil estimates by providing for an assured contribution from Railway Revenues and also to introduce flexibility in the administration of Railway Finance".

So, Sir, if there is this convention of presenting the Railway Budget separately, then the separation of the Railway Finance from the General Finance is on the basis of the resolution by the Central Legislative Assembly. In other words, it has a certain statutory backing, a certain background and therefore it is not merely a matter of convention but something which after due deliberation, the then Legislative Assembly decided to adopt. Therefore, Sir, I seek your ruling on point (1) whether the levies which the Minister has now sought to introduce from the 1st of March through the back-door, if I may use that term, or through any method, as my colleague Mr. Banatwalla has very picturesquely explained how these levies have been introduced, (2) whether the levies are part of the Financial Statement of the Government of India, Income and Expenditure of the Government of India and (3) if so, then do they or do they not form part of the Budget because that is what the Budget says? Now, Sir, is the Minister under rule 214 or is the Minister under rule 213? Is this the entire Budget? Is this the Budget of the Government of India or is this a portion of the Budget under rule 213? I would earnestly hope that you will give your positive ruling on these 3 points.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): My short reply is that you kindly see the First Schedule to Indian Post Office Act. Under Section 7 of this Act, the provision is that if this Schedule is to be amended, it can be amended only by an amendment which will be a part of the Finance Bill and appropriately speaking, this portion alone can be termed as part of the budget. The Notification which we are discussing just now is not in any way related to these items and therefore they do not from part of the Finance Bill.

Secondly, the hon. Member has raised whether it forms receipt. Now, technically you may say that whatever Government of India gets through this source is receipt. He himself has pointed out anticipating my arguments, that the Constitution does not provide for any separate Railway Budget; all that Article 112 of the Constitution speaks of is only the annual financial statement and nothing more. It does not say, or does not prevent, in any other way, the expenditure and the receipts of any particular department being shown. Therefore, there is no prohibition under the Constitution.

Lastly, even assuming that all that he has stated is correct, which is not, the question whether there is a breach of any constitutional provisions or not, cannot be decided here the forum is somewhere else. Whether there is a breach of any constitutional provisions or not, it is well laid down, that it can be decided only by a court of law and not by this House. This point has been made repeatedly in this House. Therefore, my submission is that there is no substance in their point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Section 6 of the Indian Telegraphs Act says:

> "The Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for the conduct of all or any telegraphs established, maintained, or worked by the Government or by persons licensed under this Act."

The Government have issued the notification and the Minister has already laid it on the Table of the House to comply with the statutory requirements in terms of the aforesaid provisions.

Then, Section 7, sub-clause 5 says:

"Every rule made under this 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 30 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 both House agree that the rules should not be made, the rules 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."

I, therefore, think that the Government has fulfilled the statutory obligation and the House has also got an opportunity to discuss this issue....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: And they have an oportunity to observe breach of propriety!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not accept that. I, therefore, rule that the point of order raised is out of order.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, actually, we are discussing only the notification GSR 93(E), under the Indian Telegraph Act, and not the notification under the Indian postal Act. That is not being discussed today.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I have given notice of that also.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, I rely on Section 7, sub-section (5) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885). I hope, you have got a copy of it with you. It says:

"Every rule made under this Section...."

They claim that they have made it under this 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 30 days..."

It has been clarified.

"....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 both Houses agree that the rules should not be made...."

Here, the period given is thirty days. It contemplates that the rules are to take effect after 30 days. You may kindly note that the notification says that it will be effective from 1st March, 1983. If 1st of March is the date on which the Notification has to come into effect, then this provision is meaningless. The thirty days' time has no meaning. That is against the intention of the Act itself. So, thirty days' time is allowed to lapse and the date on which the Act has to take effect should be such as should fall beyond 30 days. So far as the constitutional propriety or other things are concerned, there are my other friends to say and they have already said and the Chair has also observed—whether the right are proper, whether the service rendered is correct or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point is why within 30 days' this was placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean this should come into effect after 30 days?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Yes, otherwise this has no meaning. The House does not have a chance to give its opinion—confirmation or whatever it is.

[Shri N.K. Shejwalkar]

Because there is delegation of power to the Government, they should all be placed before the House for confirmation. The idea is that Parliament must give its opinion this way or the other on the rules which are being framed by the Sub-ordinate Legislation authorities. Therefore, it is against the principle itself. Providing a date earlier than 30 days is against the principle as laid down under the provisions of Section (7)5. Therefore, my busmission is that they are *ultra vires*.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Sir, again I must say that there is nothing in that point of order, because it says every rule made under this Section shall be laid as soon as possible before the House while it is in session within a total period of 30 days; and if before the expiration of the session both the Houses agree in making modification they may do so. Therefore, there a period of thirty days is provided. I can understand this point if the discussion had taken place after 31st of March. Then there is some substance in what he says. But before the first of March an opportunity is given to the House either even to amend, accept or reject. Therefore, that is the purpose. I do not claim to have any great knowledge, but I would like to inform my friend, Shri Shejwalkar that I also happened to be Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation of Rajya Sabha for two years and I am conscious of the requirements of the sub-ordinate legislation. The whole purpose is to give maximum time. That is why it says even in different sessions. That is the object Therefore, there is nothing in that.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Should I take it that my point of order holds good so far as the other Notification GSR 92 is concerned? Should I hold it because no change for discussion is given? If I took him correctly, should I take it for granted....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: This is unarguable.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Therefore, I have pointed out that there are more type, of cases here. I respectfully submit for example if the Motion is withdrawn today, what will happen? He has given motion for annulment. If it is withdrawn, does it mean it will become invalid?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: This is not an argument. Then there is no Motion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: If there is no motion, in that case, of course, the Notification goes according to my humble submission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I want a clarification from the Minister in the light of the reply he has given to the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From Shejwalkar?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. I want the Miinster to enlighten me. Sir, the Minister says that all that is required is 30 days' notice and we as representatives of the people are here and a discussion is taking place. He said the significance of this is that this matter has to be discussed in the House. Now, Sir, the House is not a debating society. It is a legislative body. Suppose the House disapprove of it and comes to the conclusion that these levies shall not be imposed; in other words, there is a resolution in this House, which is presently being discussed and this resolution is adopted. Let us assume for a moment that it is the Speaker who decided that this matter should come up to-day. Now, suppose instead of coming up to-day, this matter had come up on the 2nd or 3rd of next month. By that time, your levy would have been implemented, the new impost would have been implemented, the postal charges would have increased. And if Parliament were to adopt a resolution sometime within the course of those 30 days saying, "We do not agree with this, and we want Government to withdraw this", what would happen? Will the people of this country have to suffer for the indiscretion of the Goverrment and for the breach of propriety on the part of this Government? Is it what is expected? Is it the spirit of this rule? Is it even the letter of this rule?

I would like the Minister to clarify, because just saying that we have presented it here within 30 days, and it is here available for you to discuss—is not enough. That is not the point. Our discussion may lead the House to a point where the House may say, "This should be withdrawn". What happens in that situation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shelwalkar, do you want to reply to what Mr. Fernandes says?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: No.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: As far as the point raised by Mr. George Fernandes is concerned, I do reiterate that the spirit behind providing 30 days is that within 30 days, the House should have an opportunity either to accept, amend or reject it. He is taking a hypothetical case. I need not answer it; but even then, take a hypothetical position, viz. suppose by some miracle this is rejected, after 1st March, what happens? Again, it is the accepted principle of law that whatever is done during the course of an Act or a rule which was in existence, if subsequently it is found to be wrong or illegal, nothing can be done abuot it, because it was done properly when it was a proper law. And, therefore, there is no substance in it.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on this point of order? Are you helping me on this point of order—only on that?

श्री सूरज भान : लेकिन मुझे बाद में भी बोलने का चांस मिलेगा । मेरा मोशन पोस्टल टैरिफ और टैलिग्राफ ट्रैफिक दोनों के बारे में था, चूंकि बनातवाला साहब का मोशन पहले आ गया था, इस लिए वह एडमिट हो गया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not on that point of order. Please...I will listen to you later. It is not on that point of order. I will read rule 5 of Telegraph Act:

"Every rule made under this 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 30 days."

The session should be at least for a total period of 30 days. And what has been said here is this.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please read this. "while it is in session for a total period..." The session is not for a total period of 30 days...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: It may be for a week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then it will be in the next session. You must know that this 30 days' time is the total period of the session. (*Interruptions*) This session, as you know, goes upto May; and, therefore, there is no time limit to place it on the Table of the House. And when it is put on the Table of the House and the House agrees...(*Interruptions*) Yesterday I congratulated the Opposition members that they were vigilant. They raised it, And they raised, and the Motion was allowed. I agree, but the point is What the Government has done is a statutory obligation; and I rule that it is in order... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have referred to your point. There is no provision. Please show me where it is said that it should be placed before 30 days.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am sorry I have not been clear. My point of order simply was: The notification says that it will come into effect from 1st March. That does not give it 30 days' time from the date of lying on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. Thirty days' time is not for placing of this amendment on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is undoing the power which is given to Parliament by Section 7(5). That is what I am saying. You may rule it in any way. But my point of order is that.

आचार्य भगवान देव: (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी ये कल्पना के आधार पर क्यों चलते हैं ?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : यह कल्पना नहीं है ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह सारा पढ़ लिया है, हमने इन की बात सुन ली है और यह सारी कल्पना की बात है । हाऊस सर्वोपरि है । आप क्यों सदन का समय नष्ट करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And the Minister has replied hypothetically on a point raised by Mr. George Fernandes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is nothing hypothetical about it. This is the privilege of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It can be. That is what the Minister said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There must be a minimum period of 30 days before the levy comes into effect. This is the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make it very clear. What is this 30 days period? That is for 30 days the House must be in session.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go through the rule. Is there any time fixed or period fixed for placing it on the Table of the House?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We must satisfy them.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: 30 days' time is provided for what? For moving an amendment!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have got the book with you. You please read it yourself. It says, "While it is in session for a total period of 30 days."

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: For what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very clear. The session must be for 30 days.

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं और समय बरबाद कर रहें हैं । समझते ये भी है इस बात को ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: So far as laying is concerned, it is very clear. It says as follows:

> "Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both of us agree on that.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: That has been done. Then it further says as follows:

> "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 House agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect..."

When a motion is to be moved or modification, what is the time for that? That is 30 days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a motion is moved, there is no time for that. The motion was moved yesterday.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule was placed on the Table of the House; that was done by the government side.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The requirement is that the laying down of such a rule should be before the House for a period of 30 days; that may be in one session or two sessions or in continuing sessions. The idea is that within those 30 days a motion can be moved either for annulment or for modification. That can be moved only at that time. That is the idea; that is how it has been prescribed 30 day's time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A motion can be moved, only it is placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, it was placed on the Table of the House and the House had not taken any decision either to reject it or to approve of it. The discussion is going on and the hon. members are speaking on the motion moved by Shri Banatwalla, and the Parliament has not taken any decision with regard to its repection or approval. Therefore, I rule out your point of order.

I would like to request hon. members not to take more than three minutes because at 3.30 P.M. if the Minister has not replied, we will go to the next item." Mr. Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब से यह सरकार पावर में आई है, तब से इसने एक मिनी बजट बनाना और पेश करना शुरू कर दिया है। एक बजट अलग होता है, अब एक समातान्तर बजट तैयार होने लगा है। उसके बाद इस तरह से नये कर लगने लगे हैं। अब सरकार का यह ढंग हो गया है कि जब मन आवे, नये कर लगा दो। जब बजट आवे, उस समय यह कह दो कि हमने कोई कर लगाया ही नहीं। सरकार के द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल और टेलीफोन का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया, डाक तार विभाग के चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिए गये। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप बजट के समय क्या चीज़ पेश करने जा रहे हैं? मैंने बजट के सम्बन्ध में कौल-शकधर की पुस्तक से हवाला दिया था और कहा था कि बजट से हमारे सामने कण्ट्री का एक ओवरआल पिक्चर सामने आता है। आप अब अलग अलग इशु पर अलग अलग बजट ला रहे हैं। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि आप एक पैरेलल बजट शुरू कर रहे हैं।

आपने कहा कि ये रेट्स एक मार्च से लागू होंगे। जब 28 तारीख को आपका बजट आने वाला है और आप यह रेट्स एक मार्च से लागू करना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप इसको बजट के पेश होने तक नहीं रुक सकते थे? सब से ज्यादा पिंच करने वाली बात यह है कि कल इन्होंने इसको जिस तरीके से रखा . . .

The Speaker was in the Chair and he called the name of the Railway Minister

यह एजेण्डे की तीसरी आइटम थी। उसके बाद एजेण्डे में एक इम्पार्टेंट आइटम थी कि 12 बजे रेलवे बजट पेश किया जाएगा। क्वेश्चन अवर के बाद स्पीकर साहब ने श्री ए0 बी0 ए0 गनी खान चौधरी का नाम बोला था। लेकिन सरकार ने बहुत हल्के ढंग से स्पीकर से कहा कि यह आइटम ले करने दीजिए। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कल को कोई सीरियस चीज़ पार्लियामेंट में आयेगी तो उसके बारे में क्या हम सरकार पर विश्वास करेंगे?

मैं बूटा सिंह जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोसीजर मालूम है और यह आपका काम है कि आप अपोजिशन को कौंफिडेंस में ले कर चलें। अगर अपाजिशन को यह भरोसा हो जाएगा कि उसके साथ धोखेबाजी हो रही है

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

ता कैसे वह आपको साथ देगी : आप जो आइटम नम्बर तीन को इस तरह से लाए इससे क्या पता लगता है । आप सीधे-सादे ढंग से उसको लाते । आपके पास पार्लियामेंट में मेजीरिटी है ।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : यह बात सही नहीं है । इस से दो दिन पहले भी यह प्रश्न उठा था और आप ही ने इस सदन में उठाया था । उस पर स्पीकर साहब ने अपनी रूलिंग दी थी । उसके बाद मैंने मंत्री जी से बात की थी और स्पीकर साहब की अनुमति ली थी । यह चुपके से नहीं हुआ, ऐसा नहीं है कि यह चुपके से हुआ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : स्पीकर साहब का रूलिंग मैं आपको बताता हूं —

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You go through the proceedings of yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the papers were laid on the Table of the House; and that paper was also laid on the Table of the House. How do you say this? This is not the concern of the Minister. All the papers were laid on the Table of the House and the Speaker permitted him.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You go through the proceedings of yesterday.

कल की प्रोसीडिंग्स में यह था कि स्पीकर साहब ने रेलवे मिनिस्टर का नाम काल किया था, उस समय सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि इसे हम रखना चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude now. You are having a general discussion. You are repeating the same thing.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is very important. You must take it seriously; you are not taking it seriously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On a motion, you can only deal with the subject-matter in the motion. So many extraneous things are coming in your speech. You must say only like this that this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section. 7 how it has been violated and how it has not been violated.

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धोखाधड़ी शब्द कार्यवाही से निकाला जाए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : धोखाधड़ी अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I shall have to cut it short. About eight to nine members have given their names.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Once he has agreed to the ruling of the Speaker, then what is the question?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am speaking on the motion; I am not speaking on the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please conclude it. You have got sufficient time. The general budget is there.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सरकार दाम बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसे स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहिए कि यह परिस्थिति है और इन परिस्थितियों में हम दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं । मैं जिस लीगल प्वाइंट पर बोल रहा हूं वह यह है कि 21 तारीख को नोटीफिकेशन हुआ, 22 तारीख का पेपर में आया, 23 तारीख को पार्लियामेंट में मामला उठाया गया । दण्डवते जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं । उन्होंने महोदय से पूछा —

"Do you admit that this is an impropriety?" Mr. Speaker: That is what I have already said."

इसमें यह कहा गया कि इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है, अमर्यादित है, अनैतिक है और इसके बाद दूसरे दिन आपने दाम बढ़ा दिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय के बार-बार निर्देश के बाद यह सरकार जनता पर रोलर चला रही है, दाम बढ़ा रही है। यह कदम असंवैधानिक है। टेलीफोन काम नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन उसका पैसा बढ़ा दिया गया है। आप लोगों को ठग रहे हैं। यह पेरलर मिनि बजट है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि वे बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, अभी-अभी आए हैं। वे जब अभी जवाब दें तो इस बढ़ौतरी को वापिस ले लें, चाहे फिर उन्हें मिनिस्ट्री से ही क्यों न जाना पड़े। इस तरह का धब्बा अपने ऊपर न लगने दें। मिनिस्ट्री से बाहर जाएंगे लेकिन जनता के सामने उनका चेहरा साफ रहेगा। इसलिए मैं उनसे आग्रह करता हूं कि इसको वापिस लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are eight to nine Members who have to speak on this motion. I will allow only three minutes to each member. If they do not stick to that, then finally at 3 O' clock I will ask the Minister to reply. If you do not want the Minister to reply, then you can continue up to 3.30 P.M. Then we will go to Private Members' Bills.

Yes, now Mr. Suraj Bhan. Two minutes.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात के लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने इस विषय पर डिस्कशन अलाऊ कर दी है। लगभग दो साल से स्टीफन साहब ने यह परिपाटी चलाई कि अमेंडमेंट करो और बजट में लाने की बजाय ऐसे ही डाक-तार का रेट बढ़ा दो और उसका शिकार हो कर गाडगिल साहब को भी यह लाना पड़ा है। मैं समझता हूं यह पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार पर छापा है, गलत किया है। हम यह कहते हैं कि सर्विसेज में इम्प्रूमेन्ट करो जो कि डिटीरियोरेट हो रही है और आप दर बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह रेलीवेंट है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow you: so you canont say any irrelevant things.

श्री सूरज भान: मैं एक सीरियस बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। कल गाडगिल साहब ने जी० एस० आर० -93 का ज़िक्र किया लेकिन जी०एस० आर० -92 का कोई ज़िक्र नहीं किया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: यह रेलीवेंट है क्या?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already said that. It is for him to decide.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Efficiency is not relevant for him.

श्री सूरज भान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सिर्फ टेलीग्राफ टेरिफ के बारे में जी एस० आर०-93 का ज़िक्र किया है और पोस्टल टेरिफ के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है और न ही इसका नोटिफिकेशन यहां रखा है। मैंने अपने मोशन में टेलीफोन्स के बारे में भी कहा था। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या जो पोस्टल रेट्स बढ़ाए हैं, वे आज भी डिसक्स नहीं हो सकते? मैं यह मानता हूं कि बनातवाला साहब की मोशन पहले आई थी लेकिन मेरी मोशन तो कम्पलीट थी उस पर डिस्कशन तो पूरी हो जाती। अगर यह दफ्तर की गलती है कि कम्पलीट मोशन को बनातवाला साहब के नाम से नहीं लाए तो उसके लिए पार्लियामेंट को पैनेलाइज़ मत कीजिए। पोस्टल टेरिफ को डिस्कस करने की इजाज़त दीजिए।

SHRI JADGISH TYTLER: I think you should be more concerned with the tariff.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It seems the hon. Member is under certain wrong notion. When we say that the Amendment

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

be annulled, what is to be annulled? The Postal tariff which is under discussion, it will be annulled.

SHRI JADGISH TYTLER: You make him understand, Mr. Banatwalla.

श्री सूरज भान : इसके दो कारण हो सकते हैं । एक तो यह कि बजट से पहले पोस्टल और टेलीफोन के रेट बढ़ा कर एक शॉक ट्रीटमेंट देना चाहते हैं ताकि बजट में बड़े टैक्स लगाने के लिए तैयार रहें । दूसरा यह कि .... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For Mr. Suraj Bhan, I have always got a soft corner. Because, he was once a Postal employee.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेट्स बढ़ाए किस-किस चीज़ पर हैं एक तो पोस्टल आर्डर, जिसको सिर्फ अन-एम्पलायंड आदमी ज्यादातर अपनी दरख्वास्तों के साथ भेजते हैं । यह खर्चा उनके जिम्मे ही डाला गया है । मनीआर्डर फार्म पहले पांच पैसे का था । पांच पैसे का मनी-आर्डर फार्म खरीदने के बाद वह अमाउण्ट एम० ओ० कमीशन में ही एडजस्ट हो जाती थी इसलिए यह कीमत रखी गई थी ताकि कोई मिल मिस-यूज न करे । लेकिन अब आपने पांच के बजाय दस पैसे कर दिया । ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are again going into the details. You must see the time. Supposing the other Members are not given a chance, will they not ask me?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: You can increase the time.

एन्वेलप की कीमत पांच पैसे और बढ़ा दी जिससे लिफाफे की कीमत उसमें शामिल नहीं होगी । इसका फायदा उन आदमियों को होगा जो अपना लिफाफा खरीदते हैं और पोस्टेज लगा देते हैं । टेलीग्राम की उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बात समझ में आ सकती थी । वह पैसे वाले ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं । लेकिन टेलीग्राम भी म्यूटिलेटेड होते हैं या रौंग डिलिवरी होती है और इसके बाद उनके रेट्स बढ़ाना उचित नहीं हैं । टेलीफ़ोन के बारे में इतना कहना चाहता हूं ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are now going into the details. There are 8 Members who want to put their points of view. The Minister has got to intervene. And the Mover of the Motion has the right to reply.

श्री सूरज भान : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं । माननीय स्टीफन से जब टेलीफ़ोन के सुधार के बारे में कहा गया तो उन्होंने कहा टेलीफ़ोन रिटर्न कर दो । और गाडगिल साहब कहते हैं कि टेलीफ़ोन इस्तेमाल न करो ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next speaker.

श्री सूरज भान : मैं मांग करता हूं कि यह सारे रेट्स अनल होने चाहियें ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): It is unprecedented that Speaker's direction is being repeatedly violated by the Government. It is not a ruling, all the same it is a direction by the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an observation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is a direction. The Government should not have done it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, it is an observation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Do not take my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am putting the records straight. It is not a direction, but it is only an observation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I say, it is a direction though not ruling. It is being repeatedly violated by the Government, which is unprecedented.

Through diesel and kerosene Rs. 800 crores are being netted by the executive price hike. Now, this executive price hike will bring Rs. 70 crores to the Government. And the Railway Budget makes an impost of Rs. 500 crores. So, nearly Rs. 1500 crores have already been imposed on the public. This is one form of the budget. Now, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee will come about and say that he is not imposing much of taxation whether direct or indirect. In this way, they are deceiving the public and Parliament.

During inter-session periods, such an executive price hike was never there before. Whenever it was there, it was rather an exception as circumstances compelled them to do so. Now, it has become a regular practice of the Government without stating any rhyme or reason therefor. The present hike which is before Parliament is rather obnoxious, breach of Parliament and a deception being practised on the people. So, this should be given up.

I would like the Minister to answer: What is the practice in the House of Commons, because our Parliament generally follows the practices adopted by the House of Commons? If it is not there so long, why has a new thing in the matter of taxation been introduced here? Taxation without voting is preposterous. Suppose, you had made an impost 40 days before the start of the session. Meanwhile, you must have some collections. Hypothetically, Parliament would have annulled it. Then in that case, whatever collections you have made, become annulled.

If you adopt this practice of imposing taxes on the public surreptitiously, silently and stealthily without making it a part of the Budget, then you may well do away with the presentation of the Budget. As such, I totally object to this.

15.00 hrs.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में नम्बर 2 का धन्धा बहुत चलता है। हमारी सरकार भी इस तरह के तरीके अपना कर, कीमतें बढ़ाकर जनता के साथ और संसद् के साथ भी नम्बर 2 का धन्धा कर रही है। जब सैशन चल रहा है, बजट पेश होने को है, उससे पहले इस तरह से कीमतें बढ़ा ली जायें, यह संसद् का बहुत बड़ी अवहेलना है, प्रजातंत्र पर बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात है। इसको हमें बड़ी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके औचित्य के लिए जो कानूनी मुद्दे उठाये हैं इसके कंसीडरेशन के लिए, हमको चाहिए कि इस मामले का हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भेजें और वहां से परामर्श लें कि इस तरह की जो परम्परा पड़ रही है वह हमारे संविधान और संसदीय प्रणाली दोनों पर बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव डालती है।

लोगों को अब यह लगने लगा है कि दो तरह के बजट पेश होते हैं, एक संसद् में आता है और एक संसद के पीछे गुपचुप तरीके से आ जाता है। यह जो डाकतार की दरें बढ़ाई गई हैं, यह आम लोगों पर बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव रखेंगी। लोगों को समाचार-सूचनाएं भेजनी होती हैं, बातचीत करनी होती है, मरने-जीने की सूचना भेजनी होती है, इन सब पर अब ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ेगा और देश के लोग इसका स्वागत नहीं करेंगे।

मैं एक ही बात यह कह रहा हूं कि इन्हें सजग हो जाना चाहिए, ये जनता के वरडिक्ट का बारबार अवहेलना करते हैं। दक्षिण में अभी इन्होंने देखा है, वहां जनता ने बता दिया है कि आपका तरीका ठीक नहीं चल रहा है। आप यदि उस तरीके को अभी भी नहीं बदलेंगे तो उत्तर भारत में भी आपको परिणाम भुगतने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए।

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say a few words participating in the discussion on the Government of India's recent notification through which the rates of postal articles have been enhanced. This has been done in blatant violation of democratic traditions and conventions. The session of both the Houses of Parliament is on and the representatives of the people have been taken for a ride through this notification which has been issued behind their back. This is an impropriety. In a democracy certain conventions are necessarily to be observed scrupulously. The hon. Minister cannot take shelter under the plea that the Indian Telegraph Act empowers him to do this. During the past 36 years after independence, when this Act has been in force, the enhancement of postal rates has always been done through the General Budget of the Central Government. I would like to know the compelling reasons for the Government to stray from the established conventions this year.

Our illustrious leader, Thiru MGR firmly believes in the maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of God (*Vox populi, vox dei*) and as his humble follower I would like to condemn this kind of back-door enhancement of the postal rates which contravenes the basic tenets of my leader.

Sir, it is expected that the Government is likely to get Rs. 70 crores a year by this hike in postal rates. I have to say that a major portion of this will be collected from the common people. Recently, through another notification the price of kerosene has been raised. Could not the Government collect this Rs. 70 crores from the tax evaders, from the black-marketeers and by tightening the machinery to collect the tax arrears? The common people now cannot move about in the trains because of the current year's increase in the railway fares. They can know about their mutual welfare only through postal communications. Now this has also become costly for them. You can imagine who is going to be fleeced by the increase in the price of M.O. form from 5 paise to 10 paise: I am constrained to comment that this Government, which proclaims often to be the representative Government of the common people has thrown dust into the eyes of the common people. This is totally wrong. I would conclude my speech by saying that if the Government acts in contravention of established rules and procedures of this House, then the democracy in this country is being undermined.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Under rule 235 this Motion is being considered. It says:

> "The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing an amendment. . ."

I do not know what time has been fixed for this, because the Order Paper does not say that and you want to hurry up the matter. I want to know whether the Speaker has fixed up any time because the word used is 'shall'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion is fixed for today I have got every right to restrict the speeches of the Members. I must conclude the discussion today itself.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो ऐसा प्रयास किया है, समझ में नहीं आता ऐसा करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी जबकि उसके पास पूरा बहुमतन है और पूरी अवसर है । सरकार ने कौस सी परेशानी महसूस की जिसके कारण उने ऐसी कार्यवाही की यह बात समत में नहीं आई । जैसा कि डिस्कशन में यहां पर बतलाया गया है कि अगर एक मार्च को यह एप्लीकेबल हो जाता है तो देश की जनता को यह भुगतना ही पड़ेगा । जिस प्रकार किसी आदमी को सज़ाए मौत देने के बाद

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

उसकी जिन्दगी वापिस नहीं लाई जा सकती, उसी प्रकार से इसके सारे प्राविज़न्स एक बार लागू हो जाने के बाद उसको प्रभाव-शून्य करना सम्भव नहीं होगा । यह 70 करोड़ का भार जो जनता पर डाला जा रहा है, इसको बजट के माध्यम से यहां पर लाया जाना चाहिए था । पुरानी परम्परा की अवहेलना करते हुए अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस भार को लाना मैं समझता हूं एक प्रकार से जनता की जेब काटने के कृत्य के समान है । किसी भी प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार के लिए यह उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है । असाधारण राजपत्र के माध्यम से इसको ला कर सरकार ने एक असाधारण कार्य किया है जो जनता से असाधारण तरीके से वसूला जायेगा । बजट सत्र में यहां पर अगर सरकार प्रकट रूप में इसको लाती तो इसको पास कराने में उसको कोई परेशानी नहीं होती क्योंकि उसके पास बहुमत है परन्तु जिस प्रकार से उसने जनता पर बोझ डाला है, वह प्रजातांत्रिक तरीका नहीं है । अगर प्रजातांत्रिक और सांविधानिक तरीके से इसको लाया जाता तो बेहतर होता । भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा ऐसी प्रक्रिया दोहराई नहीं जानी चाहिए और यह जो सारी कार्यवाही की गई है उसको वापिस लिया जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Opposition alone may not be that adequate, but Opposition plus the Chair is definitely a formidable force. The Opposition has called this price hike as improper and the Chair has observed that it is inappropriate. But what we are concerned is not with fragmentation of the Budget, the extra levy which has been put on the people for collecting Rs. 70 crores; last year also levy of Rs. 100 crores was put. What we are worrying is the motive behind it. Firstly, something must be done in such a way that the Government cannot adopt this method secretly and stealthily, as my colleague has put.

Secondly, there is a faint attempt to give a better image to the budget which is coming up which means, we are afraid, there will be more provision for extra levy in the main budget itself. Violation of the propriety makes something an "impropriety" and impropriety repeated makes something unparliamentary. Further, when you say it is inappropriate, it means 'misappropriate'. After the budget comes the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'Impropriety' is a 'misappropriation' according to you.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You have said that it is not appropriate. It is the Speaker's observation that this type of price hike is no appropriate. What is not appropriate is something mis-appropriate. After the budget comes the Appropriation Bill. In the present case, it will be Misappropriation Bill What we have to consider is whether we should be a party to the misappropriation.

We are confusing you, according to our friends. I would also like to keep you confused. When you consider it inappropriate, you can also see rule 389. Because, the members are advised to see something to get more confused. I want to confuse you by requesting you to see rule 389, which gives you some residuary power. Sir, will you kindly join us in exercising that residuary power in annulling and expunging the whole procedure, to which our Minister has made a reference?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Sir, in deference to your observation, I shall also try to be brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because, Shri Banatwalla has got to reply.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: As far as the question of propriety is concerned, that was debated yesterday. Therefore, I would not like to repeat it.

I agree with Shri Banatwalla that we must thank the Speaker and, Sir, you also, for giving us this opportunity to discuss this. But I would like to say that we also contributed our humble part in it, because immediately we told the Speaker that we are willing to discuss it. There-

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

fore, it is good that an opportunity has been given to the House to discuss it and we are discussing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We thank him also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already thanked him.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Secondly, I will not repeat the details, because they were mentioned yesterday. I am referring to it because Shri Banatwalla said that we are doing something divorced of the budget by bringing it separately. He was a Member of the Bombay Assembly and here now. So, he should know that there is a limitation and certain things alone can be brought through the Finance Bill, as part of the budget proposals. Even if I desire it, it cannot be brought in the Finance Bill, because a notification cannot become part of the Finance Bill. That is the clear position.

As far as the other points are concerned, most of the speakers talked about propriety. Therefore, I will not labour on that point.

Shri Banatwalla asked: where was the necessity for this when there was a surplus? Now, that is a little fallacious. I would like to briefly state the position, as far as postal finances are concerned. On the postal side, there is a loss of Rs. 97 crores. For the plans in the Sixth Five Year Plan, for both this year and next year, money must be available. Already, there are six lakhs of people waiting for telephones. More and more applications will come. We cannot ignore the developmental aspect. So, internal resources must be raised for that purpose. How are we to raise it? If you take the tele-communication part of it, you will find that the maximum amount comes from teleprinters and speed circuits and other devices, which are not used by the common man, or even by the middle class people. They are used by the business firms. The maximum of impact is on them. I can go into the details but it is not necessary.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the newspapers?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: There is nothing on newspapers; it is only on periodicals. There also I must point out how much subsidy is given. The proposed rate is 30 paise and the operational cost is 75 paise. So also with regard to V.P. the operational cost is Rs. 3.96 and we are taking only one rupee. In all these I can give details to show that all these items which affect the common man are highly subsidised and therefore, we are to get some income from telephone and telecommunication and that we are getting from affluent sections, business companies, corporations and all the rest of it.

Therefore, my first submission is that the common man is not affected by these levies. Secondly, we have scrupulously avoided any levy being made on the press. Teleprinters are used by the press, we have excluded the press from it; telegrams are sent by the press, press telegrams are specifically excluded. Therefore, there is no levy which will effect the press and the freedom of the press in generally.

The third aspect which I would like to point out in that unless in this age of advancing technology when all other countries, even developing countries, are going digital and electronics, if we do not provide for such developments, we will be again far behind and it is for that purpose some resources have to be found, and therefore, these levies have been made. There is no motive or there is no desire to conceal something.

The last point I would like to make, which was not made by anybody except my friend, Mr. Ram Vilas, is this. He said, 'Where is the opportunity for demands for grants and how can we move cut motions?' The very object of this motion under the Telegraph Act is to give an opportunity to the House to accept or reject or modify. Therefore, that requirement of the budget discussion is provided by this motion itself. Therefore, Sir, in my submission, none of the points made by the Opposition have much substance and therefore, I am claiming with some justification that what

has been done is proper and in the interest of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I want a clarification....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarification, nothing. I am not permitting anybody. Nothing goes on record. Now, Mr Banatwalla speaks. His reply only will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is from Lakshmanan to Ram.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, one wrong statement of the Minister may go on record. Therefore, I just want to point it out with your permission.

He has said that what can be done through notification to be published in the Gazette cannot actually become part and parcel of the Finance Bill. Here, I want to point out to him that he can independently issue a notification. I concede that right is there, but at the same time do not take away the right of the Finance Minister also to include such rise in the tariffs in the Budget because in the past whenever the tariffs of post cards and inland letters had been increased, the had become part and parcel of the budget proposals.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: This is precisely the misunderstanding. About postcard I can understand. Kindly go through the Schedule of the Post Office Act. That Schedule can be changed only by amendment through the Finance Bill. As far as the Telegraph Act is concerned, it cannot be done through the Finance Bill, it must be done through a notification and I quoted yesterday Mr. C. K. Daphtary, 'Can you amend the Cattle Trespass Act through the Finance Bill?' Certain things can be done under the Finance Bill and not by notification.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate of great importance as also the hon. Minister who has chosen to intervene and explain his measures.

Sir, I must, however, regret that the hon. Member, Shri Suraj Bhan, chose to make certain reflections in bad taste saying that I was given the first opportunity to move the motion.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: No no. You are entitled to it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have heard you.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: My motion is....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, I have heard you.

He was complaining that he had some other motion which was comprehensive and because of my motion, his so-called comprehensive motion got obstructed. I do not know why he did not choose to give any amendments to my Motion. I did not know why he did not choose to give any notice of Substitute Motion with respect to my Motion but went on harping on the fact that Banatwalla got the opportunity to move the Motion. I must, therefore, regret his thrice referring to it in the course of....

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I am on a point of explanation.

My complaint was that postal tariff has not been laid on the Table of the House. That is the difficulty.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You could have given that in substitute Motion.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: That Motion is there.

**Not recorded.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: He did not give. Then he went on making a grievance of the present Motion which is before the House.

We heard the hon. Minister with rapt attention and he has left nobody convinced. He has been again and again harping upon the provisions of the law that authorised him to bring about a hike irrespective of the Budget and with recourse to Notification. I must very respectfully submit that the Government has strictly speaking kept the letter of the law, but has violated the spirit of Parliamentary democracy and the sanctity of Budget. The only point that we have been making is that announcements could have been made in the Budget speech and the notifications could have in accordance with those announcements followed. But that was not the practice chosen and it is this which has violated the sancity of Budget. We submit that this has been deliberate. This particular path has been deliberately chosen to mislead the nation with respect to the actual impact of the budgetary proposals which are to follow.

He has been kind enough to point out the state of finance of the Department. I concede that as far as the 1982-83 figures are concerned, there is a deficit on Revenue postal Account of about Rs. 97 crores. But I had also pointed out when moving the Motion that an overall picture has to be taken. The total revenue i.e. revenue inclusive of the postal revenue arising from the postal rates and revenue arising from tele-communication rates during the year 1982-83 amounts to Rs. 1358 crores—from postal rates Rs. 393 crores and from the tele-communication Rs. 965 crores. Then the total expenditure comes to Rs. 1103 crores i.e. from postal rates Rs. 490.20 crores and tele-communication Rs. 612.80 crores. It is thus very clear though on account of postal rates there is a revenue loss of about Rs. 97 crores, but taking an overall picture we find that there is an estimated surplus of Rs. 255 crores on revenue account.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I beg to interrupt.

He himself has referred to Plan expenditure for development, which is Rs. 551 crores. Even in revenue surplus if Rs. 235 crores are taken for development, you will require Rs. 216 crores more and the levy was only for Rs. 70 crores. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Therefore, the fact is very clear that the development plans are in the state of disarray and the amount has been raised not for the purpose of bridging any gap in the Budget. It is a state of disarray as far as the development plans are concerned because of the great inefficiency that is there in the management which I have just pointed.

I have specifically asked the hon. Minister certain important points. Was any attention given to the need for recourse to various other measures in order to fulfil the needs for development and others? On what basis have all this been estimated?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This, you can speak in the discussion on the Demand for Grants for the Communication Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even on the President's Address, this could have been done.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Therefore, I had pointed out that an avoidable burden has been put upon the nation. I have also pointed out that strange are the concepts of the common man before the hon. Minister. He says that the levy will not affect the common man. But, here, there is an increase on telegram rates. Here, are increases in the cost of money order forms and so on. If not a common man, who else uses all these things? I am sorry to say that strange is the concept of a common man. The entire proposals have been levied upon the common man and I appeal to this House to adopt this Motion thereby annulling the whole amending rules. It is time that this hike should be annulled...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Including the Government.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let us not burden the nation which is already faltering under the heavy burdens which have been placed by the Railways, by the petroleum products and many more, we apprehend, will be followed in the Budget.

I appeal to one and all to rise above political considerations, in the interest of the common men and in the interest of proper functioning of the Parliamentary democracy, and this motion be adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R 93(E), dated the 21st February, 1983 and laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1983, be annulled.

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

DIVISION NO. 1 15.32 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Datta, Shri Amal
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Horo, Shri N. E.
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
*Qazi Saleem, Shri
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shakya Shri Daya Ram
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Singh, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A. C.
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pradhani, Shri K.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Sri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rawat, Shri Harish
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:-

Ayes — 30; Noes. — 75.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Private Member's Business. Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad.

COMMITEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-third Report

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Private Members' Bills.

Shri Bhogendra Jha. Absent.

FREE LEGAL AID BILL**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free legal aid to poor and needy persons involved in criminal cases.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for free legal aid to poor and needy persons involved in criminal cases."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*The following Members also voted for NOES: Sarvshri G. L. Dogra, P. Samnmgan, B. V. Desai, R. P. Mahala and Qazi Saleem.

**Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25.2.83.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to encourage trade unionism among the employees and to provide for collective bargaining between the employers and representative trade unions of employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to encourage trade unionism among the employees and to provide for collective bargaining between the employers and representative trade unions of employees."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AMENDMENT BILL*

(*Amendment of Section* 2 *etc.*)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE BOARD BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development, storage and sales of fruits and vegetables and their products.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development, storage and sales of fruits and vegetables and their products."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga. Absent.

CEILING ON MARRIAGE EXPENSES BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for ceiling on marriage expenses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for ceiling on marriage expenses."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY POPULATION CONTROL (SMALL FAMILY PROMOTION AND MOTIVATION) BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for small family promotion and motivation and other measures for population control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for small family promotion and motivation and other measures for population control."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 25-2-1983.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (PAYMENT OF PENSION, FIXATION OF MINIMUM WAGES, COMPULSORY INSURANCE AND OTHER AMENITIES) BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for pension, provident fund, minimum wages and other amenities for agricultural workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for pension, provident fund, minimum wages and other amenities for agricultural workers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Section 10B etc.)

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

DEVDASI AND MURLI PRACTICE (ABOLITION) BILL-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari on 5 November 1982 namely:—

"That the Bill to abolish the practice of Devadasi and Murli in India be taken into consideration."

Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari.

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पूर्व सेशन में मैंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा था और यह बिल मूव किया था कि भारत में देवदासी प्रथा और मुरली प्रथा को समाप्त करने हेतु विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए । अब मैं इस सदन में इस विषय पर प्रतिपादन करना चाहती हूं । मेरी सदन से प्रार्थना है कि इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से और मानवता की दृष्टि से विभिन्न दलों, धर्म और जाति तथा विचारों को छोड़ कर सभी सदस्यगण सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें ।

मुझे दुख है कि आजादी के बाद भी सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षित वर्ग अगर कोई रहा है तो महिलायें रहीं हैं । उन्हीं में से एक वर्ग है देवदासी का, जिसको भगवान के नाम पर अर्पित किया जाता है और उसकी मर्यादा सिर्फ भगवान तक ही नहीं रहती, उसके बाद उस गांव का बड़ा आदमी उसकी बोली लगाता है जैसे बाजार में जानवर की बोली लगती है, और उसे खरीदा जाता है और उसके बाद जब तक उसके मन में रहा तब तक उसको रखता है और बाद में जब

*Published in Gazette of India Extraor dinary Part II, section 2, dated 25-2-1983.

उसको छोड़ देता है तो उस औरत के सामने प्रौस्टीट्यूट के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है । मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि आजादी के बाद भी इस देश में देवदासी बनाई गई महिलाओं की संख्या डेढ लाख है ।

जब मैंने यह बिल डाला तो बाहर जो राजनीति में और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं वह मुझसे पूछते थे कि देवदासी प्रथा क्या है ? प्रान्तों में, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र में कानून होने के बाद और केन्द्र में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महिलाओं के संरक्षण के लिये कानून होने के बाद भी डेढ़ लाख तक महिलाएं देवदासी बनाई गयीं । वर्षों पहले यह प्रथा केवल भारत में ही नहीं थी, बल्कि यूनान, बेबीलोन में भी थी और हमारे देश में खास कर के दक्षिण में धर्म का बड़ा प्रभाव था, बड़े-बड़े मन्दिरों, राजसत्ता और धर्म-सत्ता का प्रभाव रहा । वह सिर्फ राजसत्ता से ही जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है । एक ही समय में इस देश के समाज के सबसे पिछड़े हुए वर्ग का राजसत्ता और धर्मसत्ता दोनों ने उनका शोषण किया, इसी का एक उदाहरण यह देवदासी प्रथा है । उस जमाने में धर्म गुरू, पुजारी या जमींदारों ने महिला को उप-भोग की वस्तु बनाकर उनका दुरुपयोग किया । कहा जाता है शुरू में जब यह प्रथा चली, महाभारत काल से लेकर बाद में भी तो इन्सान के दिल में सेवा की भावना हुई, अर्पित करने की अपने भगवान के लिये और समाज के लिये । उसी से इस प्रथा का उद्गम हुआ । इसके लिये महिलाओं को और साथ-साथ लड़के और लड़कियों, दोनों को अर्पित किया जाता था । लेकिन महिलाओं की संख्या अधिक है, इसीलिये हमारे मन में आता है कि क्या यह समर्पण धर्म के नाम पर केवल महिलाओं के लिये ही था ? मैं इसको नहीं जानती हूं । इतिहास चाहे कुछ भी बताये, लेकिन आज जो सच्चाई हम देखते हैं, उस पर विश्वास करते हैं, और जो धर्म, संस्कार, परम्परा मानवता के उद्धार के लिये नहीं बल्कि मानव को खड्डे में डालने के लिये है उस पर हम भरोसा नहीं करते हैं । इस परम्परा को हमें स्वतंत्रता के माहौल में खत्म करना चाहिये जिससे किसी वर्ग की महिलाओं की आबरू की विडम्बना हो रही है ।

इस प्रथा की शुरूआत अन्ध श्रद्धा से हुई । एक तो मनौती मानते थे, किसी के अगर बच्चा नहीं हुआ, देहात में, अनपढ़ लोग मानते थे कि अगर बच्चा हुआ तो एक बच्चे को भगवान को अर्पित करेंगे कोई धन के लिये, कोई नब्ज के लिये इन्सान की बलि भगवान को देते थे । उसी का यह दूसरा स्वरूप है, महिलाओं को नर्क में ढकेल दिया जाता था ।

अन्ध-विश्वास की दुनिया है, जिसके कारण यह देवदासी प्रथा चली आ रही है । आज हम देखते हैं कि गरीब लड़कियों को बालों में लगाने के लिये तेल नहीं है, किसी की मां मर गई है, यह दिन भर भीख मांगती रहती है और मजदूरी करती रहती है, उनको बाल सवारने का कहां ध्यान आता है । उनके बालों की जब जटा बन जाती है, तो महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के बार्डर पर एक भावना है कि इसके बालों में जटा बन गई है, अब बेलम्मा की मर्जी हो गई है, उसको अर्पण कर देना चाहिये । उसको मंदिर में छोड़ दिया जाता है । इस संबंध में मैं एक छोटी सी बात बताना चाहती हूं । कामतीपुरा

[श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी]

की एक देवदासी ने मुलाकात में कहा कि हमारा सुन्दर परिवार था, हम पति-पत्नी और बच्चे प्यार से रहते थे। एक दिन पति को नजर में मेरे बालों में जुड़ी हुई जटा नजर आ गई। वह अनपढ़ था घबड़ा गया। बोला बेलम्मा की मर्जी हो गई है, शायद अपनी प्यारी पत्नी अब हमसे बिछड़ जायेगी। दूसरे दिन वह पुजारी के पास चुपचाप गया और बोला कि मेरी पत्नी के बालों में जटा बन गई है, गुमटा बन गया है। दोपहर को पुजारी आकर उसको देवदासी बनाकर ले गये। यह सच्ची घटना है, जिसे मैं आपके सामने रख रही हूं। देवदासी बनाने के बाद उसको कला-नृत्य, कला—शिक्षक के जरिये सिखाया गया। वह कला-नृत्य और संगीत का ज्ञान देते थे। मंदिर में नाचना, गाना और भगवान की पूजा करना उनका फर्ज था। उसके बाद देवदासी बनाकर उसको बोली लगाकर कोई उसको अपनी कीप करके रखता था उसका पालना करता था, पूरी आयु भर उस जमाने में उसकी थोड़ी सी इज्जत होती थी। इस साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान में उसकी तस्वीर नहीं छपवाई है। हमारे मन में देवदासी की तस्वीर ऐसी है कि गहने पहने हुए है, सुन्दर पोशाक है, भगवान के सामने नाच कर रही है, भगवान को पालकी के सासने उसकी इज्जत है लेकिन आज देवदासी की कोई इज्जत नहीं है। आप हमारे साथ येलम्मा के मन्दिर में चलिये, मैं एक दो महीने पहले जाकर देखकर आई हूं, फिर मैंने इस बिल को यहां रखा है। हमने वहां देखा है कि महिलाएं भिखारी की तरह फटे कपड़े में, पैरों में घूंघरू बांधकर भीक्षा मांग रही हैं और वह बहुत पीड़ित हैं। ऐसी देवदासियों को धर्म के नाम पर भिखारी बनाने का काम कुछ विद्रोही लोगों ने किया है। इसे आज हमें रोकना है।

वर्षों पहले तंजावर मन्दिर में 400 देवदासियां थीं, सोमनाथ पुरम में 500 थीं और येलम्मा का इतिहास तो ऐसा है कि वहां देवदासियों का बाजार है। महिलाओं की बिक्री का बहुत बड़ा बाजार है। अपने देश में हम लोग इस को बन्द करना चाहते हैं या नहीं, मैं आज आपसे यह सवाल पूछ रही हूं। हर साल आज भी कर्नाटक के येलम्मा मन्दिर में मेले के अवसर पर 5,000 देवदासियां बनाई जाती हैं। अपने देश में उड़ीसा, कर्नाटक, गोवा, आन्ध्र और महाराष्ट्र, इन 6 राज्यों में देव-दासियों की बड़ी प्रथा है और सब जगह अलग-अलग नाम से है। महाराष्ट्र में खंडवा को अर्पण करते हैं, उसको मुरली कहते हैं। गोवा में भाविनी बोलते हैं, कर्नाटक में येलम्मा को ज्योतिन बोलते हैं। अलग-अलग नाम स अलग-अलग स्वरूप में ये देवदासियां आज हमारे समाज में हैं।

बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता आदि बड़े शहरों में आप देखेंगे कि प्रास्टीट्यूटस में 35 प्रतिशत ऐसी देवदासियां लगाई गई हैं। आज तो कुछ लोगों का बिजनेस हो गया है कि प्रास्टीट्यूशन में लाने के लिये उनको बोलते हैं कि देखो येलम्मा की मरजी हो गई। कोई अच्छी लड़की गांव में दिखाई दी, गरीबी के कारण उसको अर्पित किया जाता है और बाद में उसको वेश्या के व्यवसाय की तरफ ले जाया जाता है। ये बड़े दुःख की बात है।

आज आप देखेंगे कि जो गरीब और अनपढ़ लोग हैं, हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, उन्हीं की लड़कियां ज्यादा इसमें देखी जाती हैं। इसका मतलब यह है

कि उनकी दरिद्रता के कारण कुछ लोग इसका गलत फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस कुप्रथा को बन्द करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये ही नहीं गये हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। शासन हर बार कोशिश करता रहा है। पहला प्रयत्न 1910 में मैसूर गवर्नमेंट ने कानून बनाकर किया।

उसके बाद 1924 में भारतीय दण्ड विधान की धारा 372 और 375 को इस प्रथा के निवारण के लिये लागू किया गया। तीसरी बार 1927 में उनकी मुक्ति के लिये ऐसा ही एक विधेयक पास किया गया। 1939 में कर्नाटक में मन्दिर की जमीन का पट्टा देवदासियों को देने की व्यवस्था की गई। इसी प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र में भी कानून बनाकर ऐसा प्रयास किया गया। और अभी कुछ महीने पहले 1972 में कर्नाटक शासन ने एक प्रभावी कानून पास किया है। समयाभाव के कारण उसका ब्यौरा मैं यहां पर नहीं दे सकती, लेकिन पांच हजार रुपये जुर्माने और पांच वर्ष के कारावास तक का प्रावधान उसमें किया गया है। इसको बताने के पीछे मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि अभी इस साल कर्नाटक के येलम्मा मेले में कई हजार लड़कियों का अर्पण होने जा रहा था इसलिये कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट पहले से ही सोच रही थी कि ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये। अतः कर्नाटक सरकार ने पहले से ही कानून बना दिया ताकि वहां पर विक्रय या भगवान के नाम पर अर्पण न किया जा सके। मैं समझती हूं कि कर्नाटक की सरकार ने यह एक बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया है और इसके लिये इस देश की सभी महिलाएं कर्नाटक शासन की आभारी हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमने पार्लियामेंट में इस बिल को इन्ट्रोडयूस किया तो उसके बाद कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट ने निर्णय लेकर यह कानून बनाया और उससे हमारा विश्वास दुगुना हुआ। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार भी जरूर इस बात को मानेगी कि इस प्रकार की समस्या है। कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट ने अब रास्ता खोल दिया है। हमें यहां पर बताया जायेगा कि 1956 का जो कानून है उसके अन्तर्गत महिलाओं का व्यापार या विक्रय नहीं हो सकता है परन्तु देवदासी का उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। देवदासी के लिये उसमें कोई स्पेशल प्राविजन नहीं है। यह भूल-भुलैया जैसा कानून महिलाओं के लिये बनाया गया है वह हमारे काम का नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें गुनाहगार छूट जाते हैं।

इसी संसद में बलात्कार और दहेज के खिलाफ जो संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया उसको सभी दलों ने अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान की। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी स्वयं एक स्त्री हैं, उन्होंने भी महिलाओं के संरक्षण को बढ़ावा दिया है इसलिये मैं समझती हूं कि महिलाओं के संरक्षण के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कड़े कानून बनाकर उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन किया जाना चाहिये। और मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार इसके लिये पूरा प्रयास करेगी।

मैंने यहां पर जो बिल पेश किया है, इसमें जो कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं वह मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहती हूं। यदि किसी भी मंदिर में किसी देवता के नाम पर किसी स्त्री को अर्पित किया जाये तो इस कानून के अन्तर्गत उसको देवदासी माना जायेगा और यह एक गुनाह समझा जायेगा। देवदासी प्रथा के अन्तर्गत पुत्री आदि समर्पित करने के लिये तीन वर्ष तक का कारावास हो सकेगा। इस प्रथा के अन्तर्गत लड़-

[श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी]

कियों को स्वीकार करने के लिये कम से कम दो वर्ष और ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच वर्ष तक की सजा हो सकेगी और पांच हजार तक जुर्माना होगा। इस प्रथा के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों को लड़कियां समर्पित करने में सहायता देने के लिये पांच वर्ष तक का कारावास और पांच हजार तक जुर्माना हो सकेगा। देवदासी या इस प्रकार के नाम से वेश्यावृति चलाने के लिये जो दोषी पाया जायेगा उसको पांच हजार रुपये तक जुर्माना और दो वर्ष से लेकर पांच वर्ष तक का कारावास हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं इस बिल में रखी गई हैं। 1956 के अधिनियम के उपबन्ध 104 को भी, जहां कहीं जरूरत हो, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार को रोकने तथा उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये लागू किया जा सकता है।

इसके साथ-साथ जो महत्व का मुद्दा है, मैं उस पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। यदि हम किसी भिखारी को कहते हैं कि तुम कल से भीख मत मांगो, तो वह कहेगा कि कल से हमारे लिये रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था कर दो, तो फिर हम भीख नहीं मांगेंगे। समाज में जो गरीब हैं, उपेक्षित हैं, जब उनके सामने क्रांति की बात, परिवर्तन की बात की जाती है, तो रोटी का सवाल सामने आता है। इसलिये यदि हम यह कहें कि कल से इस देवदासी की प्रथा को बन्द करो, तो यह हो नहीं सकता है, जब तक कि इसके लिये प्रभावी कदम न उठाये जायें। इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में बड़े-बड़े साहित्यकारों ने बड़ा-बड़ा साहित्य लिखा है, जिसको हम पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि सरकार को इस संबंध में कानून बनाना चाहिये। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि वे पति का नाम अपने बच्चों के साथ नहीं लगा सकती हैं। इसी वजह से कई माताएं बच्चों को लेकर स्कूल नहीं जा सकती हैं कि इनका नाम स्कूल में क्या लिखाया जाये। आप जानते हैं कि यह प्रथा रही है कि बच्चों के नाम के साथ पिता का नाम लिखा जाता है। अब भी लिखा जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि वह अधिकार माता को दे दिया जाये, ताकि वह माता अपने बच्चे का हाथ पकड़ कर स्कूल ले जा सके। इस गर्व के साथ कि यह मेरा बच्चा है, पिता का नाम नहीं है, तो क्या हुआ। उपेक्षित वर्ग के लिये नेशनल रूरल एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम है जिसको सरकार पूरा करती है उसी प्रकार इनके लिये सरकार को योजनाएं बनानी चाहियें। कर्नाटक में कई संस्थायें हैं उनको सरकार हाथ में लेकर मदद देकर उनके जरिये इस काम को करवा सकती है जोकि अच्छा काम करके दिखाये।

मैं आपके सामने दो उदाहरण और पेश करना चाहती हूं। पूना में कुछ वर्ष पहले महानगर पालिका की तरफ पांच हजार देवदासियों को आरोग्य कार्ड दिया गया था, उनकी जांच करके दवाई की व्यवस्था की गई थी। कर्नाटक शासन ने बड़ा अच्छा निर्णय लिया कि जो देवदासी की लड़की के साथ शादी करेगा, उसको पांच हजार रुपया दिया जायेगा। जिस प्रकार हम इन्टरकास्ट मैरिज को बढ़ावा देते हैं, उसी के साथ-साथ यदि देवदासी की लड़की से शादी करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा, तो देवदासी की लड़की भी अपना घर बसा सकेगी और सम्मान के साथ समाज में जीवन व्यतीत कर सकेगी।

पुनर्वास पर बात करते हुए, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि किसी भी काम को करने के लिये, गलत या सही, राजनीतिक समर्थन जरूर प्राप्त होना चाहिये । यदि सैन्टर का समर्थन प्राप्त रहेगा, तो हर प्रान्त को, चाहे प्रान्त में किसी भी पार्टी की सत्ता हो, उनको वह बात माननी पड़ेगी और उस कानून का इम्पलीमेंटेशन करना पड़ेगा ।

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

15.59 hrs.

मैं यह भी समझती हूं कि सिर्फ कानून से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । पिछले साल हमने एक अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन किया था, जिसमें स्त्री मुक्ति पार्लियामेंट पर चर्चा की गई थी । जिसमें काफी बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे थे । जिसमें एक देवदासी के लड़के ने भी भाषण दिया था । उसने कहा कि सरकार हमें रिजर्वेशन देगी, मकान बनाकर देगी, सर्विस देगी, लेकिन पिता का नाम नहीं देगी । ऐसा कानून तो दुनिया की कोई भी सरकार नहीं बना सकती है । इसलिये यह एक बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण सवाल है कि वे लोग समाज में जीवन कैसे व्यतीत करें ।

वे लोग सम्मान से कैसे रहें--इस दृष्टि से यह कानून जल्द से जल्द बने और आगे चल कर देवदासियां न बन सकें । कर्नाटक के येलम्मा मंदिर में देवदासी नहीं बनने दिया गया तो उनके घर जाकर बना रहे हैं, घर जाकर उनको दीक्षा दे कर इस धंधे में लगा रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि यदि हम इस प्रथा को बन्द नहीं कर पाये तो आगे चल कर इनके अन्दर पैदा होने वाली युवा पीढ़ी हमसे सवाल करेगी, लड़कियां हमसे पूछेंगी कि हमारे साथ शादी कौन करेगा, लड़के पूछेंगे कि हमारा बाप कौन बनेगा ? इसलिये इस कानून का बनाना बहुत जरूरी है और मुझे विश्वास है, जिस तरह से महिलाओं के हित में बनने वाले अन्य कानूनों का इस सदन ने समर्थन किया था, इसका भी आप पूर्ण समर्थन करेंगे, जिससे कि देवदासी प्रथा इस देश से समाप्त हो सके ।

मैं जानती हूं--हमारे मंत्री महोदय पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के हैं, जहां के लोग यद्यपि कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं, लेकिन बहुत अच्छे हैं, वहां इस तरह की प्रथा नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि देश के इस भाग में अपने स्वार्थ, अपनी लालसा की पूर्ति के लिये इस तरह की प्रथा को जीवित रखा गया है । मैं यह भी जानती हूं कि इनको ढूंढना, इनको कन्ट्रोल करना थोड़ा मुश्किल है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है -- यदि आप इसके लिये प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे तो हम इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने में अवश्य सफल हो सकेंगे ।

मैं आप से एक बात शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में पूछना चाहती हूं--यदि आप शिक्षा-पद्धति पर गौर से ध्यान दें तो आज समाज में जो विषमता है, शोषण है, उसको दृष्टि में रखकर क्या आप अभ्यास-क्रम में कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? मैं जानती हूं कि इसमें कुछ लोगों के दिल दुखेंगे, धर्म वाले लोगों को यह सहन नहीं होगा, लेकिन हमें जो भी काम करना है, वह देश के उपेक्षित और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिये करना है, उनको साथ लेकर आगे चलना है । इसी लिये आज मैंने इस कानून को यहां पेश कर के आपसे इसे पास करने का अनुरोध किया है ।

[श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी]

मेरा आखरी मुद्दा यह है कि भारत मानवता में विश्वास रखने वाला देश है। आज दुनिया में बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्र हैं, शिक्षा और संस्कृति में पीछे हैं, गरीबी में बहुत पीछे हैं, आज उनका नेतृत्व हम करने जा रहे हैं, इसलिये समाज में जो भी गन्दी चीजें हैं, गन्दी परम्परायें हैं, उनको उखाड़ने का पहला कदम भी हमको ही उठाना पड़ेगा ताकि न केवल भारत में, बल्कि दुनिया भर के बाजार कहीं भी इस तरह की महिलाओं से भर न पायें। इसके लिये हमें कुछ ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि सारा सदन मेरे इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इस को पास करायेंगे।

16. hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is an amendment by Mr. Mool Chand Daga. He is not here. Mr. Amal Datta may take the floor now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, what is most gratifying in respect of this Bill which seeks to abolish a dismal and denigrating practice is that it has been moved by a lady Member of this House. We have found recently that women have come forward in every way to plead the cause and assert the rights of their less fortunate sisters, whom they are now trying to protect. They have come forward with a vow, with tenacity and determination and we have found evidence of this not only in this House but outside, also. Very recently there was a case in which Women's Organisations have protected the rights of an unfortunate girl who was being harassed by her own family members. They had gone to the Police in order to harass the Women's Organisation through the Police. But the Women's Organisation stood against these harassments and at last won the case in court and saved the unfortunate girl from her agony.

This is the most heartening side of this dismal situation.

But the practice about which the hon. Member feels concerned, really concerns every one of us. It is a social evil, which cuts across all political ideologies and political barriers. It is a human concern, but one must understand that this is also one of the thousands of manifestations of one particular evil, which is a fundamental evil, which means exploitation by the owners of the means of production of the mass of the people. It in this economic exploitation which gives rise to this kind of evil. This has come down to us, may be for centuries, because we had an exploitive feudal society and these feudal lords carried on their exploitation not only through their economic measures, but also through the religion which they controlled.

Religion has always been a hand-maiden of the capitalists and the feudals. These people had always used religion in order to exploit the weaker section people of the society in this dehumanising fashion. This is what must be understood. It is not that simply today by abolishing the Devdasi system, we will be able to give protection to those unfortunate women. Devdasi system is something which is at least foreign to our part of the country; it is not there; it is mostly confined to the South. But that does not mean that the trafficking in women is in any way less in any of the metropolitan cities or for that matter, where Devdasi system does not prevail.

The hon. Member has given certain figures and I think, they are correct. She has said that 35 per cent of the prostitutes in the metropolitan cities consist of women, who were made Devdasi, first, and then sold out for prostitution. Even then, it means that 65 per cent of the women who are prostitutes in the metropolitan cities and elsewhere have come from sources other than Devdasi system. That mean that the Suppression of Immoral Traffic

which was passed long ago in 1956, and amended two or three times since then, has totally failed in its purpose. That being the position, it means that this social evil will continue as long as the society and the economic system continues in its present form.

I support this measure. I am not saying that because this evil will soon transform itself to some other evil, therefore I will not lend my support. That is not my position, or the position of my party. This is a matter of human concern, and we must support it. This debasing system which uses the religion for this evil must be abolished, and the persons responsible for it must be awarded rigorous imprisonment as has been proposed in this Bill.

What I am saying is that even by enacting this legislation by this Parliament, we will not be able to eradicate this evil. Already, I am told that the Karnataka Legislature has passed an Act to end this evil, but this has not put an end to that. otherwise it would not perhaps have been necessary to bring this Bill before this House. But it has been done with the hope that some action by the Central Government may help in putting a stop to this practice, or at least lessen the harsh consequences of this particular system. But let me make it clear that we will not be able to achieve the end which we hope to achieve by this kind of enactment. That is what we have seen unfortunately from the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act which has been of a very little consequence. If there are a thousand acts of prostitution going on in a city in one night, then only one of that is prosecuted and even that not successfully. That being the position, the implementation of such an Act will be practically impossible. But even then I support this and say that all of us get together and try to make the executive work these Acts—the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and this Act wherever it has been passed. And if today this House passes this Act, then this Act also should be implemented with as much vigour as possible. But I have to repeat to emphasise my point that this is only Act, which was passed long ago in -956, and amended two or three times since then, has totally failed in its purpose. That system otherwise this evil will transform itself into some other form. In the name of God a girl is being sold and the girl is being dedicated knowing full well that she will not be with the God, she will sleep for the next few night with the God's representative on Earth—the Priest—and after that she will be auctioned. This I suppose in sum and substance is the system. Knowing full well what will be her plight, the family does it, merely because of superstition, may be out of ignorance?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I refuse to believe that they do it all merely because of superstition or ignorance. There may be some stupid people, who simply may dream at night, because of the things they think about, that unless the wife or the daughter is sacrificed in this fashion, untold harm and misery will be inflicted by the curse of Gods. But such situations are few and far between. One or two of such happenings are splashed in the newspapers and the idea is created. This is the reason why because of superstition and because of obscurantism the people are doing this. No, Sir, that is not the position. The position is that these people are compelled to sell the daughter or the wife because they are in such economic condition, that they cannot provide for them. It is that economic condition from which we must give them relief. That is what the primary function of the Government is today and we must remember that until that has been fulfilled, merely by passing a legislation of this nature, we will not be able to put a stop to the social evils of this type. This will continue as long as economic exploitation continues; this will continue as long as poverty continues.

The causes of prostitution can be analysed in various ways. Some say it is only economic; some say it is economic and social; some say it is economic and social and mixed up with religion as it is in this particular case, but ultimately it is always economic. If you analyse in depth you will come to the conclusion that ultimate

[Shri Amal Datta]

reason is economic and nothing else. Sometimes we have been given instances of broken homes. The Socialogists are very fond of giving such explanations. A husband deserts his wife and it gives rise to a case of wife turning into a prostitute; or in a broken home where wife and husband have separated, and the daughter has no love from either side, she turns into a wayward girl and becomes a prostitute. Now, these explanations are there. But these situations divorced from the economic plight may be one or two cases where women fall in evil company and go into this kind of a life. But we cannot go by such explanations. The root cause is economic exploitation, the lack of basic amenities of life that turns a woman into a prostitute.

Now, people sometimes ask if economic reason is the main consideration, if that is the main compelling and driving force to make a woman into a prostitute, then why is it happening in America? Why has it happened in Europe? There, the people are affluent. But simply because the national or average, that is, per capita income is higher there, it does not mean that everybody there is rich. There is a wide disparity in all capitalist countries in per capita income. There are people down below in the social and economic ladder who cannot take recourse to anything else. During the last 3 or 4 years, unemployment has been raging so high in all the capitalist countries, that many women have had to take to this path.

I have seen from newspaper cuttings that in England, there was a convention of prostitutes. The prostitutes had called that meeting—there, the women are more advanced than in our country—in order to stop Police harassment. And they said that if it did not stop, they would reveal the visit of VIPs to their quarters. They had got a clue from their sisters in Madrid who were being harassed by the Police there. This was followed subsequently in Paris.

These prostitutes were assertive of their rights, but they also said in that meeting that they had been driven to that life because of their economic situation. It was not possible for them, when they came to that profession, to do anything else to earn a livelihood. If a woman is starving for a few months, this is the only path open to her, particularly when she had children to support, and she takes to this path. The women will do anything to support their children. The result of this investigation is that it is the single women with children who are the most predominant among people who are becoming prostitutes in the Western countries. Not merely for meeting their own needs, but where they have the moral obligation to support the child, and they have been deserted by the fathers, whoever they were.

I say this because I want to drive home this particular point viz. that it is the economic condition which turns the woman into a prostitute. Unless we are able to find ways and means of changing our society and economic system and do away with the present exploitative system, we will continue to have this problem.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, हमारी संसद सदस्य श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी ने जो देवदासी और मुरली प्रथा की समाप्ति के लिये विधेयक सदन में उपस्थापित किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूं । हमारे दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने इसके बारे में कहा कि इसके पीछे आर्थिक कारण हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि कुछ अंश में आर्थिक कारण जरूर है लेकिन जब हम इतिहास के पन्ने उलटते हैं तो पता चलता है कि दो हजार वर्ष पहले से यह प्रथा है । पुराणों में भी इसकी चर्चा मिलती है, लेकिन महाभारत में यह कहीं नहीं देखने को मिलता है कि ये देवदासियां मन्दिरों के लिये ही होती थीं, लेकिन यह प्रथा उ समय भी अपरोक्ष रूप

से विद्यमान थी। यह प्रथा कुछ प्रान्तों में है, लेकिन भिन्न-भिन्न रूप में दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी यह प्रथा अभी भी विद्यमान है।

नारी हमेशा से शोषिता रही है। यह आज कोई नई बात नहीं है। इन्हें "आंचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी" के रूप में भी देखा जाता है। हमारे देश में हमारे समाज की बुराइयों को समाप्त करने के लिये कानून बनाये हैं। हजारों वर्ष पहले तो नहीं, लेकिन सैकड़ों वर्षों से जो बुराइयां और कुरीतियां नारी के शोषण के लिये चली आ रही हैं, उनके विरुद्ध आवाजें उठती आ रही हैं।

राजा राम मोहन राय की बात सभी जानते हैं कि वे किस तबके के समाज सुधारक थे। महात्मा गांधी ने और सभी ने महिलाओं के विकास और उन्नति के लिये समय-समय पर अपनी आवाजें उठाई हैं और कानून भी बनते रहे हैं। लेकिन, हमेशा यह बात कही गई है कि कानून बनने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। यह तब तक नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक समाज में जागृति नहीं आयेगी और लोगों को यह नहीं बताया जायेगा कि हमारा समाज इस बुराई से कितना प्रभावित होता है। परम्परा और रूढ़िवादिता की शिकार महिलाएं हो रही हैं।

हमारे यहां धर्म के नाम पर और धर्म की ओट में बहुत सारे गलत काम, किये जाते हैं जो हमारे समाज में कलंक हैं। जैसे अभी कुछ साल पहले ही वेश्या-वृति की रोक थाम के लिये हमारे यहां कानून बनाये गये हैं। इसे हमारे समाज में काला धब्बा समझा गया, तभी इसके लिये विधेयक बनाये गये। इसी प्रकार धर्म की ओट में देवदासी प्रथा भी समाज का कलंक है। यह सिर्फ हमारे लिये नहीं, बल्कि समाज के हरेक वर्ग के लिये कलंक है।

यह देश की समस्या अभी भी हमारे यहां है और जैसा कि हमारी बहन ने पहले कहा कि हजारों नहीं लाखों की संख्या में ये देवदासियां भारतवर्ष में हैं, विशेषकर दक्षिण में। अगर स्वत: कोई महिला ऐसा काम करती है तो उसके लिये कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। लेकिन, उसे बाध्य किया जाता है और धर्म के नाम पर मन्दिरों में इसलिये उसकी कुर्बानी की जाती है, क्योंकि वह महिला है।

नारी को हमेशा से ही शोषित किया गया है। वह अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कह सकती क्योंकि उसके ऊपर दबाव डाला जाता है कि समाज और धर्म के नाम पर यह करना है। हमारे यहां जब औरतें विधवा हो जाती हैं तो उन्हीं पर यह पाबन्दियां होती हैं कि वे मांस, मछली नहीं खाएं, रंगीन कपड़ों की बजाय सफेद कपड़े पहनें, उनके बाल काट दिये जाते हैं। यह पुरुषों के लिए नहीं होता है। (व्यवधान) सब लोगों को मालूम है कि ऐसा होता है। क्या ऐसी स्थिति में महिलाओं का यह कर्तव्य नहीं होता कि इसके लिए आवाज उठाएं, सदन, में इसके लिए विधेयक लाएं? आप देखेंगे कि जितने भी महापुरुष हुए हैं उन्होंने महिलाओं के उद्धार, उनकी उन्नति हेतु ऐसे कानून बनाए हैं जिससे उनका विकास हुआ है। मैं तो यह समझती हूं कि देवदासी प्रथा के विरुद्ध जो कानून बनाए जाएं यहां संसद् में ही बनाया जाय ताकि सभी जगह यूनिफार्म ढंग से इसका पालन हो। एक कानून भारतवर्ष के लिए हो। परोक्ष या

[श्रीमति कृष्णा साही]

अपरोक्ष, डाइरेक्ट या इनडाइरेक्ट, जहां भी इस प्रकार की बात होती है उसके ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई जाए ।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब ह्यून-सांग भारत में आए थे तो सबसे पहले वे इस बात को सबके सामने लाए और उन्होंने इतिहास में भी लिखा है कि सम्भवत: ग्रीक या यूनान से यह प्रथा भारत में आई है । इसका मतलब यह होता है कि हमारे यहां इस प्रथा की शुरूआत नहीं हुई, कहीं और से हमने इसको ग्रहण किया । हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता में यह प्रथा बाद में आई है । जिस संस्कृति और सभ्यता के लिए हम सारे विश्व में इतना पुराना और महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं, उसको देखते हुए इस विज्ञान के युग में सारे लोग कहां से कहां जा रहे हैं और अभी हम देवदासी प्रथा को ही समाप्त कर रहे हैं, यह हम लोगों के लिए शर्म की बात है । इसलिए, मैं सदन से अपील करती हूं कि सब लोग इसके ऊपर एक मत से विचार करें और इस विधेयक को हम सब पारित करें ।

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय श्रीमती ऊषा जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि इन्होंने समाज की एक पुरानी कुप्रथा के ऊपर नियंत्रण करने की अपनी इच्छा जाहिर की है । वस्तुत: कुप्रथाएं देश में इतनी हैं जो अंधविश्वास, अशिक्षा और गरीबी के कारण चल रही हैं और इन कुप्रथाओं के पीछे सदियों के पुराने जो सामन्त होते थे उनका विलास छिपा होता है । उन्हीं लोगों ने धार्मिक आड़ में शिकार करने की इस कुप्रथा का श्रीगणेश किया और इसी के परिपेक्ष में ऐसे कुकर्म करते रहे । यह प्रथायें हमारे देश के लिए कलंक का विषय है । वेश्यावृति में लगी महिलाओं में से 35 प्रतिशत महिलायें इस देवदासी प्रथा से पीड़ित महिलायें हैं । यह गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है । कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में यह प्रथा हजारों साल से चली आ रही है, इसे जनप्रिय और लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में जगह नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

यह सही है कि अभी तक जितना शिक्षा का विस्तार हमारे देश में होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है । आज तक 25,30 प्रतिशत ही शिक्षा हो पायी है, जिस देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग अशिक्षित हों वहां इस प्रकार की कुप्रथाओं का होना स्वाभाविक है । अत: ऐसे क्षेत्र में जब कि शिक्षा का विस्तार नहीं होगा तब तक यह प्रथा दूर नहीं होगी । आज भी विज्ञान के युग में ऐसे अंध विश्वास में जकड़े हुए लोग हैं जो सोचते हैं कि परिवार में से एक लड़की को यौवनावस्था प्राप्त करते ही देवदासी या जोगनी के रूप में नहीं दिया जायगा तो उसके परिवार का अनिष्ट होगा । जहां इतना अंधकार है वहां ऐसी कुप्रथा को नष्ट करने के लिए जब तक कानून का हाथ नहीं जायगा तब तक यह गलत परम्परा पर कुठाराघात नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिये यह विधेयक समीचीन है और सरकार तथा सभी सदस्यों को इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए ताकि यह कुप्रथा दूर हो । यह बिल तो सरकार द्वारा लाया जाना चाहिए था । मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्या इसको वापस न लें । हम इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास करेंगे क्योंकि यह कुप्रथा नारी समाज के लिए भयंकर कलंक का विषय है और इसको समाप्त ही होना चाहिए । इसलिए सरकार को हर तरह से विचार करना चाहिए और

कि इस विधेयक की जगह दूसरा विधेयक सरकार की ओर से इसी सत्र में लाया जायगा और इसका उन्मूलन किया जायगा । जैसा अभी इन्होंने बताया है, अगर 35 फीसदी औरतें वेश्यालयों में देवदासी प्रथा से बनी हैं तो यह कम बड़ी बात नहीं है । मैंने देखा है जी० बी० रोड में जहां वेश्याएं रहती हैं, उसमें बहुत सी खोखे और झोपड़ियों में रहती हैं । हमने अपने क्षेत्र में भी देखा है ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां सैकड़ों लड़कियां उधर से लाई जाती हैं और यह चलते फिरते वेश्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं ।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : (छपरा) : उसके विरोध में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जब तक यह कानून नहीं बनता है तब तक हम कर ही क्या सकते हैं ? जो विवश महिलाएं हैं वह क्या करें ? उनके बच्चों के लिए कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, जब उनको समाज में लाने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं हो सकता है तो उस विवशता के अलावा और कोई रास्ता उनके पास नहीं रहता है । किस कानून के द्वारा उनका पुनर्वास किया जाये । ये लोग गरीब हैं, दुर्बल हैं और समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हैं, उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । अभी तक यह कमी रही है ।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा कुछ इसमें नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन अपना हार्दिक समर्थन इसमें देता हूं और मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि चाहे वह इसी बिल को पास कर दें अथवा इसकी जगह पर दूसरा बिल ला कर इस प्रथा को समाप्त कर ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, यह देवदासी एण्ड मुरली प्रैक्टिस (एबोलीशन) बिल माननीय सदस्य श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी ने यहां रखा है, मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । इस प्रकार की प्रथा इस देश में हजारों सैकड़ों वर्षों से चलीं आ रही है । हमारे राजस्थान में भी एक प्रथा थी ।

हमारे यहां सामन्तों की जब शादी होती थी तो उसके साथ दहेज में इस प्रकार की लड़कियां दी जाती थीं जिनको बांदी कहा जाता था । उनका भी कोई शादी विवाह नहीं होता था और उनके जो बच्चे होते थे, उनके पिता का नाम नहीं होता था । इस प्रकार की प्रथा का जब तगड़ा विरोध राजस्थान में किया गया तो यह प्रथा समाप्त हुई और इस प्रकार लड़कियों के लेन-देन की प्रथा समाप्त हो गई । इस प्रकार की कोई भी कार्यवाही वहां पर अब नहीं होती है ।

अभी माननीया सदस्य बोल रही थीं कि महिलाओं के साथ बड़ा अत्याचार होता है । हमारे यहां जो सती प्रथा थी, उसमें भी उनके साथ बड़ा अत्याचार होता था जिसको राजा राम मोहन राय ने बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन चला कर समाप्त किया और औरतों के साथ जो अन्याय होता था, उसको समाप्त किया ।

इसी प्रकार से जो अन्याय और अत्याचार यहां होते हैं देवदासियों के सम्बन्ध में जिसमें परिवार की एक लड़की को मंदिर में सुपुर्द कर दिया जाता है और उसके बाद नृत्य, संगीत में प्रवीण किया जाता है और फिर उसके बाद जिस प्रकार की हरकतें उसके साथ होती हैं, उन सब को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए । आज यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ा कलंक है । इसे हमें समाप्त करना चाहिए ।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

आज हमारे देश में स्त्री-पुरुष को समान अधिकार है ऐसी स्थिति में एक समाज को कलंकित करना या उनके किसी मेम्बर का मंदिर में इसलिए सुपुर्द करना कि वह आगे चल कर वेश्या बने और वेश्या-वृत्ति को इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैलाये, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे देश और समाज पर बहुत बड़ा कलंक है, इसे समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए ।

अभी हमारे वर्मा साहब बोल रहे थे कि गांव में, देहात में जो गरीब होते हैं जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ज्यादा मजबूत नहीं होती, जिनमें शिक्षा का अभाव होता है, अन्धविश्वास होता है, उस प्रकार के लोगों को बहका और फुसलाकर मंदिरों में देवदासी बना कर भयंकर दुरुपयोग किया जाता है । इस समाज में इस प्रकार के बहुत लोग हैं । यहां देवदासी की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में जो ऊंचे दर्जे के लोग हैं जिनके पास बहुत धन है, वह अपनी वासना के लिए इस प्रकार की जो अव्यवस्था चला रहे हैं, सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए और समाप्त करना चाहिए । सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए । (व्यवधान) वैसे इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार जागरूक भी है क्योंकि कईयों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी की गई है । ऐसी गलत परम्परायें समाज में जो पड़ गई हैं और जो हमारे पैसे वाले नौजवान हैं, जिनके पास काफी धन है, वे जिस प्रकार से इसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं, साथ ही अपना आचरण खराब करते हैं, अपना करैक्टर खराब करते हैं, समाज की प्रतिष्ठा को भी गिराते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

माननीय सदस्या के इस बिल के अन्तर्गत जो लोग ज्यादा पैसा दे कर देवदासी ले लेते हैं और उसको कानक्यूबाइन या वाइफ की तरह से रखते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में ऐसी व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए कि उसको पत्नी के सारे अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकें । यदि उसको प्रापर्टी और हेरिडेट्री सम्पत्ति में अधिकार और हिस्सा मिलेगा तभी समाज में उसकी कुछ प्रतिष्ठा बन सकेगी ।

सब से पहले तो कानून के जरिए देवदासी प्रथा को बिल्कुल इल्लीगल करार दिया जाना चाहिए और माननीय सदस्या ने इस बिल में जो प्रावधान रखे हैं, उनसे भी अधिक कड़ी सज़ा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए । दूसरे जो प्रापर्टी राइट की बात कही गई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक उसको पत्नी के सारे अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होंगे, तब तक प्रापर्टी कहां से मिल सकेगी ? इसलिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो भी हायस्ट बिडर देवदासी को ले वह उसको अपनी पत्नी के रूप में स्वीकार करे तथा उसकी सम्पत्ति में पत्नी की हैसियत से उसको अधिकार मिले । इस सम्बन्ध में वैसे तो कई राज्य सरकारें कानून बनाने की बात सोच रही हैं लेकिन माननीय सदस्या ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि भारत सरकार को स्वयं आगे आकर कानून बनाना चाहिये । या तो सरकार इसी बिल को स्वीकार कर ले या इस बिल में अगर उसको कुछ कमियां नज़र आयें तो एक दूसरा बिल लाकर यहां पर प्रस्तुत करे ताकि उचित प्रकार से सारी व्यवस्थायें की जा सकें ।

इसके साथ ही साथ उनके रिहेबिलि-टेशन की भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । हमने बान्डेड लेबर के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया है और उनको लोन, मकान, ज़मीन दे कर सहायता पहुंचा रहे हैं । इनकी हालत तो बान्डेड लेबर से भी बदतर है । इसलिए जब तक इनको रिहैबिलिटेट करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की

जायेगी तब तक समाज में उनको प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त नहीं हो सकेगी । अतः उनको रिहैबिलिटेट करना नितान्त आवश्यक है । आज के युग में इज्जत उसी की होती है जिसके पास कुछ पैसा या सम्पत्ति हो ।आज पैसा ही सबसे बड़ा है । जिसके पास धन है, सम्पत्ति है, वह चाहे जैसा भी आदमी हो, तब भी उसकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ जाएगी । जब इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था समाज में है, पैसे की कदर होती है, तो इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिए समाज में निश्चित तरीके से पैसे या अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाओं को मुहैया करना नितान्त आवश्यक है । तब जा कर वे समाज में प्रतिष्ठा पा सकेंगे । इसीलिए उन्होंने जिस प्रकार के लड़के-लड़कियों की शादी के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए हैं उन के मुताल्लिक सरकार को घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि जो भी देवदासी के लड़के लड़की से शादी करेगा, उसको यह इनाम दिया जाएगा । जब तक इस प्रकार की सुविधा या प्रोत्साहन उनको नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक वे समाज में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे । नहीं तो जिस प्रकार की हीनता उनके मन में व्याप्त है, वह व्याप्त ही रहेगी । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि ऐसे लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए बहुत सारे कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए, ताकि समाज में इस प्रकार की प्रथायें समाप्त हो सकें और समाज में सम्मानजनक प्रतिष्ठा उन महिलाओं का मिले और वे भी अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री एम०सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमति उषा प्रकाश चौधरी को मुबारकवाद देता हूं कि वे इस प्रकार का बिल सदन में विचार करने के लिए लाई हैं ।

लेकिन आज न सिर्फ यह बिल बल्कि उनका भाषण सुनने के बाद इतनी खुशी हुई । इधर से भी महिलायें अब संसद की डिबेट में भाग लेने लगी हैं । उधर की तरफ से श्रीमति प्रमिला दंडवते काफी हिस्सा लेती हैं लेकिन इधर से लोग ज्यादा हिस्सा नहीं लेते हैं । हम नहीं जानते थे , लेकिन उनका भाषण सुनकर बहुत ही खुशी हुई और उन्होंने जो कारण और सुझाव दिए हैं, वे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

सभापति जी यदि आप हिस्ट्री को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि देवदासी कैसे आई । पहले ज़माने में तो यह सुपर-स्टेशन था, लेकिन आजकल तो हम फैमिली प्लानिंग की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं । पहले ज़माने में बड़े-बड़े लोगों राजा महाराजाओं के बच्चे नहीं होते थे । उस जमाने में योगी लोग कह दिया करते थे कि यदि आप भगवान या किसी देवता को यह कह दें कि मैं अपना पहला बच्चा आपको अर्पित करूंगा , तो भगवान खुश हो जायेंगे और आपके यहां बच्चे होंगे । बच्चों की खातिर वे भगवान से यह मांगते थे कि भगवान आप मुझे बच्चा दो अगर आप मुझे बच्चा दोगे तो मैं आपको अर्पित करूंगा । इस संबंध में उषा जी ने श्री व्यास जी ने अभी अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं । इस प्रकार यह प्रथा बढ़ती गई और और आज सुनकर यह ताज्जुब हुआ है कि ऐसे लोग डेढ़ लाख हैं । मेरे ख्याल में से इतनी संख्या नहीं होगी । खास तौर से जहां तक मुझे पता है, यह प्रथा दक्षिण हिन्दुस्तान में है । बचपन में मैंने देखा था

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

राजा ही नहीं मामूली- मामूली जमीदार लोग जो गांव में रहते हैं वे अपने यहां दासियां रखा करते थे । जो ज्यादा दासियों को रखता था वह बड़ा आदमी समझा जाता था । इसी लिये उस वक्त आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दासियां बनाने का सिस्टम था । इस के लिए वहां कोई कानून तो नहीं बना लेकिन बगैर कानून के ही यह चीज़ बहुत कम हो गई । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है --अभी महाराष्ट्र , कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडू और उड़ीसा में यह सिस्टम प्रेवलेन्ट है । इस के लिए ऊषा जी जो बिल लाई हैं, वह सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने है, मैं समझता हूं -- सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बिल को पास करने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है--यह प्रथा पूरे हिन्दोस्तान में नहीं है, सिर्फ तीन-चार प्रान्तों तक ही महदूद है इस लिये शायद उनको कुछ मुश्किलात हो सकती है । लेकिन जैसा मैंने अभी मालूम किया है-- महाराष्ट्र, तामिलनाडू और कर्नाटक इसके खिलाफ कानुन बना चुके हैं सिर्फ उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश बाकी हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में भी है ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : मध्य प्रदेश में थोड़ा सा बार्डर पर है । यू०पी० में आदिवासी सिस्टम नहीं है लेकिन दूसरें रूप में है । बहरहाल जहां भी है अगर स्टेटस अपने-अपने लेजिस्लेशन बनायें तो ज्यादा अच्छी बात होगी और मैं समझता हूं इस में उनको कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । आप सभी जानते हैं यह सिर्फ देवदासी सिस्टम ही नहीं था बल्कि इसके पीछे पुराने जमाने की कुछ बुराईयां भी छिपी हुई थी । आप को याद है --हमारे यहां पहले सती प्रथा थी जब किसी औरत का शौहर मर जाता था तो बीवी को उस की चिता में उस के साथ जलने का सिस्टम था । लेकिन राजा राम मोहन राय और विलियम बैन्टिन्क ने कानून ला कर इस को समाप्त करने की कोशिश की लेकिन कानून के बावजूद भी उस वक्त सती सिस्टम चलता रहा, बाद में ज़माने के साथ-साथ कम हो गया ।

अभी एक मेम्बर साहब बतला रहे थे--हमारे यहां विधवा के साथ भी बड़ी दिक्कतें थी । बचपन में हम देखते थे कि अगर कोई औरत विधवा हो जाती थी तो उस की सूरत खराब करने के लिये उस के बाल कटवा दिये जाते थे । शादी के मौके पर उस को नजदीक नहीं आने दिया जाता था, मन्दिर में जाने के लिये भी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती थी । तुम विडो हो, इस लिये तुम को यहां जाने की जरूरत नहीं है । ऐक तरह से अन-सोशल-एलीमेन्ट बना कर रख दिया था । हमारे यहां आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक "श्री वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलु" नाम से बहुत बड़े सोशल रिफार्मर हुए हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इस रिफार्म को चलाया खुद विधवा से शादी करने को तैयार हुए और उन की वजह से यह सिस्टम वहां खत्म हो गया । इसी तरह से तमिलनाडू में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती, पोएट हुए हैं, जिन की सैन्टिनरी अभी हाल में मनाई गई है । उन्होंने भी इस क्षेत्र में बहुत काम किया है । समाज में जितने सोशल-ईविलज थे उन को दूर करने के लिये इस महापुरुष ने बहुत कोशिश की । लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है-- 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम यह सुनते हैं कि देवदासी सिस्टम प्रेवलेन्ट

है । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं--सिर्फ कानून बनाने से कुछ नहीं होता है, कानून काफी नहीं है । समाज में जितनी महिलाएं हैं, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की हों, प्रमिला दण्डवते जी हैं, आप हैं, सब मिल कर जहां कहीं भी औरतों के खिलाफ कोई ऐसा काम होता है, जैसे ट्रैफिकिंग-इन-वुमेन या दूसरी बुराइयां हैं, सब एक आवाज में उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठायें । अभी व्यास जी ने भी कहा था और हमें मालूम है कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में क्या हो रहा है । किसी ने कहा कि नाम बताओ, नाम की जरूरत नहीं है, इसके लिये दो किताबें छपी हुई हैं, इन शहरों में बड़े-बड़े लोग औरतों को रख कर क्या-क्या तमाशे कर रहे हैं । इसके खिलाफ कानून है, लेकिन वे इतने ताकतवर हैं कि कानून की जद से भी बच जाते हैं । इसलिये आप सब लोगों को मिल कर इसके खिलाफ आन्दोलन करना चाहिये । इतना ही नहीं, औरतों के खिलाफ और जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, जैसे अपनी बीवी को ठीक तरह से नहर देखना है, लोग यह समझते हैं कि महिला तो एक अबला है । इस से क्या होता है । आज हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री एक महिला हैं और हमारे देश की ही नहीं बल्कि ब्रिटेन में भी महिला प्रधान मंत्री हैं । पिछले जमाने को हम देखते हैं तो रानी लक्ष्मी बाई जैसी वारयर हमारे देश में हुई हैं । जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि औरतें अबला हैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकती हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । इसलिए मैं इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं ।

मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करूंगा । इसी से सम्बन्धित एक दूसरा सवाल है और कल यहां पर बैगर्स के मुत्तालिक सवाल आया था । वह भी एक सोशल इविल है, और बैगर्स का सम्बन्ध केवल दिल्ली ही से नहीं है और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ही उसके बारे में कुछ करना चाहिए, ऐसी बात नहीं है । यह तो पूरे देश की समस्या है और एक सोशल इविल है जोकि एक न्यूसैंस बन गया है । कुछ लोग ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । वे अंधे हैं, उनकी टांगे नहीं हैं या उन के हाथ नहीं हैं और वे मन्दिरों के पास बैठ कर भीख मांगते हैं लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने इस को एक प्रोफेशन बनाया हुआ है, और आज हम यह देखते हैं कि एक एक बेगर लखपति हो गया है और इस धंधे से उसने लाखों रुपया कमाया है । पैसा कमाने के लिए बच्चों को उठा कर ले जाया जाता है और उनसे भीख मंगवाई जाती है, जोकि एक बड़ा खराब बात है । ऐसी जितनी भी बुराइयां हमारे देश में हैं, उन को जब तक समाप्त नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक हम नहीं समझते कि हमारा देश सही माइनों में आजाद है । देश ने काफी तरक्की की है लेकिन सब कुछ होने के बावजूद हमको समाज में ऐसी बुराइयों को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

आप का ज्यादा समय न देते हुए, मैं श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी को मुबारकबाद देना चहता हूं कि वे बहुत मेहनत करके इतना अच्छा बिल लाई हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for disposal of this Bill was two hours. Now only forty minutes are left. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members to be as brief as possible.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgauw): This is a very important Bill which touches the social condition. You may please allow the Members to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that nobody should speak. The hon. Members should avoid repetition and they should conclude within five minutes each.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): This should not be closed to-day.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम इस संसद के माध्यम से समय समय पर कुछ अच्छे विधेयकों पर चर्चा करते हैं और ऐसे विधेयकों में से यह भी एक अच्छा विधेयक है, जिसको बहन श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी ने इस सदन में रखा है ।

हमारे देश के अन्दर समाज में जो कमियां हैं और बुरी प्रथाएं हैं, उन प्रथाओं को तोड़ कर नई अच्छी प्रथाओं को स्थापित करना हमारे लिए बड़े गर्व और गौरव की बात है । हमारे देश की आजादी की कल्पना तब तक अधूरी है, जब तक हम सही अर्थों में देश के सभी लोगों को समान रूप से समता और समानता के अधिकार दिला नहीं पाते । मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक सही अर्थों में हमारी आजादी की कल्पना , हमारी आजादी का सपना पूरा नहीं होगा । हम जिसे अबला कहते हैं, उस पर शासन करने की प्रवृत्ति सबल व्यक्ति की होती है । ऐसा मनुष्य अपनी सुविधा के लिए, बड़ा खुदगर्ज हो कर, स्वार्थी हो कर दूसरे का शोषण करने के नजरिये से खुद नये नियम बनाता है और समाज को उसमें इन्वोल्व कर के, किस प्रकार से उसमें उसका हित हो सके, इस प्रकार से इनको बनाता है और इस से ऐसी परम्परा बन जाती है, जोकि निश्चित रूप से हमारे लिए कलंक की बात होती है । समय-समय पर हमारे देश में अच्छे लोग हुए हैं और उन्होंने इस बात का बीड़ा उठाया था कि इस तरह की सामाजिक बुराइयों पर फतह पाई जाए ।

यह बात केवल कुछ प्रान्तों तक ही सीमित है । ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता । यह मनुष्य की दुष्प्रवृत्ति हम कहीं भी देख सकते हैं और हमें पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भी ऐसा होता है । अभी अखबारों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि किस तरह से लड़कियों को जिन्दा लाशों के समान बेचने और खरीदने का धंधा चलता है । कई लोग इस काम में लगे हुए थे । उसे सारी बात का पर्दाफाश हुआ । कुछ बातें छिपी हुई हैं । जब तक छिपी होती है उससे भी हानि होती है ।

प्रकट में हम यह बात समझते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सड़कों के किनारों पर लोग छोटी-छोटी झोंपड़ियां बना कर रहते हैं । उनकी जीविका का और कोई धन्धा नहीं होता है । उनके यहां लड़कियां अपने शरीर को बेच कर अपने पेट की आग को बुझाती हैं । यह कोई अच्छा धन्धा नहीं है । यह भी बात नहीं है कि यह सब वहीं होता है । ऐसी परिस्थितियां सारी जगहों पर हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में भी इस तरह की सारी बातें हैं । वहां भी सड़क के किनारे पर झोंपड़ी डाल कर लोग धंधा चलाते हैं । सब से बड़ी लड़की इस काम को करने वाली होती है और वह इसलिए यह

काम करती है कि उसकी शादी नहीं होती है । अगर उसकी शादी न हो तो उसका जीवन किस तरह से बीते । जैसे उसका युवापन समाप्त होता जाता है, उम्र बढ़ती जाती है तब जा कर उसे पता लगता है । उम्र बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ उसकी समस्याएं बढ़ती हैं । यह सारे देश के लिए कलंक की बात है।

इस प्रकार के सामाजिक अपराध सारी जगह होते हैं । चाहे देवदासी प्रथा हो चाहे बाछड़ा प्रथा हो, दहेज प्रथा हो, चाहे लड़कियों को बेचने और खरीदने का तरीका हो, यह सारा असभ्य समाज का तरीका है । हमें अपने समाज से इन सारी कुप्रथाओं को समाप्त करना होगा । देश में ऐसी कोई भी प्रथा हो, उस पर काब पाना होगा ।

हमारा देश निश्चित रूप से मातृ-प्रधान देश है । हम माता के कल्याण की बात करते हैं । हम इस देश को भी मां के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं । इस देश की मिट्टी तो को भी मां मानते हैं । फिर जो जानदार है, उसको हम मां के रूप में क्यों नहीं स्वीकार करते हैं।

हमारे यहां तो संस्कृत में कहा गया है --

यत्र नारी पूज्यन्ते
तत्र रमन्ते देवता

लेकिन आज नारी की पूजा कहां हो रही है ? नारी की पूजा करना यह हमारे समाज के लिए आवश्यक है । मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि :

नारी शक्ति की प्रतीक
नारी देश का मान
नारी न होती तो
होता न यह जहान।

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shrimati Usha Chaudhury on having brought this Bill for consideration. The Devdasi or Jyoti or whatever name it is called, has been the system traditionally carried for so many years. The system was very much quoted by my sister and the place, I represent the same area, that is, Karnataka, Belgaum district, and Ellamma temple. For the last 100 years, it is going on and still it is there. But it has been reduced very much after the legislation made by the Karnataka Government and due to some other social awareness but it has not been rooted out.

Sir, this problem has to be looked at from so many points. It is not by a simple legislation that such things could be abolished. It should be viewed from social point of view, economic point of view, educational point of view and from the society point of view. These are all-round aspects that we have to study in order to find a solution. For example, this system is restricted only to a low ebb of the society and not the high society itself. Why they are the victims and why it has been traditionally carried out all over the years? This kind of things cannot be banned by legislation alone by the Government. For example, I tell you there have been so many legislations like I.P.C., Cr. P.C. since 100 years back and still we are not able to control the crime. What I mean to say is that the social conditions have to be totally changed. For that, the Government has to study the problem all-round.

For example, education is the first thing that should be paid attention to. The Government has been doing in that way but special care has to be taken on a particular community at a particular place by the State Government and the Central Government. Special officers like the Deputy Commissioner or of his grade and his staff should be asked to take such action as are necessary and the Government servants should go to them and educate them personally going home to home along with social workers.

[Shri S. B. Sidnal]

Then only we can achieve some result. It is not prevailing throughout the country. It is in some parts of the country only.

17 hrs.

The other form of prostitution is regularly conducted in the big cities also. This system can never be rooted out. It could be reduced by legislation and social conditions. It is an outlet of the society. I am afraid, if it is totally curbed, it may lead to some other social problems. I do not support the Devdasi system; I do not support the other form of prostitution. Many times, it has been observed that prostitution is an outlet of the society. There are people who are unmarried and like that. It could be systematised. If it is to be accepted, it should be run in a healthy way as a necessary evil of the society. The medical check-up facilities can be provided regularly and periodically. As the universal truth goes, the society like a river runs into its own way. We can control it and channelise it in a systematic way. We cannot stop it completely. If we stop it completely, the good families cannot live happily. That may create social problems.

With all the suport to the Bill, what I suggest to the Government is that there should be a special committee set up to go round the country, as we have done in respect of some other subjects, and look into the social and economic reasons of this evil. Basicaly, it the economic conditions which force them to do so. We have also read many articles in the newspapers that many girls have run as prostitutes, saved money for dowry and paid it to the boy to get married. Is it not a shame on the part of the society? Why should it only be left to the Government? Why should everything be done through legislation only? Legislation is not an end by itself. The law is always preventive, not curative. Therefore, I suggest that a Committee should be set up to go threadbare into this subject.

In my place, the Harijans are the victims. The system goes even outside the Harijan community. There is a community in my district and in my taluk in which the moment the girl attains majority, a man comes forward, out of their selection, and only on economic grounds, not on any other ground, the girl is given to him and he keeps the girl for five or six or ten years as the case may, and when she loses her charm, as it is mentioned in the Bill, she is thrown away. Subsequently, she cannot do anything except going in for prostitution. This should be discouraged. There should be a more severe legislation than what is presented before the House today. I welcome it. But many things are discussed and just forgotten. And this basic social problem remains. Under the Devdasi system, an innocent child is given away in the name of God on superstituious grounds. There are so many institutions which are making a survey. It might come to the light of the day in due course. I was also associated with them in making a survey and to find a way out.

Actually, it is the poojary who does it. How to prevent it? In the mid-night, somebody is picked up; the girl comes and the mother of the girl is herself an old prostitute. If was ask her, she says, "What shall we do? How shall we feed ourselves? How shall we live? How can I maintain my faimily? I have neither husband, nor father, nor brother and nor the society accepts me."

So, this requires a handsome rehabilitation. Even when we go to them and talk to them, they are scared of us. They do not like to talk to us. But when one goes to them as a customer, then only they reveal things. It has been done in my place. When one goes to them as a Customer, they disclose the total truth about it. If we try to diagonise the problem, we will find that it is only the economic background, the social taboo and the untouchability which leads to this problem. They are looked down upon by the higher castes. It is a social problem. We cannot solve it only through legislation.

That is why I request the House and the House to go in for an all round study of this problem and appoint a committee for the same. In big cities like Bombay,

Calcutta, Delhi, etc. these things are going on in a very sophisticated way, in five-star hotels, in three-star hotels, in one-star hotels, etc. etc., and all classes of people are being satisfied.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, instead of taking a challenge to root it out, we can reduce it by systematically applying our mind to contain it through medical aid with monthly check-up and yearly check-up, whatever it is, as is done in America and in many Western countries.

But it should not be restricted to a particular community as a system out of fear of God. That taboo can go only through education. If a Harijan girl is a graduate, can she opt for this? She can never opt for it. Or anybody for that matter. It is not only community. What I mean to say is that a low ebb of the society do it from economic point of view. And if education is given, why should they do it? It is not out of pleasure or fancy or any impression or for projecting a personality of their own that they do it. They do it for only feeding their stomach or by the tradition of their village or something like that.

We have been told in our villages also that it is a prestigious issue for a big man, the leader of the village, to keep a woman. And after ten years, she has left over and she has to carry this as a business in subequent years. Many such types of cases are there in any place: There are garhwalis in Bombay and Poona. Everybody knows it. Government is aware. But what to do? They fabulously become rich and come to village and attract the other girls and actually brothers are selling girls for Rs. 500|- or Rs. 250|-.

Everything is costly but human life has become cheap! This is a problem we have to solve by taking up very seriously and not treat it in a casual way.

It cannot be solved only by legislation. I welcome legislation.

I support the Bill.

But with all that, the other aspects, the alround aspect has to be seen and I appeal to the social and religious institutions and call on them to take interet; education is the first source and the first means through which we cau eradicate this evil system of Devdasi and Murli.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई–उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल लाने के लिये मैं खासतौर से श्रीमती ऊषा चौधरी को धन्यवाद देती हूं । मैं उस क्षेत्र से आई हूं जहां ज्योतिबाफुले प्रतिष्ठान एक संस्था है और जो देवदासियों को संगठित करने का काम करती हैं । आज हम यहां टोटल प्रास्टीट्यूशन पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं । बरट्रेन्ड रूसल ने यह कहा है कि :

Prostitution is the logical corollary of monogamy.

उसके अन्दर में नहीं जाना चाहती हूं लेकिन धर्म और मजहब के नाम से गरीब और नीची जाति के तबके की लड़कियों को बेचने और उनको प्रास्टीट्यूट बनाने का काम चल रहा है । इसके ऊपर आज हम यहां विचार कर रहे हैं । 1934 में ब्रिटिश राज में एक कानून बना था । तमिलनाडु में भी एक कानून बना है । 1978 में कर्नाटक ने भी एक कानून पारित किया । मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहती हूं । हर साल माघ पूर्णिमा को बेलगाम के पास एक पहाड़ है जहां पर हजारों लड़कियों को बेचा जाता है यानी यलम्मा को अर्पण किया जाता है लेकिन पुलिस को दिखाई नहीं देता । कर्नाटक में सबको पता है । हमारे देश में शारदा कानून हो गया लेकिन आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में हजारों लड़कियों की बचपन में शादी होती है । मध्य प्रदेश के एक मिनिस्टर ने अपनी पोती का बाल-विवाह कर दिया, बड़े दुख की बात है क्योंकि हमारी दृष्टि नहीं बदली है । श्रीमती ऊषा जी यह बिल यहां लाई हैं लेकिन बिल की वजह से कानून

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

नहीं बनने वाला परन्तु इसकी आवश्यकता हमारी सरकार के ध्यान में आ जायगी कि जितने कानून प्रास्टीट्यूशन के बारे में हैं, उनका संकलन करके सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक कानून बनना चाहिये जिससे कम से कम यह जो गरीबी, धर्म या भ्रामक कल्पना की वजह से अगर लड़कियों को प्रास्टीट्यूट किया जाता है, उसको हम कैसे रोकें। मैं आपको दो तीन बातें बताना चाहती हूं। ज्योतिबाफुले प्रतिष्ठान के जवान कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने एक जगह पर जहां यह होता है। जहां लड़कियों को बेचा जाता है उसको झुलुआ कहते हैं। वह शादी का एक तरीका होता है। वह समारोह चल रहा था। उस समय जा कर नौजवान कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने लड़कियों को बचाने की कोशिश की कि शादी नहीं होने दी जायें और जब पुलिस के पास गये और कहा कि सरकारी कानून के खिलाफ यह काम हो रहा है तो पुलिस ने कहा कि यह तो कानूनी कार्यवाही कर रही है। तो महाराष्ट्र में जहां 1934 में यह कानून बना वहां की पुलिस को पता नहीं था कि ऐसा भी कानून है जिसके अनुसार इस तरह की शादी नहीं हो सकती। उल्टे जो लड़कियों को बचाने का काम कर रहे थे उनको पकड़ने की कोशिश हो रही थी। आगे जा कर मजिस्ट्रेट ने बताया कि यहां ऐसा कानून है। तो बम्बई में जहां सोशल रिफोर्म्स मूवमेंट बहुत सालों से चल रहा है वहां यह बात है।

आगरा में गीता नाम की लड़की को छुटकारा दिलाने के लिये छात्र संघर्ष वाहिनी के लड़कों ने उसको बचाया। मधु को जब पुलिस ने पीटा तो बार बार यह कहते थे कि हम आपको गीता बनाने वाले हैं। मैं पुलिस पर इल्जाम नहीं लगाती क्योंकि वह भी समाज का ही हिस्सा है, लड़कियों को बेचना गलत काम है उसमें उनको सहयोग करना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा उन्हें नहीं है जिसके कारण यह गलत काम रोकने के लिये वह आगे नहीं आते। इसीलिये पुलिस, जहां हजारों के तादाद में लड़कियों को बेचा जाता है वहां हाजिर रहते हुये भी अनभिज्ञ रहती है और केवल बन्दोबस्त करना ही अपना काम समझती है और इस प्रकार के गैर-कानूनी काम को रोकने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाती।

स्टेटस आफ वीमेंस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, 1965 में बम्बई की फोरास रोड की जांच की जहां काफी संख्या में वेश्यायें हैं, यह बम्बई का बहुत बड़ा इलाका है, उन्होंने कहा कि 30 प्रतिशत वेश्यायें देवदासी हैं आज उनकी संख्या और भी बढ़ गई होगी।

1976 में गढ़हिंगलज में उनकी पहली कानफरेंस हुई जहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस काम को छोड़ना चाहती हैं, हम घर बसाना चाहती हैं, अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजना चाहती हैं। लेकिन स्कूल में भेजती हैं तो बाप का नाम पूछते हैं। और बाप का नाम नहीं है इसलिये पढ़ना मुश्किल होता है। श्रीमती ऊषा चौधरी ने जो सुझाव दिया है मैं उसके पक्ष में हूं कि जब बच्चे स्कूल में जाते हैं तो उनको अपनी मां का नाम लिखाने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये। सिर्फ इन्हीं के बच्चों के लिये नहीं, बल्कि सरकार की ओर से कानून होना चाहिये कि कोई भी बच्चा अगर मां के नाम से अपना नाम लिखाना चाहता है तो उसको यह कानूनी अधिकार होना चाहिये, जो आदमी शराब पीने वाला है, और अपनी पत्नी और बच्चों को छोड़कर दूसरी जगह जाता है उसके बच्चों को अपनी मां के नाम से स्कूल में जाने का कानूनी अधिकार होना चाहिये। और अगर देवदासी के बच्चों को इस प्रकार का अधिकार दें

तो दुनिया जानेगी कि यह देवदासी के बच्चे हैं । इसलिये सरकार इस प्रकार का कानून लाये इस देश में कोई भी बच्चा पिता के नाम से ही अपना नाम न पाये, बल्कि अपनी मां के नाम से भी नाम रखने और लिखाने का उसे कानूनी अधिकार हो । इस प्रकार का कानून लाने की आवश्यकता है ।

झुलुआ में लड़कों का भी बेचा जाता है । लेकिन लड़का गाय दे कर छुटकारा पा सकता है । लेकिन लड़की को छुटकारा नहीं । एक बार यदि यलम्मा की बन गई तो जिन्दगी भर उसे देवदासी रहना पड़ता है और अनेक पुरुषों की वह देवदासी बन जाती है । इसलिये कम से कम अगर इन बहनों को बचा नहीं सकते तो उनके बच्चों को तो बचाने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये । यह भी कोशिश बम्बई में हुई है फोरास रोड में, सारे सदन को यह बात मालूम होनी चाहिये यह मैं चाहती हूं, वहां के 30 बच्चों को राष्ट्र सेवा दल के बच्चों ने उनकी मां के पास से लेकर उनको बाबा आप्टे के गुरुकुल में भेज दिया । बीच में पुलिस ने और उनके दलालों ने इतना तंग किया कि जो बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिये गये थे, उनको फिर वापिस भेज दिया गया क्योंकि उसमें लड़कों से ज्यादा लड़कियां थीं । दलालों को लगा कि अगर इस तरह से लड़कियां पढ़ेंगी और आम लोगों की तरह जिन्दगी बिताने की कोशिश करेंगी तो हमारा धन्धा कैसे चलेगा । आज वह 30 के 30 बच्चे वापस फोरास रोड पर चले गये ।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि आप इस बारे में जांच कीजिये कि कौनसे बच्चे थे जिनको गुरुकुल में भेजा गया था और कौन से बच्चे वहां से वापिस गये ? इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है । पुलिस ने उनकी मदद की है या नहीं इस बारे में जांच की जानी चाहिये ।

देवदासियों की कान्फ्रेंस में जो बात हुई है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं क्योंकि भाषण करने से कुछ नहीं होगा । उनकी कान्फरेंस में जो रैज्यूलूशन पास हुआ है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं और अपना भाषण खत्म करना चाहती हूं । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आज जो सुझाव यहां पर आये हैं सिर्फ इस पर बहस करके ही हम न रहें सरकार की ओर से एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जाये और प्रास्टीच्यूशन का जो प्राबलम है, उसके बारे में गहराई से सोचा जाये ।

आज दिल्ली शहर में बड़े-बड़े होटलों में क्या हो रहा है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान नहीं खींच रही हूं । कैबरे डांस और काल गर्ल की ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं खींच रही हूं । आज अच्छी अच्छी लोकेलिटीज में प्रास्टीच्यूशन हो रहा है, यह मैं यहां नहीं कहना चाहती हूं, लेकिन देवदासियों की कान्फरेंस में जो मांग हुई है, जो उन्होंने पास किया है उस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

उनकी मांग है कि--

(1) देवदासी बंदी कानून पर कड़ाई से अमल हो तथा जो देवदासियां बन गई हैं, उनको सरकारी मदद और नौकरियों में आरक्षण मिले ।

(2) इस इलाके के लोगों के अज्ञान और गरीबी का फायदा उठाने

वाले वेश्याओं के दलालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये ;

(3) देवदासियों को सरकारी नौकरी में लिया जाये ;

(4) वृद्ध देवदासियों को पेंशन मिले ;

(5) पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों को मिलने वाली सुविधाएं देवदासियों के बच्चों को भी मिलें ;

(6) देवदासियों के लड़कों को अपने पिता की सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार हो ।

जो हमारे पहले वक्ता ने कहा कि बहुत आवश्यकता है मैत्री-करार की । यह मंत्री करार गुजरात राज्य में अहमदाबाद में हो गया, वह भी वहां की सरकार ने रद्द कर दिया । मैत्री-करार जानबूझकर समझकर बहिनें करती हैं लेकिन देवदासियों के बच्चों और उनके जीवन के लिये हमें सच्चे रूप में कुछ करना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the devdasi system exists only, all these demands arise. Why cannot you ask for the abolition of the system itself? Why should there be Devdasis at all in a civilised country? Ask for the abolition of the system.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मैं कहती हूं कि देवदासियों को हम मुक्त नहीं कर सकते । जब तक कि पुरुष की लालसा है देवदासियां रहेंगी । क्या आप कहते हैं ? अगर मैं कहूं कि पुरुष की वासना की वजह से हमारे समाज में प्रास्टीट्यूशन चल रहा है एक नहीं दूसरे नाम से तो यह गलत नहीं होगा ।

मैं मानती हूं कि डाउरी प्राहीबीशन एक्ट न होकर डाउरी एबालीशन एक्ट होना चाहिये । उसी तरह से देवदासी एबालीशन एक्ट बनाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन उसके पहले जो देवदासी बनी हैं, उनके लिये हम क्या करें ? उनके बच्चों के लिये क्या करें ? किस तरह से देवदासी प्रथा को पूरी तरह से खत्म किया जाये ? इसलिये मैंने उनकी मांगें आपके सामने रखी हैं, इन पर आप विचार करें और आप कुछ कदम उठायें । सोशल वैलफेयर मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं, लेकिन वे अकेले कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । फिर भी वह कौनसी सुविधाएं दे सकते हैं, इस पर अवश्य विचार करें । इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये हम सब को मिलकर प्रयास करना चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है ।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my views on this Bill moved by Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari. I congratulate the Mover of the Bill for focussing the attention of the House on a very important issue. But she has drawn the attention of the House only to a part of the wider issue, which, really speaking, is a blot in our society. I say, 'part of the issue' for this reason that this Bill refers only to 'Devdasi' system.

Sir, I have introduced in this House a Bill called. The 'Protection of the dignity of Womanhood Bill'. I am not only concerned with the status and dignity of those who are undertaking or who are forced to undertake this system of Devdasi, but

I am also concerned with the entire dignity of womanhood. That dignity has been attacked in several directions, not only in the direction of the Devdasi system, not only in the direction of prostitution, but, as the hon Member who spoke before me said, it is also attacked under the so-called legalised concept of 'Contract of Companionship', the so-called concept of 'Concubinage' or 'Kept-mistress' and lot of other things. These are really speaking the issues regarding the dignity of womanhood in the country.

Our society takes pride in saying that it is our culture to worship womenhood and to respect the dignity of women. But in practice we really give a go-by to this pride by the practice of Devdasi and other systems. This is an indignity to the nation itself, to the human society the world over.

You cannot escape the issue by saying that prostitution is a natural corollary of monogamy. If you are a human being, if you want yourself to be a dignified human being, if you want ourself to be a civilised human being, you have to control your animal passions, you have to control your animal activities, and the degree of your civilisation depends upon your conduct. Otherwise, you cannot claim yourself different from any other animal. It is only when you control your animal conduct and animal instincts that you become a real human being. Therefore, it is no use saying that prestitution is a natural corollary of monogamy. Do you think that human society will be advanced by giving up monogamy? Our answer to this is, you cannot do it. Therefore, you cannot escape from the issue by saying that prostitution is a natural corollary to monogamy. That is a real evil; it is necessary to end it; it is necessary to prohibit it.

Therefore, from that point of view, I say that this Bill covers a part of the whole issue. Therefore, I earnestly support this Bill in principle.

Certain doubts have been expressed; certain explanations are given. I am not controverting anybody's statement; I am only trying to analyse the situation; I am trying to understand them.

A proposition has been placed before the House that this is an economic evil. Yes. It is partly true. It is a social evil Yes. It is also partly true. It is a moral evil. Yes. It is also partly true. Moral concepts are created by society which has created a religion. And when it is said that it is a religious issue, it is also only partly true and religion is equally responsible along with other causes. So, the evil has to be tackled in all these directions, not only in one direction but in all directions. The law has to play its part, but it has its own limitations. It has got the jurisdiction beyond which it cannot go. Everybody is supposed to know this. But many do not know that law has got its own limitations. The hon. Member has said that there should be a massive movement, social movement, social movement in this direction to fight or eradicate this 'Devadasi' system and all sorts of indignities that women are to put up on this account. For instance, 'Dowry' another evil which is also a sort of indignity which must be tackled on social plane. I am not going into the moral and the religious aspect of it. They say that it is because of the economic conditions of these people. It is because of the economic conditions and because of the poverty that things happen like that. True, partly it is correct. But such a type of poverty has to be faced not only by the parents of the 'Devadasi', but for there also there exists poverty equally. Perhaps, here they may feel that this is one of the devices to overcome the povery. True, to that extent, it is correct. But then it is not only not correct to say so but it is a sort of escapism from facing the reality of the situation. Therefore, the first and the foremost activity in this direction must be to have a massiue social movement to eradicate these evils. It is no use saying that that was our culture.

[Shri A. T. Patil]

यज्ञ नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते
रमन्ते तत्र देवता:

लेकिन अब, न रमन्ते तत्र देवता:,
यत्र नार्यस्तु न पूज्यन्ते

It means where women are worshipped, Gods and Goddesses dwell there. But if the women we not worshipped, how can you claim that Gods and Goddess dwell there? So, there should be a massive social movement towards eradication of this evil. But the law can equally play its part. It is no use saying that the law will not play its part, it cannot be implemented. But if you make a proper law, it can play its part fully.

Sir, my submission is that the law is to be judged from the provisions of the law which make it effective. Now, in the case of such a law if, you want to make it more effective, there should be more penal provisions. For instance, in the case of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women, and girls Act, 1936, sections 3 to 9 dealt with the penal provisions. Persons concerned will be punished with imprisonment to the extent of 2 years or 3 years or 4 years or something like that. That is the usual provision which we have to change. We have to go a step ahead.

I say that casual relationship between a man and a woman may not be possible to be detected. But where there is a constant relationship, it can be detected and controlled. There is no difficulty in detecting the constant relationship. But casual relationship cannot be detected. My view on this may not totally be acceptable, but for your consideration, I would like to submit my suggestions. My first suggestions is to convert the relationship between a man and a woman in to a legalised relationship of lawful couple as husband and wife. Although they may not have performed the lawful rights for entering into a marriage ceremony, still we should, by law, confer upon that woman the status of wife and vest in her and the children born cut of that relationship all rights in all the properties of the parents and also inheritance.

SHRIMATI PROMILA DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the time allotted for this Bill is up. I request that you may kindly consider extension of the time by one hour more so that this Bill can be discussed thoroughly.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): There is perhaps no need to extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two hours were originally allotted for this Bill and the time is almost over now. There are still 4-5 Members who want to participate. It is left to you, whether the time for this Bill should be extended or not.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: May be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the sense of the House that the time should be extended by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time for this Bill stands extended by one hour. All the hon. Members would complete their speeches by 6.00 p.m. today. The Minister and the mover can speak next time.

Shri Patil may continue his speech.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, apart from the penalties for any person, who offers, who accepts, who directly or indirectly helps, encourages or forces, or who maintains a brothel or carries on prostitution in the name of Devdasi etc. provided in this Bill, one of the actions that can be taken is to legalise the relations as lawful wife and husband, resulting in all the rights to children born out of the relationship.

Hon. Member, Shri Satyanarayan Rao, said that there where kings who used to keep or purchase such girls out of some superstition.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: They did it as a matter of prestige.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: That is most heinous; if one wants to purchase women for the sake of prestige, he is the worst criminal. The society must attach a criminality to that by law; it should not merely by a social stigma. The law must attach criminality to such a person. This concept of prestige is criminal. But if it is legalised, then those children born out of them would get the proper share as lawful children in the property of those who purchased the girls.

My second submission is this. If it is possible, there should be some action in the law, a legal action, to withdraw the civil, and political rights inclusive of the constitutional rights of the persons concerned, for example the fundamental rights. And if any encroachment is done on the fundamental rights of the person concerned, he should not have an authority to go to the court of law under Articles 226, 227 or 32 etc. before the court. His fundamental rights should be withdrawn, political rights should be withdrawn, his civil rights should also be withdrawn. He should feel that he is lonely. One who commits that particular act must feel that he is a criminal. That would be a deterrent action.

Then, I have the third suggestion which may not appeal to many, yet I would like to make that proposal. And that is, is it not possible for the society to excommunicate such persons? Society should excommunicate such persons. The law can also play its part. The law can make an exception in matters of excommunication for such persons saying that excommunication of such persons is legal or valid, and then the penalties can follow.

My submision is that there is no necessity of going into this problem through a Committee or other things. The problem is so clear, so vivid that it is not necessary to have a Committee to go round the country and see as to how things are going on, and what needs to be prohibited etc. The Government should, therefore, take up the issue immediately without referring it to any Committee, and clinch the issue, frame necessary proposals and come before the House. The whole House will support such a measure whole-heartedly; the entire society will also support it. And let me say, Sir, in case the Government does not come before the House with definite proposals, it will amount to abdiction of the duty of the Government.

An HON. MEMBER: And dereliction of duty.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Not only derelictiion of duty. I say it it is abdication of its duty because it is an inborn duty of the Government to protect the society. Therefore, in order to fulfil this duty, it is necessary that the Government should come forward with definite proposals. It is no use saying that we very well agree with it, but we have to think over. No Government must definitely assure the House that it will come with definite proposals not only with respect to this evil alone, but with respect to the entire issue.

With these words I again thank Mrs. Usha Prakash Choudhari for focussing the attention of the people both inside and outside the House on this issue.

श्री वी० डी० सिंह : (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस देवदासी जैसी कुप्रथा के निवारण के सम्बन्ध में 1981-82 के बजट सत्र में 19 मार्च को मैं ने नियम 377 के तहत इस प्रश्न को उठाया था और मैंने सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी कि सरकार को प्रभावकारी तरीके से इस कुप्रथा को मिटाने के लिए कोई न कोई उपाय करना चाहिये लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि सरकार की तरफ से कुछ नहीं हुआ । मैं माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी को बधाई दूंगा कि इस प्रथा के एबोलीशन के लिए वह यह बिल लाई हैं ।

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

इसके तह में अगर हम जाएं, तो जैसा कई पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने बताया है इस का मुख्य आधार रूढ़िवादिता और अंधविश्वास हैं, जो हमारे देश में धर्म के नाम पर चले आ रहे हैं । ये इस के पीछे मुख्य कारण हैं और हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम बातें तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन हमारे अन्दर ऐसी प्रवृत्ति है कि हम ऐसे धर्म की भर्त्सना करने में हिचकते हैं, जिस की छाया में इस प्रकार के गन्दे काम चला करते हैं और मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि झूठ धर्म के नाम पर गरीब और मेहनतकश लोगों का शोषण हुआ है । पहले भी हुआ है और अब भी होता चला आ रहा है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार को ऐसा कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिस से ऐसी जो भावनाएं हैं या ऐसा जो अंधविश्वास है, वह समाप्त हो । कुछ हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं और हमारा ध्यान इस जन्म को सुखी बनाने का नहीं होता है बल्कि हम इस से ज्यादा अगले जन्म की बात सोचते हैं । हमारे बच्चे भूखे रहेंगे, नंगे रहेंगे और जितने दुःख दर्द हैं, वे सब हम इस जन्म में उठाएंगे लेकिन अगले जन्म की हम चिन्ता करेंगे कि उस जन्म में हम किस तरह से अच्छी तरह से रहें । सारी बुराई की जड़ यहां पर होती है लेकिन इस जड़ पर प्रहार करने में लोग कतराते हैं । आप आकाशवाणी को ही लीजिए । उसमें रोजाना सुबह तुलसीदास जी की चोपाईयां पढ़ी जाती हैं जिन्होंने महिलाओं की निन्दा की है लेकिन कबीर या सुब्राहमण्यम भारती के विचारों को प्रसारित नहीं किया जाता है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं, सभी से कहना चाहता हूं चाहे वे सरकारी पक्ष के लोग हों, चाहे समाजवादी लोग हों कि इसकी अपनी कमजोरियां हैं । इसको हमें हटाना है । जब हम इसे सही मायनों में हटायेंगे तभी यह बुराई दूर होगी । वरना हम बातें करते रहेंगे और बुराई दूर नहीं हो सकेगी ।

इसके बारे में कानून बनने चले आये हैं । पीछे भी कानून बने हैं । इसको हटाने के लिए पिछली 25 नवम्बर को कर्नाटक की विधान सभा में एक कानून पास किया गया और उससे आशा बंधी थी कि यह बुराई बहुत हद तक दूर होगी । लेकिन नवम्बर के बाद दिसम्बर में वहां की एलम्मा पहाड़ी पर जो देवी है, उसके लिए एक मेला होता है । हजारों की संख्या में लड़कियां उस देवी को समर्पित कर दी जाती हैं, देवदासी बना दी जाती हैं । जिस कानून से यह आशा बंधी थी कि उसके पास होने के बाद यह प्रथा कम होगी लेकिन उसके अगले महीने दिसम्बर मास में ही हजारों की संख्या में लड़कियां देवदासियां बनायी गयीं । छोटी-छोटी, पांच, छः, सात साल की लड़कियां को देवदासी बनाया जाता है ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इस कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों न की जाए कि जिस मन्दिर में इस प्रकार का गैरकानूनी और अनैतिक धंधा होता है, उसे डिमालिश कर दिया जाना चाहिए । यह क्यों नहीं होता है? मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि वहाँ के पुजारी को गिरफ्तार कर के, अरेस्ट कर के जेल भेज दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इन मन्दिर में कुछ तो देवदासियां पुश्तैनी चली आ रही हैं । उन पुश्तैनी देवदासियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि उनके पुनर्वास, रोजी-रोटी, जीविका चलाने के लिए कुछ

प्रभावकारी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। क्योंकि यह सारी समस्या रोजी-रोटी की समस्या से जुड़ी हुई है। अगर आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो पुस्तैनी तरीके से जो देवदासियां चली आ रही हैं, वे चलती रहेंगी। खाली बात करने से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आप को उनके लिए रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कितनी हास्यास्पद बात है कि कोई पुजारी जब किसी सुन्दर लड़की को देखता है तो वह उस के मां-बाप से कहता है कि लम्मा देवी से इसकी शादी होगी। खुद पुजारी पैसे वालों से सौदा करते हैं कि किसी लड़की को देवदासी बना कर हम आपको दे देंगे। इस तरह कई प्रकार से लड़कियों का शोषण हो रहा है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो प्रदेश इसमें शामिल हैं, जैसे कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र, गोवा और मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन प्रदेश सरकारों से तत्काल बात कर के, स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं का सहयोग लेकर इस कुप्रथा का उन्मूलन करना चाहिए। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि जिस मन्दिर में भी ऐसी अनैतिक काम हो, या उस मन्दिर के संरक्षण में हो रहा हो तो उस मन्दिर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार मन्दिरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में खतरा समझती है। थे चाहूंगा, हमारी प्रमिला जी और ऊषा प्रकाश जी चौधरी इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, कि वे पूर्णमासी के दिन जिस दिन कि हजारों की संख्या में लड़कियों को देवदासी बनाया जाता है, स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के साथ वहां जाएं और मन्दिरों का घिराव करें और उन लड़कियों को छुड़ाएं। इसी तरह से इस कुप्रथा को समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर बार : (फरीदकोट) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज मैं अपनी बहन श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी को मुबारकबाद देती हूं, जिन्होंने यह बिल

"To abolish the practice of Devdasi and Murli in India"

आज इस हाउस में प्रस्तुत किया है। जब पार्लियामेंट में कोई चीज आती है तो वह सारे देश में फैलती है। आप सबको पता ही है कि यह सदियों से चली आ रही प्रथा है। फ्यूडल सिस्टम के वक्त से अभी तक चला आ रही है। ज्यादातर दक्षिण में, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के बार्डर में यह प्रथा प्रचलित है। यहां पर जो मेरे भाई कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र से बोले हैं और बहनें बोली हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक यह प्रेक्टिस बड़े जोर-शोर से चल रही है। अब देखने वाली चीज यह है कि किस बिना पर यह शुरू की गई। मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाती हूं—

"This evil of offering one girl from each family to the god is based on the superstition that the family would always be enjoying the grace of that god or goddess.'

पहले तो सुपरस्टीशन का नाम लिया गया और यह कहा कि फैमली प्रास्पर होगी अगर एक लड़की को देवदासी बना दिया गया। अब मेल डामीनेटेड सोसायटी में क्या खाली लड़कियां ही रह गई हैं कुरबानी के लिये। अभी हमारे भाई ने बताया कि कई दफा किसी को सपना आता है कि लड़की को देवदासी बना दो तो तुम्हारे परिवार का बहुत भला होगा।

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहती हूं, वह यह है —

"It is binding on the girl offered to the god not to marry...."

Above it, it says as follows:

"Devdasi and Murli practice is in vague in our country for centuries. It is a great social evil. Under this practice the parents dedicate their adolescent and young girls to temples, who are later on driven to prostitution".

अब यह सबसे खतरनाक बात हुई। अगर वह शादी नहीं करेगी तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? देवदासी बनने के बाद भी वह शादी नहीं कर सकती। जब शादी नहीं कर सकती तो इसमें जैसा कि आपने पढ़ा है — उससे फिर प्रास्टीट्यूशन की ओर जाती हैं। यह देखने वाली चीज है। उनके बच्चों का क्या हाल होगा। हम बड़ी ऊंची आवाजों में कहते हैं कि आज के बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं। क्या हम इन देवदासियों के बच्चों को उन बच्चों में शामिल नहीं करते। अगर हम उनको शामिल करते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि पैदा होते ही उनके ऊपर दाग लग जाता है। बाप का नाम स्कूल में बताना पड़ता है। ये सब चीजों देखने वाली हैं।

आगे इन्होंने बताया कि इतनी जायदाद दी जाए, ये-ये काम इनके लिए किये जाने चाहिएं। यह ठीक है, मेरी बहन ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सब तब तक ठीक नहीं होगा जब तक सरकार इसमें आगे नहीं आयेगी। जब तक सरकार नियम नहीं बनाएगी। अभी जिक्र आया—

"The suppression of immoral traffic on women."

मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह जो आपने 1956 में एक्ट बनाया था, इसमें इतनी खामियां हैं कि पूरा जोर लगाने पर भी सोशल वर्कर्स को इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

मैं खुद सोशल वर्कर रही हूं और अब भी हूं। एक बात मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं। ये कहते हैं कि ये लोग गवाही दें जिसके सामने यह हुआ। आप मुझे बताइए कि कौन शरीफ आदमी गवाही देने जायेगा उन बदमाशों के सामने, वे उनके पीछे पड़ जायेंगे। पुलिस और सरकार एक तरफ रह गई तो सप्रेशन आफ इम्मोरल ट्रैफिक एक्ट जो है, इसमें भी बहुत से अमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत है। अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कहा था कि वूमन-हुड के ऊपर सिर्फ देवदासी या प्रास्टीट्यूशन की बजाय सारा उसका हिसाब रखना चाहिये। मैं कहती हूं कि सोशल वैलफेयर मिनिस्टर साहब को कि उनका हर आसपेक्ट लेना चाहिये ताकि हर पहलू से देखकर उसमें सुधार लाया जाये। अब फिर यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि ये चीजें होती क्यों हैं। सुपरस्टीशन की बात कह दें तो वह सीधी जहालत की बात है। बैकवर्ड लोग जो सुपरस्टीशन में बिलिव करते हैं उनको ऊपर उठाने की जरूरत है। दूसरी सबसे जरूरी बात जो है वह इकानामिक आसपेक्ट है। यह क्या बात है कि अच्छे घरों की लड़कियों की यहां वार्ता नहीं होती लेकिन जो गरीब हैं, जिनको पैसे की जरूरत है, जिनकी हालत खराब है उन्हीं के ऊपर यह चीजें आती हैं।

हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम बनाये हैं उसके अन्दर जो बातें हों जैसे छोटे बच्चों

और गरीब लोगों के लिये जो करना है, उनको इम्पलीमेंट करने में तेजी करनी चाहिए और एक्ट भी ऐसा हो जो इम्पलीमेंट हो सके नहीं तो खाली किताबों में एक्ट बनाकर रखने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है ।

इसमें एक और लाईन है, यह जो बिल इन्होंने दिया है इसमें लिखा है ——

"The evil is rampant in the border areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka. This practice is the result of illiteracy, superstitution and poverty of the people".

इसमें सारी बात आ जाती है क्योंकि 'पावर्टी इज दी रूट काज' । अभी मेरी बहन श्रीमती दण्डवते ने कहा था कि बम्बई में एक कान्फ्रेंस सोशल हैल्थ इन इण्डिया के बारे में हुई थी । कान्फ्रेंस के बाद मैं खुद भी वहां गई और देखा कि बम्बई में वह सीधी सड़क है, केजेज़ (cages) बने हुए हैं उनमें सलाखें लगी हुई हैं और उनके पीछे लड़किया खड़ी रहती हैं । उनकी हालत देखकर इन्सान के रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं । महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी यहीं है । उस सड़क के ऊपर कितने हजारों केजेज हैं जहां लड़कियां खड़ी रहती हैं । उस सड़क का जो नाम उन्होंने लिया था वह मुझे याद नहीं है । उनकी इतनी बुरी हालत है कि मैं क्या बताऊं ? वहां पर गांव की और हिल्ली एरियाज़ की लड़कियों को बेच देते हैं । यह सब कुछ वहां होता है । जहां पर औरतें पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं है और जहां उनके मां-बाप उनसे यह काम कराते हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब को ज्यादा फोर्स करने की जरूरत नहीं है वे खुद समझते हैं इसलिये इसके बारे में अवश्य कुछ करना चाहिये । यह न हो कि खाली स्पीच देकर हमें खुश किया जाय और बाद में कुछ न हो ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : घेराव कर दो ।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर : : में घेराव में बिलीव नहीं करती । पता नहीं किस-किस का घेराव करना पड़ेगा । एक कमेटी फूल रेणु गुहा की चेयरमैनशिप में "स्टेट्स आफ वूमन" के ऊपर बनी थी । उसने अपनी कुछ सिफारिशें दी हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब हमें बतायें कि उसके ऊपर आज तक क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

यह दो, तीन बातें जो मैंने कही हैं उसके बारे में बताया । बाकी समाज को सुधारने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है । वह खाली सरकार ही नहीं सुधार सकती । आज पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर, लेजिस्लेटर्स और तमाम सोशल वर्कर्स मिल कर अपने अपने मोहल्लों में काम करें, अखबारों में इन ईविल्स के बारे में बतायें ताकि फ्यूडल सिस्टम के बदलाव के बाद जो सोशल चेंजेज आ रहे हैं वह लोगों को मालूम हों । आज औरतें, जिनको पहले अबला कहते थे, वह आगे बढ़ रही हैं, मिनिस्टर, पार्लियामेंट की मैम्बर, जजेज और डाक्टर्स यानी हर फील्ड में आ रही हैं जिनको देख कर हमें खुशी होती है । अगर औरतों का स्टेट्स बढ़ता है तो सोसाइटी का भी स्टेटस बढ़ता है । यह एक आम मिसाल है कि अगर एक औरत पढ़ी हो घर में, तो सारा खानदान पढ़ा होता है । ऐसा ही गुरु नानक देव ने लिखा है क्योंकि उस वक्त की औरत

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

को बुरा भला कहा जाता था । वह कहते थे कि जिससे राजा पैदा होते हैं वह औरत कैसे अबला या कमजोर हो सकती है, क्योंकि औरत ही जन्म देती है । देश में और दुनियां में इतने बड़े बड़े लोग पैदा हुए हैं उनको औरत ने ही जन्म दिया है । इसलिये औरत की इज्जत होनी चाहिये और ऐसे कानून लाने चाहियें जिससे उनकी हैल्प हो सके ।

इतना कह कर मैं शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । वैसे तो मेरा इरादा नहीं था लेकिन ऊषा जी ने जो बातें कहीं इसको पेश करते हुए उनको सुनने के बाद मैं बोले बगैर नहीं रह सकी ।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती ऊषा चौधरी ने जो विधेयक सामने रखा है वह अत्यन्त उपयोगी, सामयिक और समाज कल्याणकारी है । वस्तुतः हमारे समाज में स्त्रियों का स्थान नगण्य है । जो महत्व इनका होना चाहिये, प्राचीन काल में जिस प्रकार नारियां हमारे देश में मर्यादित थीं, उनकी मर्यादा आज समाप्त प्राय है । यह देव-दासी और मुरली प्रथा उन्मूलन का नाम सुनते थे, जानते थे । लेकिन हमारे बिहार में ऐसी प्रथा नहीं है । इसलिये इसकी गम्भीरता समझने का अवसर नहीं मिला था । लेकिन जैसा कहा गया यह तो अत्यन्त ही अमानवीय काम है । यह भारतवर्ष की पुरानी संस्कृति के लिये अत्यन्त ही अमर्यादित काम है । नारियां, जिनकी हम पूजा करते हैं समाज और परिवार में जिनका महत्व है, उनका ऐसा रूप हो यह कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती । सीता, राम, पारवती और शंकर आज के युग में महात्मा गांधी और कस्तूरबा इन दोनों का जीवन धन्य है, हमारे लिये अनुकरणीय है । इसलिये भी नारी का जीवन भी उतना ही मर्यादित और गौरवपूर्ण पाते हैं जब यह हमारे लिये आदर्श स्वरूप बना था । इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और यह कलंक जो हमारे समाज पर लगा है इसका अविलम्ब अन्त होना चाहिये । वस्तुतः सरकार और मंत्री महोदय जो यहां विराजमान हैं मैं उनसे कहूंगा इस सामाजिक कुरीति का काफी गम्भीरता के साथ अध्ययन करना चाहिये और कैसे समाज का छुटकारा इससे हो सके इसके लिये सरकार इस सदन में एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाये ताकि समाज इससे छुटकारा पाये ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ने एक स्थान पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किये जब उन्होंने कहा कि विधवा को मछली, मांस खाने को वर्जित किया जाता है । हमारे समाज में उन्हें रंगीन साड़ी पहनने के लिये छूट नहीं दी जाती है । जबरन उनके बाल काट दिये जाते हैं । जहां पर जोर-जुल्म होता है, जबरदस्ती की जाती है, वह घृणित कार्य है । लेकिन युग-युग से चली आ रही हमारी मर्यादा है, हमारी सामाजिक रीति है, सामाजिक नीति है । जब भारतीय महिला विधवा हो जाती है तो उसका जीवन वस्तुतः बड़ा ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होता है । हमारे देश में पतिव्रता नारियां हुई हैं । हमारे देश में आदर्श चरित्रवान पुरुष हुए हैं, वह हमारे लिये अनुकरणीय हैं, स्तुत्य हैं ।

18 hrs.

जब पति का निधन हो जाता है तो नारी का जीवन कष्टमय होता है

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही स्वयं हमारे जिले से आती हैं, उनके पति श्री वी०पी० शाही, आई पी एस० पुलिस आफिसर थे । उनका निधन 10 वर्ष पूर्व हो गया । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कहना कहां तक उचित है कि मछली मांस खाने से, आहार-विहार से हमारा विचार बनता है । अगर उस पर ऐसा मर्यादित नियंत्रण है, समाज का या व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो कुछ नहीं हो सकता ।

क्या हम विधवा होने के बाद संभोग करने की वृत्ति रखना चाहते हैं ? तो ऐसी हालत में मछली मांस खाने का उत्तेजक प्रभाव पड़ता है । अगर हम 15 बरस के बच्चे या बालक हैं हमारी मां विधवा हो जाती है तो हम ऐसा नहीं देखना चाहते कि वह पुनर्विवाह करे । अगर उसकी इच्छा है तो वह करे उसको आजादी है स्वतन्त्रता है लेकिन पुत्र को इसके लिये लिये कलंकित होना पड़ता है । जब किसी की मां विधवा हो जाये और यह संभोग की वृत्ति से पुनर्विवाह करती है उसे स्वतंत्रता है वह करे लेकिन हम अपनी मां बहिन को वैसा देखना नहीं चाहते ऐसी अवस्था में जब पतिव्रता नारियों की साकार स्थिति हमारे देश में है ऐसी नारियां है जिन्होंने अपने जीवन में संकल्प लिया है, उनके मांस मछली खाने से उनके विचार में उत्तेजना आयेगी और सम्भोग की ओर प्रवृत्ति बढ़ेगी, भारत में जो मूल आदर्श है, जो जीवन-दर्शन है, वह समाप्त हो जायेगा । यहां मैं मौलिक मतभेद रखता हूं जहां पर जिस नारी की खाने की तबियत हो, पहनने की इच्छा हो, वह स्वछंद घूमें, उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो, लेकिन यह कहना कि पुरुष भी ऐसा हो जाये तो यह समानता की बात होती है, समता की बात होती है, लेकिन अगर पुरुष भी अपने जीवन को नियंत्रित या मर्यादित करे तो वह हमारे समाज में पूजित होता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you can continue next date. You will be the first speaker next time.

13.00 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, may I request you to extend the time of the sitting by one more hour so that we can continue with the discussion on the President's Address? I have already submitted a list and you can call members, statring with Shrimati Vidya Chennupati.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to extend the time by one hour as some more members want to speak on the President' Address? Is there any objection?

SOME HON MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The time is extended by one hour.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI:

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Are we not adjourning the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have extended the time by one hour; If Prof. Ranga wants to speak he can remain.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not today.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति : (विजयवाडा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देती हूं कि मुझे बोलने के लिये हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर श्री बूटासिंह जी ने अवकाश दिया है ।

प्रैजीडेंट एड्रेस् का मैं समर्थन करती हूं ।

18.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— —Contd.

Notifications under customs Act and Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, 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) Notification No. 29/83-customs published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1983 regarding exemption to components required for the manufacture fuel-efficient small cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc in excess of the basic customs duty of 25 per cent per cent *ad valorem*.

(ii) Notification No. 29A/83 Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1983 regarding exemption to components required for the manufacture of fuel-efficint small cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* auxiliary duty of customs.

(iii) Notification No. 30/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1983 regarding exemption to components required for the manufacture of fuel-efficient two-wheeled motor vehicles in excess of the basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

(iv) Notification No. 30A/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1983 regarding exemption to components required for the manufacture of fuel-efficient two-wheeled motor vehicles in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* auxilliary duty of customs.

(2) An explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the notifications mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notification No. 26/83-Central Excises published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to fuel-efficient small cart of engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc. in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* (basic).

(ii) G.S.R. 103(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding full exemption from excise duty on bare copper wires of 30 SWG and finer (thiner) than 30 SWG proved so the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise to be intended for the manufacture of limitation zari.

18.07 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 24th February, 1983, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the Superintendent District Jail, Sagar, M.P., today:—

"Shri Ramprasad Ahirwar, M.P., was released under sections 151|107|116 Cr. P.C. on 23rd February 1983 and detained in other case under sections 143 448| 153 IPC under the warrant of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sagar. Now Shri Ramprasad Ahirwar, M.P: has been relesed from jail on 24th February 1983 under orders of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sagar"

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mrs. Vidya, you can continue

श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नुपति : : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्वों जो प्रोग्राम्स लिए गए हैं उनको राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में दिया गया है । जो बीस

सूची कार्यक्रम है, उसके अन्तर्गत ड्रिंकिंग वाटर फैसिलिटीज, नेशनल रूरल एम्पलायमेंट प्रोग्राम और शैडयूल्ड कास्ट तथा शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज, जो वीकर सेक्शन्स हैं, उनके लिये हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम की व्यवस्था रखी गई है। ईरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज भी दी गई है। अछूत बनाकर जिस वर्ग को समाज से दूर रखा गया है, उस वर्ग के डेवलपमेंट के लिये स्पेशल कांपोनेन्ट प्लान के अन्तर्गत स्पेशल फैसिलिटीज दी गई हैं। समाज में वीकर सेक्शन के लिये सरकार सभी प्रकार की फैसिलिटीज दे रही है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एजूकेशन के संबंध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। आज कल जिस प्रकार की सुविधा दी जा रही है, उस के साथ-साथ हमें टैक्नीकल एजूकेशन भी देनी चाहिये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने टी वी व रेडियो जैसे मास-मीडिया की ओर ध्यान दिया है, जिससे देश के लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि जिस प्रकार हमारी सरकार ने फैमिली प्लानिंग जैसे कार्यक्रम को, जो कि समाज के वैलफेयर के लिए है, सफल बनाने के लिए काफी कारगर कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोगों का यह आदर्श है कि वे उसके खिलाफ ही बोलेंगे। 1977 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने फैमिली वेलफेयर कार्यक्रम को अपने हाथ लिया था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, श्री राम जेठ मलानी जी कहते हैं कि फैमिली प्लानिंग कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मेरी दृष्टि में इस प्रकार की बात कहना उचित नहीं है। सरकार जो भी कार्यक्रम अपने हाथ में लेती है, वह देश के हित के लिए लेती है, और उसमें हम सबका सहयोग होना चाहिए। फैमिली प्रोग्राम के तहत एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि जब इस प्रोग्राम की बात की जाती है तो रिलिजियन और गांड बीच में आ जाते हैं। देवदासी विधेयक, जो कि सदन में विचारार्थ है, आज एक जीता-जागता उदाहरण है। कहा जाता है कि यह हमारा रिलीजियन है कि हमें भगवान को महिलाओं को अर्पण करना है। इसी प्रकार की बातें फैमिली कार्यक्रम के लिए कही जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश का विकास हो। छोटे-परिवार की बात हम इसीलिए कहते हैं कि देश का विकास हो। देश की जनसंख्या 1951 वर्ष के मुताबिक 36 करोड़, 10 लाख 18 हजार थी, लेकिन अब 1981 वर्ष की सेंसस के मुताबिक 68 करोड़ 38 लाख, 10 हजार है, जो कि लगभग दुगुने के बराबर है। हमारी 90 परसेन्ट पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है। जब मैं बहुत छोटी थी, उस समय 100 के जी व्हीट का बैग दो रुपये में आता था, लेकिन आज 200 रुपये में भी नहीं मिलता है, इतने ज्यादा उस के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। लेकिन इनकम भी साथ-साथ बढ़ती जा रही है, इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ गई है, एग्रीकल्चर का काम बढ़ गया है। उस समय हम सुई भी जापान से लाते थे, लेकिन आज सुई बनाने की मशीन भी हम बनाते हैं। हमारे यहां टैकनीकल एजूकेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है। इस तरह से पापुलेशन के साथ-साथ आमदनी भी बढ़ गई है।

लेकिन जब हम फैमिली प्लानिंग की बात करते हैं, पापुलशन कन्ट्रोल की बात करते हैं तो उस में गाड और रिलीजन सामने आ जात हैं। जब एमपलयमेन्ट की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि सरकार ने हम को कुछ नहीं दिया, तब रिलीजन और गौड सामने नहीं आते हैं। उस समय रिलीजन और गाड कहां चले

[श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति]

जाते हैं ? इस समय अपोजीशन के लोग नही बैठे हैं मैं उन के सामने बोलना चाहती थी, लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने मुझे इसी समय बोलने के लिये कह दिया । मुझे उम्मीद है वे मेरी स्पीच को जरूर पढ़ेंगे । आज हमारे समाज की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की है कि सरकार तो सैकुलर है, लेकिन आम जनता सैकलर नहीं है, उन का आउटलुक सैकुलर नहीं है । दिक्कत यह है कि हम ने डेमोक्रेसी के नाम सब को अपना-अपना धर्म प्रचार करने, अपने तरीके से अपने विचारों को रखने की अपार्चुनिटी दे दी है । उसी का यह परिणाम है कि जब भी हमारी सरकार कुछ काम करने के लिये, समाज सुधार के काम को ले कर आगे आती है तो उस समय ऐसे लोग जिन का सोशल-आउटलुक नहीं है, वे धर्म और गाड की बात को ले कर आगे आ जाते हैं तथा उस काम में रुकावट डालते हैं ।

इस समय जेठमलानी जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं है--मैं उन को उसी समय कहना चाहती थी कि आप जो कह रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है । आज कल कम्यूनल रायट्स क्यों होते हैं ? इस लिये होते हैं कि हम में सैकुलर-आउटलुक कम हो गई है । जब हम स्वराज्य के लिये लड़ते थे उस समय जो भावना थी, मेरे दिल को चोट लगती है, 35 साल की आजादी के बाद वह भावना खत्म हो गई है । आज हम देश और समाज के लिये नहीं सोचते, रिलीजन और गाड के बारे में सोचते हैं, अपनी कास्ट के लिये सोचते हैं। मेरे यहां एक हरिजन-शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कालोनी को जला दिया गया । यह समाज के लिए कितने शर्म की बात है । सरकार के लये शर्म की बात नहीं है, सरकार तो उन को प्रोटेक्शन दे रही है, समाज के लिये शर्म की बात है । हम आजादी की लड़ाई मे बिना किसी भेदभाव के, बिना किसी धर्म और जाति के, हाथ से हाथ मिला कर लड़ते थे, लेकिन आज उस भावना को भूल गये हैं । मुझे याद है--मेरे घर में मेरे माता-पिता चले गये थे, मैं उस समय सात साल की थी, घर में दूसरा कोई नहीं था । लेकिन उस समय हमारे मन में कोई दूसरा मत नहीं था, कोई कास्ट नहीं थी, हम समझते थे कि हम सब भारत के हैं--मुझे दुख है आज वह भावना देखने में नहीं आती है । आज हम अपनी-अपनी कास्ट और अपने-अपने रिलीजन के बारे में सोचते हैं । इस डेमोक्रेसी में हमारा आउटलुक सकुलर होना चाहिये--इस दृष्टि से नहीं सोचते हैं । केवल हमारी सरकार ऐसा सोचती है । सेकुलर आउटलुक के के बारे में मैं एक रेजूलेशन इसी पार्लिया मेंट में लाई थी । गवर्नमेंट की सेकूलर आउटलुक है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है लेकिन इसके साथ साथ समाज का भी सेकूलर आउटलुक चाहिए और उसी के साथ एक्जीक्यूटिव का भी सेकूलर आउटलुक चाहिए । हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन ने लोगों को जो गारेन्टी दे रखी हैं, उनके लिए सरकार कानून बना सकती है, हम यहां कानून बना सकते हैं लेकिन समाज में लोगों का तब तक सुधार नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि समाज की आउटलुक न बदले । मेरे दिल को बहुत चोट लगी है और इसलिए मैं सभी से यह कहती हूं कि समाज को सुधारने के लिए हम सब को कुछ करना चाहिए । जो अच्छे कानून हैं, उन पर अमल करने के लिए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए । मेरे दिल पर बड़ी चोट लगती है जब मैं न्यूज-पेपर पढ़ती हूं और उन में यह पाती हूं कि फलां जगह कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं, कास्ट्स रायट्स हुए हैं । हम समाज

को कैसे बदल सकते हैं । मैं यहां पर लोगों के भाषण सुनती हूं लेकिन उनमें इस बारे में बहुत कम कहा जाता है । मैं समझती हूं कि हमें समाज को सुधारने के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए ।

हमें महिलाओं के बारे में भी कुछ सोचना चाहिए । लोग कहते हैं कि महिला भारत की माता है । वह तो मैं मानती हूं लेकिन महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार क्यों होते हैं । सरकार उनको प्रोटेक्शन देती है लेकिन समाज उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देता है । जब तक समाज महिलाओं को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देगा, तब तक कैसे वे आगे आ सकती हैं । यह सही है कि कुछ महिलाएं मेम्बर बन जाती हैं और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी एक महिला हैं और अपोजीशन पार्टीज में भी कुछ महिलाएं हैं और कुछ एक्जीक्यूटिव पोस्ट्स पर भी काम करती हैं लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सारी महिलाएं हैं, जो आगे नहीं आ पाई हैं । समाज उनको आगे लाने के लिए हमारी मदद नहीं कर रहा है । इसलिए मैं अपने भाइयों से कहती हूं कि हमारी उन साथी महिलाओं को भी आगे आने के लिए कुछ न कुछ किया जाए । महिलाओं के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, मैं कहती हूं कि उनके लिए समाज जिम्मेवार है । जैसे सरकार की रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी है वैसे ही समाज की भी जिम्मेदारी है।

आप जानते ही हैं कि राजा राममोहन राय ने महिलाओं के लिए क्या किया उनको सती होने से उन्होंने बचाया पहले जब पति मर जाता था, तो हमारा समाज उसके साथ उसकी पत्नी को भी जला देता था । इस कुप्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए राजा राममोहन राय हमारे साथ खड़े हुए और उन्होंने इसको रोकने के लिए एक कानून बनवाया और सोशल रिफार्म करके इस प्रथा को समाप्त कराया जो राजा राममोहन राय ने महिलाओं के लिए किया है, उसको महिलाएं भूल नहीं सकतीं । इसी तरह के आजकल जो महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए सभी को आगे आना चाहिए । आज के ही अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है कि 40–50 महिलाओं पर अत्याचार किया गया । हमारे भाइयों को महिलाओं पर अत्याचार नहीं होने देने चाहिए । इसको रोकने के लिए उनको हमारे साथ खड़ा होना पड़ेगा । यह समाज का एक प्राब्लम है और समाज को चेन्ज करने के लिए हम सभी को कुछ करना पड़ेगा ।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब कोई काम हो जाता है तो कहते हैं कि भगवान ने किया है । जब बच्चा होता है तो कहते हैं कि भगवान की देन और उसमें हम धर्म और अनाज को ले आते हैं लेकिन जब काम देने की बात आती है, तो हम भगवान का नाम नहीं लेते । समाज के सुधार के लिए भगवान को नहीं कहते । बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो कहते हैं कि भगवान की कृपा से हुआ है लेकिन आजकल देश में अनाज कम है तो नहीं कहते हैं कि भगवान इस को आकर पैदा करो और अनाज दे दो । बच्चा वह पैदा करता है, तो उसके लिये अनाज भी दे । इसलिए हमें इन सब बातों को सोच कर ही कुछ करना चाहिए ।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी ने कुछ नहीं किया है । मैं कहती हूं कि इन्दिरा जी ने जितना किया है उसको सभी जानते हैं। गांव में हम देखते हैं कि जितनी इनकम नहीं है उससे बहुत अधिक बच्चे पैदा हो जाते हैं । अब बच्चों को

[श्रीमती विद्या चलुपति]

पालने में कठिनाई होती है । इनकम इतनी है नहीं । भगवान और रिलीजन को बीच में ले आते हैं । सारी-बहिनें ऐसा बोलती हैं कि भगवान की देन है उसको हम धन्यवाद करते हैं ।

फेमिली प्लानिंग हमारी सोशल रिस्पांसिब्लिटी है । अगर हमारे दो बच्चों से ज्यादा हो जाते हैं तो हमारा काम कैसे चल सकता है । हमारे घर में दो के लिए खाना पकता है तो उसे हम दस को कैसे खिला सकते हैं ? इसलिए मैं कहती हूं कि हमें भगवान और रिलीजन को अलहिदा रखना चाहिए ।

हमारे एक कम्युनिस्ट भाई से बात हो रही थी । उस समय उन्होंने कहा कि खुरेशी साहब ने "हे भगवान" कहा था । खुरेशी जी यू. एस. एस. आर. के नेता थे । उस समय उन्होंने पूछा था कि "आप भगवान का नाम लेते हैं ?" तो उन्होंने कहा कि भगवान कहना आदत पड़ गई है । कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों के लिए भी भगवान का नाम लेना एक आदत बन गई है ।

हमारे देश में समाज सुधार के लिए जो कानून बनते हैं उन पर ठीक से काम होना चाहिए । अगर सरकार काम करती है लेकिन समाज को नहीं सुधारती है तो समाज आगे नहीं चल सकता । हमारे यहां समाज सुधार के जितने भी कानून बनते हैं उनके लिए हमारे पीपुल्स रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव की भी जिम्मेदारी है संसद सदस्यों की भी रिस्पांसिब्लिटी है कि उनके अमल के काम को देखे ।

समाज सुधार के कानूनों पर अमल करने के वक्त हमें गाड और रिलीजन को अलग रखना चाहिए । यह मुझे इसलिए कहना पड़ा है कि सरकार जो कानन बनाती है वह सब के वैल्फेयर के लिए बनाती है । उन पर अमल करते समय रिलीजन को, भगवान को अलग रखना चाहिए । जब हम उन पर अमल करने में भगवान और रिलीजन को आगे ला कर रख देते हैं तो उन पर अमल नहीं हो पाता है ।

हम फण्डामेंटल राइट्स की बात करते हैं लेकिन हम अपनी ड्यूटीज को भूल रहे हैं । जब राइट्स के लिए पूछती हूं तो मैं यह भी पूछती हूं कि हमारी ड्यूटीज क्या हैं ।

समाज में काम करने के लिए ड्यूटिज की बड़ी जरूरत होती है । हमें अपनी डवलपमेंटल एक्टीविटीज से रिलीजन और गाड की अलग रखना चाहिए ।

हमारी यहां डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप है डिक्टेटरशिप तो है नहीं । इसलिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट आम जनता की भलाई के लिए सोचने पर मजबूर है और हमारे जन-प्रतिनिधि भी आम जनता के लिए सोचने पर मजबूर हैं ।

मेरा कहना यही है कि फेमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । पूरे समाज के विकास के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह प्रोगाम लिया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं ।

एक और बड़ी सफलता हमको एशियन गेम्स की मिली है । इसके लिए हमको चुनौती दी गई थी, जिसका हमने सफलता पूर्वक सामना किया है । इस सफलता के

लिए मैं श्री बूटा सिंह जी को जो उस समय चेयरमैन थे धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं । श्री बूटा सिंह जी की बैक बोन श्रीमती इंदिरा जी हैं जिनके सहारे ये सारी सफलता मिली है । उनको भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं और उसमें लगे हुए सारे आफीसर्स और सभी लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं ।

अब हमारे यहां नान एलायनमेंट के लिए जो इतना बड़ा कार्य होने जा रहा है वह भी सफलता पूर्वक सम्पन्न होगा । इससे देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी । और यह सब इंदिरा जी की ताकत है जिनकी वजह से ये सब कार्य सफलतापूर्वक हो रहे हैं ।

आजकल हमारे देश में रीजनलिज्म, कम्युनलिज्म बहुत बढ़ रहा है । भाषा के नाम पर चुनाव लड़े जा रहे हैं और प्रान्तीय पार्टियां बन रही हैं । यह देश की उन्नति के लिए ठीक नहीं है । आज बहुत से प्रदेशों में भाषा के नाम पर सरकारें चल रही हैं । अगर इस तरह से सभी राज्यों में भाषा के नाम पर पार्टियां बनेंगी और सरकारें बनेंगी तो इस देश का क्या होगा । इस रीजनलिज्म को रोकना चाहिए नहीं तो हम देश को 300 साल पहले ले जाएंगे । आज हमारे अंदर वही राष्ट्रीयता की भावना होनी चाहिए हम सब को मिल कर देश के लिए काम करना चाहिए ।

अंत में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त कर रही हूं कि ये सारे काम हमारे देश की नेता इंदिराजी के द्वारा हो रहे हैं और आगे भी जो काम होने हैं वे भी इंदिराजी कर सकती हैं वे सबको एक रास्ते पर चला सकती हैं । उनके सहारे जो सफलताएं प्राप्त हुई हैं उनके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहती हूं । मैं डिप्टीस्पीकर साहब को भी बधाई देना चाहती हूं कि उन्हों ने इतना समय दिया और सभी माननीय सदस्यों और मंत्री महोदय को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं ।

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के समक्ष आया है, उसके समर्थन में मैं कुछ शब्दों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kanwar Ram, you can continue on the next day.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): What about my name?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is there. You will be called.

Mr. Kunwar Ram—you can continue on the next day. You will be the first speaker on that day.

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 28, 1983/Phalguna 9, (1984), Saka.

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