

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 18, 1983/Phalgun 27,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह हो रही है कि पूरे नार्थ एक्वन्सू में पानी नहीं आ रहा है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो इन्द्रदेव भी प्रसन्न हो रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कम से कम इन्स्ट्रुक्ट तो कर दीजिए गवर्नमेंट को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल बूटासिंह जी को बोला था आज फाइनन्स मिनिस्टर यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं उनसे कह देता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप जरा सख्ती कीजिए तो शायद काम बन जाए..

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, in 1979 because the Janta Government could not provide water to M. Ps, they had to resign and go. Will they follow the same example now? (Interruptions).

3677 LS-1.

Problems Concerning 100 percent Export-Oriented Units

+

*288. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain problems are being faced by the entrepreneurs in setting up 100 percent export-oriented units;

(b) if so, what are the main problems being faced;

(c) whether a joint meeting was called to discuss the problems that are being faced by them; and

(d) to what extent these have been solved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Some of the entrepreneurs have expressed some difficulties. These relate to Customs and excise formalities, availability of land, power, financial credit, cement/steel etc. Meetings have been held to discuss these problems and necessary action to resolve them is being taken in close liason with the State Governments and other authorities concerned.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my task would have been easier if the Hon. Minister would have given a little more details about the action taken by the Government in this connection. Sir, it is a very strange thing that 203 units have been given licence and after two years only eleven units have gone into production. In such units gestation period is also not much. Sir, it is just like the proverb putting the cart before the horse. The Gov-

vernment has not verified whether the applicant is capable of producing these items or not. Moreover, after two years of the grant of licence, the units are facing fundamental difficulties. Some of the applicants have no land. In that case where will the industry stand? Besides, the units are facing infrastructural difficulties—no water, no power apart from having other fundamental difficulties.

Sir, I have referred in my question to the Joint Committee which was convened in the month of January. The Hon. Minister has just touched that point and said nothing beyond that.

In (d) part of my question, I asked to what extent these difficulties have been solved. Sir, this is the point on which I want to draw your attention. The Hon. Minister has said it is being solved. Sir, this is the point on which I want to know a specific answer that after the attempts made by the Government, how many units have gone into production?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the percentage of solutions?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, twenty-six units have gone into production. The Ministry and the State Governments have taken very positive steps in regard to allocation of land. States like Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat have already decided to locate all 100 per cent export-oriented units in contiguous areas with a view to provide common facilities and also to facilitate providing boundary facilities. So, in regard to land there has been a progress.

Regarding other matters, steps have been taken. Single point clearance system has been evolved and concessions like exemption of export duty on capital goods, raw materials and components and on excise duties have been made available to these units and distinctions of FERRA and MRTP

in the medium and small scale units are not made in this. They have also been exempted from capacity constraints. At the same time the suppliers to these units will be treated as export units so that they also get facilities or help from others. That will be an incentive to the suppliers of indigenous materials to these units.

Regarding other facilities, consequent of the meeting referred to by the Hon. Member, the steps in this respect have been taken. To all the Chief Secretaries letters have been sent so that they give priority to such applicants and then monitor at their level all these problems of power and other related problems. Regarding financial credit, the present position is that the State Industrial units with an investment upto Rs. 2 crores are eligible for loans at concessional rates. However, the issue of increasing project costs and the ceiling under the re-finance system beyond Rs. 2 crores which was the ceiling, was taken up with the Industrial Development Bank of India and they have assured the Government that all proposals of these export-oriented units with project costs exceeding Rs. 2 crores will be considered expeditiously; and all its regional offices will be given these instructions. So, these are the overall steps. A green card system has also been evolved, whereby Secretaries of various Ministries will issue them, so that on presentation of the green cards, the applications of these units will be considered on priority basis.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I have asked for the terms of approval. All export units are allowed to sell 5 per cent of their products as rejects. In these units, which have gone into production I am told, on account of the clear-cut guidance from Customs and Excise, a lot of rejects have been piling up. Is that the position? If so, is Government proposing to give directions to these units to dispose of these rejects?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The maximum ceiling is upto 5 per cent. Considering case by case on merit, that allowance is given. So far as any lack of communication about rules and regulations, that will be taken care of. But we cannot say, when there was this condition, that this will be the only amount which will come as rejects into the domestic market.

It will not be possible to relax that limit without further consideration on that issue. So, that was a condition, and they knew when they went into this that these were the terms of conditions of it. So, I think they have to bear with it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to question the very principle of having 100 per cent export-oriented industries. You know that dadabhai Naroji propounded his drain theory. Does this having 100 per cent export-oriented industry mean encouragement to that drain theory, because it is against the healthy tradition of trade? It exploits the cheap labour and material of under-developing countries and deprives others, i.e. other countries' workers, of their due share in labour. It is against the healthy international division of labour. That is why, as we resent it if some country under-sells its commodities, similarly other countries also may resent our under-selling our products. That is why I would like to know from the Minister what are the items for which we are heading for a 100 per cent export-oriented industries, whether they have indigenous utilization or not, whether we are under-selling or not; and whether this type of having 100 per cent export-oriented industries is against the principle adopted of healthy trade, in the Non-Aligned Summit only a few days ago.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I beg your pardon. Perhaps we all have misread the ideas and the documents of the Non-Aligned

Summit; or, the hon. Member needs a second reading of the proceedings of the Summit. The whole purpose was to study in the Summit, what difficulties the developing countries were facing, and what structural changes in the world economy should be brought about, so that the real transfer of resources takes place to the developing countries and in the commodities that they sell out; and to see the terms of trade were favourable, under these conditions, for the flow of resources to the developing countries. Certainly, it was not the idea in the Summit that we should not export, or that there should not be 100 per cent export-oriented units because if this argument were valid, it would be valid not only to 100 per cent export-oriented units but to all exports as such, which we cannot accept.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Is it a healthy trend?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes; it is a healthy trend.

Export of Raw Water

*289. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Japan is considering to export raw water to Middle East countries in empty oil tankers on return journey; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of similar export trade being undertaken by our country?

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

(b) On the basis of information so far available, it may not be cost effective to undertake export of raw water from our country to Middle East countries.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. This is a very important question because Japan is already doing this export business since last one year, and that country is earning crores of dollars by exporting this raw water to Middle East countries in the empty oil tankers. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the American and Japanese companies have requested Government of India to supply drinking water for Middle East countries in empty oil tankers on return journey; if so, the details thereof? Whether Government of India have ascertained the shortage of drinking water in the Middle East countries; if so, what effective steps are being taken to meet the demand of drinking water of these countries? Whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia have requested our Government for the supply of drinking water or water for irrigation purposes as an export obligation?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:

In 1977, one U. S. company expressed their interest through our Mission in Washington to export river water from India to Saudi Arabia and to some Middle East countries and the Maharashtra Government showed interest regarding this. It was expected that a representative of that company will come to India to discuss further details. But that was not done. As far as second part of the question is concerned, recently (in December 1982) M/s Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan approached our Mission in Tokyo with a proposition to carry Sweet water (drinking water) from India to various parts of the Gulf countries in empty oil tankers returning from Japan. This proposition has been sent to the Ministries of Irrigations and Works and Housing for detailed examination.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

When is the decision expected from them?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:

When the decision is taken, the hon. member will be informed.

Agreement with World Bank to Complete works under Bombay water supply and sewerage project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India, Government of Maharashtra and the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation have entered into an agreement with the World Bank to complete the works under the Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project;

(b) if so, when was this agreement signed;

(c) whether the agreement has been completed during the time bound period; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

Statement

In 1971-72, the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay prepared a long-term development programme for water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal services in Bombay city. In view of the large order of investments required to complete the programme, it was divided into two phases. The World Bank was approached for assistance to both phases. The first phase was assisted by the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) with a credit of \$55 million for which agreements were signed on 22nd January, 1974. The original completion date of the project was expected to be 30th June, 1978 and the credit was to close on 31st December, 1978. As a result of a substantial escalation in project costs, it be-

came necessary to redefine and rephase the project. The original project completion date was therefore extended to 31st December, 1980 and the credit closing date to 30th June, 1981. The credit was fully disturbed within the extended closing date.

Agreements in respect of IDA credit to assist the second phase of the development programme (including certain components deferred under the first phase) for \$ 196 million were signed on 13th November, 1978. The project completion date for this credit is 31st March, 1984 and the credit closing date is 31st March, 1985. In view of a substantial escalation of costs in this project as well, there is a possibility that the credit closing date may have to be extended.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: The reply given by the Minister is given as smartly as he had presented the Budget. He has agreed with the first phase of the programme.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you think that the Minister himself is not very smart?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: 55 million dollars were sanctioned by the International Development Association for this programme. In the statement, it is mentioned as follows:

"The original project completion date was therefore extended to 31st December, 1980 and the credit closing date to 30th June, 1981. The credit was fully disbursed within the extended closing date."

That means it was reimbursed by 30th June 1981. What I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this though the entire credit amount of 55 million dollars for the first phase which amounts to Rs. 46.65 crores was drawn by the Government of India, only Rs. 23.22 crores were released to the Bombay Municipal Corporation leaving a balance of Rs. 22.83 crores.

As for the second phase, the estimated cost of Rs. 354 crores has gone beyond Rs. 640 crores. According to the Bombay Municipal Corporation it has already spent Rs. 40 crores. Against this expenditure the Corporation has submitted claims for reimbursement to the extent of Rs. 18.94 crores. The Government of India has already got credit of Rs. 16.88 crores. Even on the additionality formula basis of 70 per cent, the Corporation should get about Rs. 12 crores, each from the Central and the State Governments. However, the Corporation has received only Rs. 2 crores till the 10th of March 1982.

This is the information that I have got from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I would like to know this from the Minister—I had written to him a letter about the whole thing and he has said that he has already reimbursed the amount. I would like to know whether he has already reimbursed the amount for the first phase and when this amount of Rs. 12 crores will be given to the Corporation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No smart reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact, this was the apprehension I had and I had already expressed that. I am resisting the claim of the State Government for full reimbursement but I do not know how I can resist the demand from Mrs. Dandavate!

MR. SPEAKER: Pranabji, Mr. Swamy is putting one condition that you should not be smart. You can be evasive, if you like.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I agree.

So far as the disbursement in respect of the first phase is concerned, as the hon. Member is aware we have met our commitment fully to the extent we thought that they should get, that is 70 per cent of the credit.

In respect of the second phase—naturally it is a continuing programme—it is precisely for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to inform what happened to their calculations. Anyway, I will ascertain from them collect the information and I will furnish it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I think he has not actually answered the question. According to the Bombay Municipal Corporation a minimum amount of Rs. 22.83 crores is still due and they have not been paid that amount and the Finance Minister says that it has been paid.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is what precisely I want to point out. They have been paid the full amount of Rs. 46 crores, out of the total amount of 58 million dollars. And, we have not accepted that position because the normal practice in respect of such projects is that 70 per cent of the total credit which we get from the institutions is given to them, and we have met that commitment. But they are demanding hundred per cent which we are not agreeing.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Actually, for the first phase the money that has been spent by the Bombay Municipal Corporation is Rs. 210 crores. They are therefore, demanding more. I am not a good mathematician. The hon. Minister may meet their demand or decide what should be paid to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the first phase.

Now, my second question is. will the hon. Minister let me know what will be the increase in cost due to escalation of prices after the presentation of the Budget and whether, as a result of it, more assistance will be sought from the World Bank, and if so what is the estimated amount?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have not calculated the cost element so far as the effect of the budget proposals is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: She is smart, now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You have admitted that prices are going up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even before the Budget, there has been escalation of prices.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to clarify one point in respect these projects. We approve a project and we approach the various financial agencies. It is not that we take the entire responsibility for financing the projects. When the project appraisal and approval take place, we try to locate what would be the responsibility of the State Government, what would be the contribution of the Central Government, what would be the contribution of the local-self body, if it is sponsored by the local-self body. But it would not be possible for me to make any blank commitment that the Government of India will stand by the total escalation of the costs. In other words, it would not be possible for me to make any unintended commitment in respect of these projects. We shall have to watch the project and see how we can help them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am told that some *golmal* is going on in this project. Is it a fact that tenders were invited to award the contract for this project but the lowest tender was not accepted and new tenders are being re-invited? Will the hon. Minister explain under what circumstances earlier tenders were rejected and why new tenders are being invited? Is it a fact that tenders are being invited in (a) and (b) packets. I have got the letter written by the Municipal Commissioner.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have no idea about this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is the *golmal*.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am prepared to go into the *golmal*. But

the thing is that I am not aware as to who has invited the tender—whether it is the Municipal Corporation or the State Government or some other agency.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Municipal Corporation.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: How can I explain this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The World Bank is involved in this.

अवश्य महीं दय : ठीक है आप लिख दोजिय, आर और सवाल कर दोजिय ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have put the question. Let him make enquiries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you kindly pass on the paper or the information to me, I will find out.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the hon. Minister explain as to why so much escalation in the cost of the project is there, because there is a likelihood of golmol there?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know what is the *golmal*, but I have got some figures as to how the cost has escalated.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a cricket ball of football?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For instance, in the case of general inflation in the cost of living and especially in the cost of essential materials, the escalation is of the order of Rs. 103 crores. Then this project was re-designed and the subsequent stage i.e. extensive re-design of the treatment plant component at Bhandup, also accounts for Rs. 27 crores. Initial under-estimate of sewerage design which was updated later on, also accounts for Rs. 37 crores. The total comes to Rs. 167 crores.

Avoidance of double taxation between India and Switzerland

*291. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an agreement for avoidance of double taxation would lead to the promotion of joint ventures between India and Switzerland; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed in this regard and also for increasing trade between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Generally an Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation with any country helps to stimulate the flow of capital and technology since it removes the tax obstacles that may inhibit such a flow between the two countries.

(b) Negotiations for conclusion of an Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation between India and Switzerland were started in 1976, but no Agreement could be arrived at. Recently both sides expressed willingness to resume these negotiations.

Switzerland is a relatively free market with no quantitative restrictions in any sector including textiles. To increase India's exports to that country the marketing efforts are being intensified. These include participation in fairs, visits of Indian business delegations and participations in suitable business seminars.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : दोनों देशों के बीच एग्रीमेंट नहीं हुआ इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The main point of disagreement related to the inclusion of an article on the exchange of information. On our side,

we thought that it was essential. But this was not agreed to. Therefore, the agreement could not be reached. As I said in the answer, now we have agreed to resume the talks on this matter.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : दोनों देशों का ट्रेड बैलन्स क्या है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I can give the figures for the last two years. In 1980-81 our export was worth Rs. 110.50 crores and the import was of the order of Rs. 120.60 crores. So, the balance of trade was Rs. 10.10 crores. In 1981-82, our export was of the order of Rs. 116.55 crores and the import was Rs. 96.95 crores. So, the balance of trade was + Rs. 19.60 crores.

Improvement in Vijayawada airport

*292 **SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATTI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the Vijayawada Airport and to introduce Boeing services between that airport and other cities in view of the fact that Vijayawada is a big commercial centre and also the centre for tobacco cultivation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Various measures have been taken to improve the facilities at Vijayawada Airport. New departure holding area has been constructed. To provide facilities for aircraft operations the constructions of a new Control Tower-cum-Technical Block at a cost of Rs. 19.13 lakhs was undertaken. This project is nearing completion. Work relating to augmentation of water and electric supply to the airport has been completed.

The Indian Airlines does not consider it feasible to introduce Boeing service between Vijayawada airport and

other cities as the HS-748 capacity provided no daily service on the route Hyderabad/Vijayawada/Tirupati/Madras is sufficient to meet the present level of traffic on this route.

(b) Does not arise.

श्रीमती विद्या चन्नपति : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विजयवाड़ा—एयरपोर्ट के लिए बोईंग सर्विस फिजीबल नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि एयरपोर्ट के रन-वे को पक्का करने के लिए सरकार कुछ प्रयत्न कर रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, at the moment, we are not strengthening the run-way because it will cost about one crore of rupees and we think that the volume of traffic offering does not justify the operation of Boeing 737.

श्रीमती विद्या चन्नपति : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि विजयवाड़ा एयरपोर्ट पर न्यू कंट्रोल टावर—कम-टेक्निकल ब्लॉक का 19.13 लाख रुपये की लागत से निर्माण किया गया, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। विजयवाड़ा तीन-चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट का बहुत बड़ा कामर्शियल सेंटर है और वहां आने के लिए गुंटूर से जहां पर कि टूबकों कम्पनी है, काफी लोग एयर से ट्रेवल करते हैं इसलिए बोईंग की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने हैदराबाद, विजयवाड़ा, तिरुपति और मद्रास विमान मार्ग का टाईम भी चेंज कर दिया है। पहली फ्लाईट सुबह 6.40 बजे शुरू होती है, जो किसी के लिए भी कन्वीनियन्ट नहीं है। दिल्ली-हैदराबाद, मद्रास-हैदराबाद और बैंगलोर—हैदराबाद जब भी प्लेन से जाते हैं तो 8-9 बजे हैदराबाद पहुंचते हैं जो कि सुविधाजनक नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आप टाईमिंग ठीक करने के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

Already there is Avro service. They are with 48 seats. We will have Boeing when the traffic offering justifies it. About the timings, certainly this is a suggestion for consideration.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : फैसली-टीज अगर नहीं होगी तो ट्रेफिक कैसे बढ़ेगा । विजयवाड़ा पहुँचने के बाद दूसरी सिटीज को जाने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है । क्या इसके लिए इन्डियन एअरलाइन्स कुछ प्रावधान करने के लिए तैयार है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

We would certainly keep in view the requirement of Vijaywada traffic provided it is keeping with the traffic offering. The suggestion regarding the transport facilities between the city centre and the airport will be considered.

Long term loan from European investment Bank

*293. **SHRI T. S. NEGI :**

SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are likely to obtain a long term loan from European Investment Bank, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this loan has been necessitated for repayment of existing loans and whether this loan will be in accordance with the conditionalities of IMF;

(c) what are the total overseas loans with and without interest taken by India during the last five years and how much interest has been paid on these so far, how much is payable; and

(d) how much debt has been repaid so far and how much is pending?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d). Sir, Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government have approached the European Investment Bank and Commission of the European Economic Community to explore possibilities of India borrowing from European Investment Bank. The Bank has not yet taken a decision on allowing access to European Investment Bank funds for India. According to the Statute, India can have access to funds of European Investment Bank only after the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank passes a unanimous resolution to that effect.

(b) Access to European Investment Bank funds is being sought to provide financing for viable development projects. Since no loan agreement has been negotiated so far with the European Investment Bank, the latter part of Part (b) of the Question does not arise.

(c) The information sought is furnished below:—

(i) Total loans disbursed on Government Account in the last five years—Rs. 5,877.09 crores;

(ii) Interest liability discharged on Indias total outstanding debt in the last Five Years—Rs. 1,260.27 crores.

It is not possible to accurately determine interest payable in the future since interest to be paid in future would also depend on drawals in the future, which cannot be definitely forecast now.

(d) The information sought is furnished below:

(i) Total repayment of debt on Government account up to 31.12.1982 Rs. 6,850.90 crores

(ii) Total outstanding debt on Government account on 31-12-1982. Rs. 16,705.74 crores.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे सवाल का जवाब सही तो मिला नहीं है। सरकार जो यूरोपियन इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक से ऋण लेने जा रही है, इसकी क्या शर्तें हैं? अगर वही शर्तें हैं जो आई० एम० एफ० से हुई थी तो इस बैंक से लोन लेने की क्या जरूरत है? मैक्सिको, ब्राजील इन्डोनेशिया तथा अन्य मुल्कों ने भी आई० एम० एफ० से कर्जा लिया है। क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि उन मुल्कों की हालत सुधरी है या बिगड़ गई है? और यही हालत हमारी सरकार की भी है। हम तो समझ रहे हैं कि सरकार जो कर्जा ले रही है यह किसी प्रोडक्टिव परपज के लिये नहीं ले रही है, जबकि जवाब में कहा गया है कि प्रोडक्टिव परपज के लिये है

MR. SPEAKER: What is the specific question?

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : यदि प्रोडक्टिव परपज के लिये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सी स्कीम्स हैं जिनके लिये कर्जा लिया जा रहा है जब कोई कर्जा लेता है तो उसको उसी परपज में इन्वेस्ट करता है ...

MR. SPEAKER: That is only an argument. Put the question straightway. What do you want now?

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : इससे हमारे मुल्क का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हुआ है बल्कि गरीबी बेरोजगारी और महंगाई बढ़ रही है और आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं हो रही है ...

प्रो० मधु दन्वते : आपने जो कुछ कहा है इसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है यह पूछों।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : प्रधानमंत्री ने खुद कहा है :

They want their pound of flesh.

तो कितना कोष बाकी रह गया है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सारे अर्थशास्त्रियों ने इसको क्लिटसाइज किया है। क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ई० ई० सी० और आई० एम० एफ० का अमरीका से सम्बन्ध है और यूरोपियन इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक से कर्जा लेना गला घोटने के बराबर है जैसे कि तारापुर के लिये इंधन वाले मामले में हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एटामिक एनर्जी कहा से आ गया ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is a proverb in Bangla that Ramayana was written by Balmiki even before Ram was born. This reminds me of that. Firstly, to have access to the EIB is an extremely difficult proposition, because it requires the unanimous decision of all the Board members in EIB. We have made a formal proposal to explore the possibility of access to the Bank. It is not only for loan; I am not so much interested in loan as in having transactions, having participation in the development process of GCP countries, which is now limited only to the member countries. The hon. Members have already come to the conclusion that our loan proposal has been accepted. I would be happy if it is accepted or if they can exercise their influence over the Board members to agree to my proposal. It is not that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What commission will you give?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I leave it to you. You can be the arbitrator and you can determine it, I want to clarify the position. It is not so much that. We are definitely exploring the possibility, whether there is any change of it or not. But I would not say that the response is

positive, nor would I say that it is negative. It is in a nebulous stage and it would not be possible for me to make any comments on it. The second point is that it is not so much for borrowing to meet our own expenditure. It was mainly to explore the possibilities of our participation in various developmental projects, particularly in ECP countries.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : हमारी भारत सरकार ने कोई जगह नहीं छोड़ी है, हमको भिखमंगों का मुल्क बना दिया है। कोई जगह नहीं है जहां से कर्जा नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कर्जा न मिले तो बहुत अच्छा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर्जा ले ले कर तो आपके देश में लोग करोड़पति बन गए हैं।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या यह ऋण इसलिए लिया जा रहा है ताकि पिछला कर्जा अदा किया जा सके ? जैसी मैक्सिको और ब्राजील आदि की हालत हुई है वैसी ही हालत हमारी हो जाएगी क्योंकि हमें हर वक्त भुगतान करना होगा। तो सरकार हमारी भावी पीढ़ी को गुलाम बनाने के लिए क्यों तैयार है और मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन क्यों करने जा रही है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In regard to provision in fact in the statement, in reply to parts (c) and (d), I myself have mentioned certain figures. I am sure, the hon. Member has definitely read them.

And in the *Economic Survey* which is being discussed in the context of the Budget discussion, detailed figures are there and from there the hon. Members could come to the conclusion what is our debt burden as it is today. But definitely I would like to share the anxiety and concern of the hon. Member that we should not land ourselves on a situation where it would be extremely

difficult to meet the debt services and what I can inform the hon. Minister and others is that I can.....

AN HON. MEMBER: There is nothing to worry.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Not that there is nothing to be worried, but it is not much to be concerned. But I do not say that if we are not extremely cautious definitely we may land ourselves in difficulties. Therefore, I would like to be cautious as the hon. Members would like me to be.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Sir, before pressing my question, I would like to congratulate the expert, successful, tactful and brilliant Finance Minister for, under his Finance Ministry, the country has topped the list of international beggars'.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He did not want to exclude himself from that look.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, let him include himself, but not the country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: It is for you people and your sarkar. Mind it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question. Dr. Bhoi, please don't interrupt.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Sir, I would like to know whether it is correct that under the World Bank/IMF conditionalities for their loans, we are importing goods for various projects aided by them on global tenders and thereby denying orders and employment to Indian companies even for goods made in this country for a long time and if so details of such orders placed abroad under various World Bank Projects on hand and what steps Government have in mind to protect national interests instead of interests of multinationals abroad and some nationals at home who love everything foreign and imported.

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : राकेश जी, बहुत तैयारी कर के आये हैं ? इनका जवाब दें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हिन्दी में रहता तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

Sir, firstly it will not be correct to come to this conclusion. Neither I nor he would like to be a beggar, and we are not beggars. That is not the position. Definitely, we have accepted certain rules to meet our own requirements and I think if the hon. Member has the patience, I will definitely deal with the subject when I reply to the debate on the Budget. So, I am not going to do it right now. But in regard to the procedure which he has mentioned, there is nothing unusual in it. Every country, developed or developing country, when they accept assistance from multinational agencies like IMF or the World Bank, ought to follow that procedure of global tenders and that does not preclude our companies, our organisations or institutions, to participate in it and on the basis of competitiveness. It was found on a number of occasions, and in fact on the floor of this House itself in regard to the supply of certain ordinary units—I do not exactly remember whether it is on the floor of this House or on the floor of the other House, it was raised that even in the global competition our indigenous manufacturers are coming up to be the most competitive. Therefore, in the past we have seen, and on a number of occasions we have seen, that even in the context of global competition and tendering, our manufacturers have come out to be the most competitive and tenders have gone in their favour.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। जब अंग्रेज इस देश में थे तो हम अंग्रेजों को कर्जा देते थे। 1951-

52 में आपकी आर्थिक समीक्षा के मुताबिक महज 321 करोड़ का कर्जा देश पर था जो आज बढ़कर 16,705 करोड़ हो गया है। इंटरनेशनल मानेदरी फंड से आपने 5000 करोड़ या कितना कर्जा लिया है यह तो आप बतायेंगे। इसके अलावा देश का जो आंतरिक कर्जा है वह 50 हजार करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है। कुल मिलाकर इस देश की हालत कंगाल जैसी हो गई है। कोई भी दुकान नहीं बची है जहां से आपने कर्जा न लिया हो और अब आप घर से निकलने के काबिल नहीं रहे हैं क्योंकि जिधर भी आप जायेंगे उधर दूकानदार आपको टोकेंगे कि आप हमारे कर्जदार हैं।

इस देश की जो भावी पीढ़ी है जो बच्चा मां के पेट में है वह भी कर्जदार हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल क्या क्या है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार सतुष्ट है कि जिन कार्यों तथा जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए कर्जा लिया गया था वह कार्य किए गए हैं और उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हुई है या यह कर्जा महज देश को रसातल में पहुंचाने के लिए मौज पर खर्च किया गया है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Somebody has the habit—in the name of self criticism to go almost to the point of self humiliation. If somebody comes to the conclusion to-day that we are depending heavily on foreign assistance for our developmental process, he is simply ignoring the fact. It is well admitted that our rate of investment is about 25 per cent and the rate of savings is about 22 to 23 per cent, contribution of

foreign assistance in the developmental process in terms of percentage is not more than 2 per cent (*Interruptions*). Yes, we have in absolute terms—developmental expenditure in public sector—Rs. 97,000 crores in one Plan period. Private and Public Sector taken together, you add Rs. 74,000 crores. If outstanding debt becomes Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 16,000 crores it is all right. When you talk of Rs. 1,72,000 crores, then in terms of percentage it is not that much. You will have to take into account that from Rs. 321 crores it has come to Rs. 16,000 crores to-day. But what has been the development; what has been the investment in steel, cement, petroleum, in major basic industries, in machine building. Where were you in 1951 and where are you in 1983? You make a comparison.

We shall have to be extremely careful in borrowings and that we should not land ourselves in difficulty. But at the same time we should not while self criticising self humiliate ourselves

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: First of all I may say that I am not in agreement to call ourselves beggars or to style our motherland a beggar country. We may call it as a master country of all the country. We should be proud of our country.

We are receiving loan from IMF, from various countries including the World Bank and various other international financial institutions and banks.

Certain trust in Switerland want to deposit thousands of crores in our Chicago State Bank and thereby they want to transact

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is a question for Tourism.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: * I am above C.I.A. The Minister knows it well I know something about that.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Cenrtain parties from Switzerland want to bring so many thousands of crores to India through your bank legally.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How do you know

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I cannot reveal all these thing (*Interruptions*). The trusts in Switzerland want to put some amount, thousands of crore of rupees in the State Bank of India, Chicago. But the State Bank of India, Chicago is not accepting the deposits.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Government accept either the deposits of the trusts to be made in the State Bank of India, Chicago or the Government will accept those amounts to be given directly as a loan at an interest lower than that of the IMF or some other Fund?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have any klinking of this?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: First, ask whether he has understood the question. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please sit down. The question is too heavily loaded now.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, if the hon. Member can make any such arrangement to give me some tips, I am too happy to have it. Only one word of caution I am giving to him. A lot of people are roaming around with this type of proposals and it was the same experience with my distinguished predecessors and myself. People come, bring out some brilliant proposals and they never talk of less than in terms of 2 billions, 3 billions, 4 billions or some-times 10 billions. Ultimately we find out difficulties as we do not get even a single Naya Paisa. If there has been any genuine proposal, definitely I am prepared to examine it and, we have done it. There is a regular system

to monitor all these problems. A cabinet committee under my chairmanship reviews it.

And if there is any proposal, I will examine it. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Now, you sit down.

Unsatisfactory growth rate of tourism in India

*294. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth rate of tourism in India is not satisfactory;

(b) the number of tourists visited India in the current year and what are the comparative figures in other countries of the world;

(c) whether it is proposed to reassess policies regarding tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following are the figures of world tourist arrivals as well as for India for the last three years :—

	World Tourist Arrivals		India	
	Number (in millions)	% Change	Number (in lakhs)	% Change
1980	280.1	3.8	8.00	4.6
1981	283.6	1.3	12.79*	6.6**
1982	279.9	-1.3	12.86*	0.5

*including arrivals from Pakistan and Bangladesh

**relates to the figures which excludes arrivals from Pakistan and Bangladesh as till 1980 such figures were not being included in the numbers indicated above.

According to the provisional estimate of world tourist statistics published by World Tourism Organisation the growth in tourist traffic during 1982 recorded a decline of

1.3 per cent in case of India there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. The low growth in tourist traffic in large measure is due to the world recession which is at present rated to be at its peak. Further, the disturbed conditions in the neighbouring countries also affected tourist traffic to India.

The figures of tourist arrivals for the year 1982 in respect of some other countries are given below:—

	Number (in lakhs)
Sri Lanka	4.07
Taiwan	14.19
Japan	17.97 (Provisional)
Hong Kong	26.09

A statement on tourism policy was presented in the Lok Sabha on 3-11-82. This statement lays down guidelines

and gives a sense of direction to the development and marketing of tourism, both international and domestic. Tourism policy, while highlighting the benefits of tourism, has:—

(i) Emphasised the urgency of a long term plan clearly setting points of policy and action.

(ii) Reiterated the need to involve all segments of the industry in the planning process.

(iii) Laid stress on regional development and combined it with preservation of environment and ecology.

(iv) Recognised the necessity of declaring tourism as an export industry.

(v) Taken note of the needs of the industry in terms of human skills and expertise.

(vi) Underlined the advisability of research as to what the customer wants.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Sir, as in the reply, let us accept that there is a general recession in the world (*Interruptions*) Our country held Asian Games last year—that alone—should have brought in the same number of tourists who have been visiting our country all those years, if not more. In the statistics supplied in reply to Question, they have mentioned about the tourists coming from Pakistan and Bangladesh. But I would like to quote them as “visitors”. This alone needs an Half-an-hour discussion and Question Hour is not sufficient because the answer given by the Minister is very incomplete and very hazy.

Therefore, I would like to know what further steps the Minister intends to take for increasing the traffic of tourists to this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Sir, in the first instance, I would like to say that the

decline in tourism is a world-wide phenomenon. It is not only in our case but..... (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, your limited view is within yourself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You have an unlimited view!

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I have a broad vision.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is a man of vision!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have unlimited vision but your performance is limited.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: We have seen your performance also.

(*Interruptions*)

There has been a decline in tourism all over. We have also experienced a decline this year. Unfortunately, the decline is attributable to a number of causes. One is the recession; the other is conflicts between a few countries and the disturbed conditions. Overland traffic has completely been stopped. During the Asian Games also, the expectation was that, apart from the participants, another 5000 spectators would come. But that expectation did not materialise. So, the total number of tourists who arrived during that period was not according to our expectations.

The hon. Member has said that we should not take into consideration the tourists coming from Pakistan and Bangladesh. I do not understand why we should not take them as tourists when we are counted as tourists in these two countries. For instance, we take people coming from England who are settled down there—our people from Punjab—as tourists. I do not understand why people coming from Pakistan and Bangladesh should not be treated as tourists.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Ministers going abroad? They should also be taken as tourists.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Including him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There should be subsidy given to export him!

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Then, the hon. Member wanted to know what steps we have taken to increase tourist traffic coming into this country. Some of the steps that we have taken are that, for the first time, we have introduced charters during the tourist season. More than 1000 tourists came by these charters. We are also propagating in the traffic-originating countries that we have the best available facilities for conferences and conventions. In view of that, more number of tourists would also be expected.

Apart from this, we are exploring new markets. For example, there is the WANA region; we are also in touch with the West Asian and North African region. These are regions where there is unprecedented prosperity. We are trying to open new offices in these places and we expect that a large number of tourists will come from these areas also.

Besides, we are also attracting a large number of tourists by creating special facilities for tourists coming from Far-East and eastern countries. We are organising special air-conditioned train from Calcutta to take them to various Buddhist centres. We are also providing Japanese type of hotels at Rajgir and Khushinagar. Over and above all that, special efforts are being made in collaboration with Air India to increase the tourist traffic to this country.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: The Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Association of India held its annual convention this year. This Conference was addressed by experts from India and overseas. The hon. Minister of State for Tourism, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, inaugurated this Convention. Would the hon. Minister state

what were the deductions as a result of this meet and what was the expert opinion to promote tourism in our country?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Quite a few suggestions have been made. They are almost the same suggestions about which I mentioned earlier in reply to his first supplementary. In collaboration with the travel trade and tourist operators we are trying to attract as many tourists as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister has admitted in his reply that, in 1982, 12.86 lakh foreign tourists came to India. For the same period, he has given figures for other countries also. For Taiwan, it is 14.19 lakhs; Japan—17.97 lakhs; Honk Kong—26.09 lakhs, etc. He has admitted these figures in his reply. I want to know what is the percentage of foreign tourists who are going to the eastern region from Calcutta? Calcutta is the gateway to eastern and north-eastern region. From Calcutta, the tourists go to Darjeeling, to Konarak in Orissa from where Mr. K. P. Singh Deo comes, to Assam, to Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. I want to know the percentage of foreign tourists going from Calcutta to the eastern and north-eastern region. I would like to know what are the special tourists proposals you have made to promote foreign tourists going through Calcutta to all these States that is West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: We do not have the statistics of tourists region-wise. We have only statistics where the tourists disembark and mostly they disembark at Bombay and Delhi and from here they disperse to the various parts of the country.

As far as the question of promoting tourism in the Eastern region is concerned, we give the importance to the Eastern region by all means and what ever is possible is being done by means of giving facilities.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Airlines do not go to the Calcutta airport.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
The foreign airlines refuse to go there, we always tell them first to go to Calcutta airport.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Calcutta airport is neglected. People do not go there.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I am afraid this is something which I am unable to convince the Hon. Member. They themselves should think why the people do not come to the Calcutta airport. I cannot say anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Please don't put obstacles from Delhi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of cars by Handicapped persons

*295. **SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-WALA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had declared 1982 as the year for the Handicapped;

(b) whether Government permitted handicapped persons to import cars from Japan of special device which could be driven by handicapped persons;

(c) whether applications were invited from handicapped persons upto 31 December, 1982;

(d) whether the letter issued to the handicapped persons by the Customs Department to import a car clearly mentioned that the car is to be imported within 180 days;

(e) whether the Finance Ministry has fixed 31 March, 1983 as the last date for shipment to import a car on concessional duty rate; and

(f) how Government propose to ensure that handicapped persons importing cars are not adversely affected by date fixed by the Finance Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir. 1982 was not declared the Year for the Handicapped. But, 1981 had been declared as International Year for the Disabled Persons.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Specific import licences are granted for import of cars for the disabled on applications being made by disabled persons. In addition, a policy was declared for considering grant of exemption from payment of import duty in each case on cars fitted with controls for the disabled. This policy for duty concession was announced in December, 1981 and modified in July, 1982. No date of termination of policy was indicated in July, 1982. The imports were not restricted to Japan alone.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. However, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issued the OGL No. 20/82 dated the 5th April, 1982, whereby cars for the disabled exempted by the Ministry of Finance were placed under OGL. In this OGL it was laid down that the imported car should be shipped through consignment to India on or before 31st March, 1983. In those cases where the Ministry of Finance has granted exemption but the importer is not able to arrange shipment before 31st March 1983, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has decided to issue specific import licence to enable them to import the cars even after 31st March, 1983.

Extension of trade and Technical Co-operation with France

*296. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with extension of trade and technical co-operation with France, the import

imbalance in the country has increased about five times in the last three years;

(b) whether recent agreement of supply of hybrid telephone exchange etc. will not widen further this trade gap; and

(c) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what measures are proposed to be taken by Government to achieve balance in trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The figures of Indo-French trade from 1978-79 onwards are given below:

(Rupees : Crores)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Prov.)
Exports	176.15	195.62	146.94	149.47
Imports	226.14	200.30	280.30	246.88
Balance of Trade	- 49.99	- 4.68	- 133.36	- 97.41

The adverse balance in our trade with France is likely to go up further with import of equipment and machinery for the setting up of an electronic switching system factory with French collaboration, unless our exports register a proportionate increase.

(c) It is not possible to achieve an arithmetic balance in our bilateral trade with every country. Our imports from France have been increasing because of the requirements of our developmental projects for the import of certain sophisticated machinery and equipments which are not manufactured indigenously. At the same time our exports to France have slowed down because of various factors including recession in the French economy and supply constraints in India. With a view to increasing our exports to France, our marketing efforts are being intensified. We have also impressed upon the French the need to buy more from India. Consequently a French mission visited India in January 1983 to identify sectors where France could make purchases from India. Follow-up action on the findings of this mission is being worked out in consultation with the French authorities.

Panel of Economists etc. for Appointment as Directors of Bank and Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether Government maintain a panel of economists, financial and management consultants, retired bank executives and senior officers of Government, chartered accountants and professors of business management etc. of proven ability, past record and performance for appointment as Directors of banks and other public undertakings and also for appointment to various study groups/advisory committees, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with their performance;

(d) if not, whether Government are considering such a proposal in order to draw best possible talent for the development of national economy; and

(e) whether Government are considering a proposal to appoint apex level committees of independent persons of proven ability and record to monitor

the progress achieved by various sectors of country's economy and make suggestions for improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-ABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the procedure followed for appointment of part-time directors of public enterprises and the nationalised banks which is given below:

1. Public Enterprises

The policy of government in regard to the appointment of part-time directors in public enterprises is to choose persons of proven record from industry, commerce, administration, trade union and public life. No general panels as such are maintained for these appointments as the requirements would vary.

2. Nationalised banks

The names for selection of part-time directors are obtained from various sources. Chief Executives of the banks, selected central Ministries, expert bodies such as Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Institute of Costs and Works Accountants, Institutes of Management etc., various agricultural universities, organisations of industry and commerce like the Federation of Industries and Chambers of Commerce of India, the All India Manufacturers Organisation etc., the Director General (Backward Classes) are requested to recommend suitable names.

In regard to selection of members of study group/advisory committees, this would depend upon the requirements of the individual committees based on the purpose for which they are set up. As such, no general panel is maintained for appointment of members to such advisory committees/study groups.

(c) and (d) In regard to part-time directors of Central Govt. industrial

and commercial enterprises, Government have retained the power to terminate the appointments, if necessary. Normally, the tenure of such part-time directors is one year and in some cases upto to three years. This system gives the government an opportunity to assess the contribution of the part-time directors and make changes, where required.

In regard to nationalised banks, the appointment of part-time directors is for a period of three years. These appointments are made by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the provisions of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Misc. provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. Necessary action to remove a Director can be taken if performance has not been satisfactory.

(e) Government constantly monitors the progress made by the various sectors of the country's economy. Economic Administrative Reforms Commission and the Council of Economic Advisers are also some of the bodies which study the working of various sectors of the economy and suggest suitable measures for improvement.

Export of sugar on basis of levy requisition

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

(a) whether the decision of Government to export sugar on the basis of levy requisition has been taken to boost sugar exports as well as to reduce export subsidy;

(b) if so, whether the export subsidy will show any perceptible fall when international sugar prices are ruling far below the domestic levy price; and

(c) whether it is worthwhile to export sugar at the ruling market price, instead of searching for other suitable export items, to the international market, which is already glutted by sugar,

with a doubtful decrease in subsidy burden on the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). India has been allocated a quota of 6.50 lakh tonnes of white sugar for export in 1983 by the International Sugar Association. The modalities of export would depend on the international price prevailing at the time of exports.

(c) As a member of the International Sugar Organisation, our export quota is determined with reference to our export performance in the best two of the three preceding years. In the long run, therefore, it would be desirable to export sugar.

World Bank's Special Action Programme

*299. SHRI D. N. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently approved a new "Special Action Programme" to speed up loans to developing countries; and

(b) if so how far the new scheme would be helpful to the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has approved on the 22nd February, 1983 a programme of special assistance to member countries covering its fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

(b) wherever it is possible to do so within the structure of a particular project, we will try to take advantage of the measures proposed under this programme.

Expansion of facilities at Goa Airport

*300. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to expand the facilities at the Goa Airport; and

(b) if so, progress made in this regard and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b). (i) Construction of a new terminal building complex and extension of the apron is in progress at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1.61 crores. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1983.

(ii) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) facility at Dabolim (Goa) airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The selection of site is in progress and the VOR facility is likely to be provided by the year 1985.

(iii) The installation of 3-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator System at a cost of Rs. 6.18 lakhs has been completed and this facility is to be air calibrated during April, 1983. In addition the installation of apron edge, apron flood and taxiway lighting at a cost of Rs. 3.44 lakhs is expected to be completed within two months.

Agreement with Belgian Firm Re. Sale of carpet backing cloth

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the strong criticism of long term agreement between the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation and a Belgian firm, Delca International regarding exclusive sale of carpet backing cloth in European markets; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order an inquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Government have seen a report appearing in a Calcutta based newspaper on 15th February, 1983 regarding the agreement between National Jute Manufacturers Corporation and the Belgian firm.

(b) The agreement has been considered and approved by the competent agencies, including R.B.I. No enquiry is proposed.

Review of IMF conditionalities demanded by Asian Ministers attending UNCTAD Meeting in Baghdad

***302. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Asian Ministers attending UNCTAD meeting in Baghdad recently have demanded a review of IMF conditionalities, and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government of India are also of the same view now thereby confirming the views of the independent economists and thinkers in the country who had advised the Government of danger of these conditions; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up this matter strongly with the I.M.F.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The fifth meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of 77 took place in Baghdad, Iraq, from 7th to 14th February, 1983. This was held primarily for considering the items on the agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) scheduled to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in June, 1983, and to prepare the position of the Asian Group. The meeting was attended by representatives of

thirty Asian developing countries (including India) and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The meeting unanimously adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action. The letter, *inter alia*, referred to the IMF conditionality in the following words:

"The IMF should undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which its conditionality rests and revise immediately its policy conditions under the tranches so as to place greater stress on supply expansion, fully reflecting the social priorities and objectives of countries and their economic and political constraints. Greater use should be made of multi-year programmes and due allowance made for uncertainties in setting performance criteria. In prescribing adjustment measures, the IMF should take fully into account circumstances and factors beyond the control of developing countries."

Developing countries including India have consistently been asking for a greater flexibility and liberal code of conditionality in various international fora. In fact, the need for a flexible and liberal framework of conditionality is one of the important elements of the demand of developing countries for a reform of the international monetary system.

Conditionality and other matters of importance for a reform of the international monetary system would be further discussed by the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 to take a united position on these issues in the Belgrade Conference of the UNCTAD in June, 1983.

Results of anti-smuggling measures

***303. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of intensified anti-smuggling measures, contraband

goods worth Rs. 60.71 crores were seized during the first 11 months of 1982 as against goods worth Rs. 36.22 crores of goods seized during the corresponding period of the previous year;

(b) if so, total number of persons arrested and the action taken; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the smuggling threat in the country?

Period	Value of Goods seized (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested.
January to November, 1981.	36.22	2031
January to November, 1982.	61.23	2136

Action as warranted under the law, including action under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974, in appropriate cases, is taken against the persons arrested/ found involved.

(c) Towards implementing point No. 19 of the 20-point programme which calls for continued strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders, Government have formulated a plan of Action, in terms of which the anti-smuggling drive has been stepped up. The measures taken under the Plan of Action include strengthening of the preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department intensified application of the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act, 1974, concerted patrolling of the vulnerable areas, and greater co-ordination with the other concerned authorities of the Central and State Governments. The matter is also kept under constant review.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The value of smuggled goods seized by the Custom authorities and the number of persons arrested for involvement in smuggling activities during the first eleven months of 1981 and 1982 are given below:—

Arrest of Indian Citizens by Customs at Kathmandu

*304. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report captioned 'Caught' published in 'Current' Weekly of 12 February, 1983 alleging arrest of some Indian citizens by Customs at Kathmandu International Airport and recovery of undeclared foreign exchange and if so, full facts thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Holiday Nepal and Enjoy Nepal package tour offices in India are links for laundering of Indian black money, if so, measures adopted to stop such menace; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to utilise the services of economists and experts on the problem of black money in order to eradicate the evil of black money which is playing havoc with India's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Press Report, referred to has been brought to the notice of the Government Enquiries made in this connection with Nepalese Customs Authorities revealed that on 25th January, 1983, three Indian nationals namely Shri Arun Jain, his wife Patricia Jain and one Kajal Jain were apprehended by them at Tribhuwan Airport when they attempted to carry US \$3146 while embarking for Hongkong by a RNAC flight. Shri Arun Jain was arrested, but after paying some penalty was released after a few days.

(b) Based on the available information enquiries have been initiated for possible action under the Indian laws. The enquiries are at preliminary stage. It will not be expedient in the interest of effective enquiries to disclose further details at this stage.

(c) The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy has been entrusted with the study of the problem relating to black money.

Night landing facilities for Chandigarh Airport

*305. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide Chandigarh Airport with night landing facilities in the near future;

(b) if so, how soon such facilities are likely to be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Night landing facilities already exist at Chandigarh airport.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Programme for Vayudoot service for West Bengal

*306. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the details of the programme of the Centre for the Vayudoot service in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Vayudoot proposes to connect Cooch Behar in West Bengal after the requisite infrastructural facilities have been developed. Development of Cooch Behar aerodrome is in hand and is likely to be completed by June, 1983. The work involves building and aerodrome and a runway, installation of telecommunication and navigational aids.

US Businessmen Keen to invest Money in India

*307. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. S. Businessmen have expressed their desire to invest money in India;

(b) if so, how many U.S. businessmen have started negotiation with his Ministry for that purpose;

(c) in what type of business do they intent to invest money; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Government have taken note of the growing desire of many U.S. companies to make investments and enter into technology arrangements with Indian companies. Such investment and collaboration in high technology and export oriented units is welcome. Negotiations for these purposes take place with their counter-parts in the country and not with the Government.

हानि उठा रहे सरकारी उपक्रम

3261. श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जो गत पांच वर्षों से लगातार घाटा उठा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे उपक्रम भी हैं जो "रुग्ण एककों" की श्रेणी में आते हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामराव) : (क) और (ख) 25.2.83 को संसद् के सभा पटल पर रखे गये सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय के "लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण-1981-82" में केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उल्लिखित 187 चालू उद्यमों में से 109 उद्यमों ने या तो लाभ कमाया है या न लाभ न हानि की स्थिति में हैं? शेष उद्यमों ने घाटा उठाया है। सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी उपक्रम को रुग्ण एकक के रूप में वर्गीकृत नहीं किया है। 1977-78 से 1981-82 के दौरान जिन सरकारी उपक्रमों ने घाटा उठाया है, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

गत पांच वर्षों-1977-78 से 1981-82 से निरन्तर घाटा उठाने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों की सूची

1. इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि०
2. भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०
3. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०
4. भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०
5. कोल इण्डिया लि० (धारक कम्पनी)

6. ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
7. फर्रिटेलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
8. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०
9. ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि०
10. बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कम्पनी लि०
11. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०
12. जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लि०
13. माइनिंग एण्ड एलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०
14. भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लि०
15. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि०
16. नेशनल इंस्ट्रुमट्स लि०
17. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि०
18. स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०
19. आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मेन्यू-फैक्चरिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
20. भारत आफ थैलमिक ग्लास लि०
21. मण्डया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लि०
22. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि०
23. उद्योग पुनर्स्थापन निगम लि०
24. टेनरी एण्ड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
25. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (दिल्ली, पंजाब और राजस्थान) लि०
26. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (मध्य प्रदेश) लि०

27. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन
(उत्तर प्रदेश) लि०
28. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो०
(पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, आसाम
एवं उड़ीसा) लि०
29. भारतीय पटसन निगम लि०
30. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम

**News-item captioned "Major Share
Scandal under the carpet"**

3262. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a scandal involving a
leading share broker of the Bombay
Stock Exchange who had allegedly
printed share certificates of reputed
companies in huge quantities and was
also found in possession of rubber
stamps and seals of about 50 public
sector undertakings, nationalised banks
and other firms was unearthed in No-
vember last, as reported in the 'Times
of India', New Delhi dated the 13th
November, 1982;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to
be taken by Government to stop this
rot and consequent malpractices.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-
TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). Sear-
ches were conducted in the cases of 5
share brokers of Bombay on 30th and
31st October, 1981. Searches resulted
in seizure of prima-facie unaccounted
assets of the value of Rs. 25.65 lakhs.
Besides, fictitious blank share certi-
ficates and rubber stamps of a number
of reputed companies including a na-
tionalised bank were also seized. The
matter has been brought to the notice
of various law enforcing agencies in-

cluding Bombay Stock Exchange, Com-
pany Law Board and the State Police
for taking appropriate action in the
matter.

**Notification in Respect of Board of
Directors on Nationalised Banks**

3263. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to refer to the reply given to Unstarred
Question No. 8175 on 16th April, 1982
regarding Board of Directors of Six
Nationalised Banks and state:

(a) whether the notification of the
Board of Directors of any nationalised
Bank is still held up if so, the reasons
thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that letters
to the proposed Directors of these na-
tionalised banks asking for their con-
sent have been issued and if so, the
reasons for the delay in notification;

(c) whether any changes are con-
templated in the constitution of the
Boards of the banks; and if so, the re-
asons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have pro-
posed the names of SC/ST members
on the Boards of Directors of all the
nationalised banks; if so, their name?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to
(d). The Boards of Directors of the
20 nationalised banks, including the
six banks nationalised in 1980, had
been constituted by the Government
early last year. The consent of the
person proposed to be appointed as a
Director is normally taken along with
other declarations. Appointments of
Directors are finally made by Govern-
ment in accordance with the provisions
of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks
(Management and Miscellaneous Pro-
visions) Schemes, 1970, and 1980. Re-
cently on 19th February, 1983, one
vacancy existing in the Board of Di-
rectors of the Vijaya Bank was filled
by appointment of a person belonging
to Scheduled Caste. A list of persons,

who also belong to Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes and who have been
appointed as Directors on Boards of

Directors of all except 2 nationalised
banks is given in the Statement attach-
ed.

Statement

*Statement showing names of Directors belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe on the Board of
Directors of Nationalised Banks*

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Director	Whether belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
1	Andhra Bank	Shri Khushi Ram	Scheduled Caste
2	Bank of India	Shri Jaidev Baghel	Scheduled Tribe
3	Punjab National Bank	Dr. Bhanu Prasad Pandya	Scheduled Caste
4	Bank of Baroda	Shri Bhag Singh	Scheduled Caste
5	Punjab and Sind Bank	Smt. Jamuna Solanky	Scheduled Caste
6	Canara Bank	Dr. N.D. Kamble	Scheduled Caste
7	United Bank of India	Shri Horen Jones R'Jeen	Scheduled Tribe
8	Dena Bank	Shri Kalidas Parmar	Scheduled Caste
9	Syndicate Bank	Dr. Ishwar G. Chavan	Scheduled Caste
10	Union Bank of India. . . .	Dr. K.D. Vasava	Scheduled Tribe
11	Allahabad Bank	Shri Dinesh Chandra Barman	Scheduled Caste
12	Indian Bank	Shri A. Ponnudurai	Scheduled Tribe
13	Bank of Maharashtra	Shri Ramesh Jivan Bansod	Scheduled Caste
14	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri Ram Charan	Scheduled Caste
15	Corporation Bank	Shri T. Babu Master	Scheduled Caste
16	New Bank of India	Shri Daulat Ram Negi	Scheduled Tribe
17	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Shri Narendra Pratap Singh	Scheduled Tribe
18	Vijaya Bank	Shri K.P. Bastwar	Scheduled Caste

Setting up of Muga Research Centres

3264. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Silk Board has
informed his Ministry about its deci-
sion to set up some Muga Research
centres for the culture and develop-
ment of Muga;

(b) if so, the names of the States
where such National Research Centres

for the development and culture of
Muga are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether such types of research
centres are proposed to be set up
in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this re-
gard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.
A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.
The Central Silk Board has set up a

Regional Research Station for Muga at Boko, Assam. There is no other proposal at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expenditure on maintenance of Security Guards at the residence of Senior Executive of Public Limited Companies

3265. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure incurred on the pay, allowances, uniforms and other incidentals on the provision of security guard/watchman/darban/chowkidar at the residence of Senior Executives/Executive Directors/whole time Directors of public limited companies in the private sector (when they live at places of other than the location of their factory complex) and outside the factory complex in case of location of the factory in the same city is taken into account while determining their "perks" within the meaning of the "Income Tax Act" and "Companies Act"; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether he proposes to consider this as a "perk" and issue necessary instructions, if not already done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Expenditure on the pay of security guard/watchman/darban/chowkidar at the residence of Senior Executives/Executive Directors/Whole-time Directors of Public Limited Companies in the private sector are treated as "perks" within the meaning of "Income-tax". Similar expenditure is also not allowed in remuneration sanction order issued under the Companies Act by the Government of India.

(b) In view of reply to part (a), reply to part (b) does not arise.

Setting up of Spinning Mills.

3266. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of spinning mills proposed to be set up in different States in 1983-84;

(b) the names of the places of Orissa where new spinning mills are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Government of India do not propose to set up spinning mills in different States. It is for the State Governments concerned to choose the locations within the State.

Ancient Historical Pillar Inscriptions in Allahabad Fort

3267. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the most important ancient historical pillar inscriptions are lying in Allahabad Fort in U.P. which are restricted to public;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to open this historical monument for general public; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). An Ashoka pillar with historical inscriptions exists in the Allahabad Fort. The general public is permitted to visit and view the pillar on all Sundays and holidays under proper security arrangements.

Demand for simplification of Direct Taxes

3268. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum demanding simplification of procedure of direct taxes including income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax, capital gains tax and estate duty; and

(b) if so, what Government are doing in this regard and how soon some definite results are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving from time to time suggestions for simplification of the direct tax laws and procedures. The simplification of the direct tax laws and procedures has been engaging Government's attention. This is a continuing process and certain legislative and administrative measures have been taken in this regard in the past. Other appropriate legislative measures in this direction are expected to be sponsored this year after taking into account, *inter alia*, the suggestions made by various Parliamentary Committees, the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, officers of the Income-tax Department, trade and industry, members of the public, etc.

Excise Duty exemption to Small Scale Units

3269. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale units with annual turnover of Rs. 7,50,000 are totally exempt from excise duty and those between Rs. 7,50,000 and 15 lacs turnover pay 75 per cent, and there is no exemption for those having annual turnover of Rs. 15 lacs and above;

(b) whether Government are aware that exemption limit is being exploited by those whose actual annual turnover is over Rs. 15 lacs by concealing and

manipulating figures and showing them under this limit;

(c) whether any such cases have come to be known to Government; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider withdrawing this excise duty limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) There is a general small scale exemption scheme applicable to a number of specified excisable goods, under which small scale units whose preceding year's clearances of specified goods do not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs and whose preceding year's clearances of all excisable goods do not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs, can clear good upto a value of Rs. 7.5 lakhs without payment of duty and thereafter, on payment of 75 per cent of duty payable on clearances in excess of Rs. 7.5 lakhs but upto Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Cases have come to the Government's notice, where some units with preceding year's clearances of specified goods exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs had availed of the small scale exemption by concealing clearance figures. On detection of such cases, suitable action under the central excise law is taken.

(d) There were representations that the existing scheme of concession for the small scale sector hampers the growth of these units and should be liberalised. The scheme was reviewed, as part of this year's Budget proposals. While reducing the limit for full exemption from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, the upper limits of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs have been raised to Rs. 25 lakhs. The new scheme will take effect from the 1st April, 1983.

Reservation of SC/STs in public Undertakings

3270. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees category-wise in each of the Undertakings under the control of the Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees out of them, category-wise;

(c) whether orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to each of the undertakings, both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been completed and if not, what steps are being taken to fill the quota at the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Information in regard to aggregate employment of SCs/STs, category-wise in the Central Government Enterprises is given in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) It will be seen from the Annexure the quota has been exceeded in the lower category in groups C&D posts. However, there are short-falls in the higher category in groups A&B posts. Government has been monitoring the implementation of these orders at the highest levels. Suitable measures are taken to improve the intake of candidates belonging to SCs/STs which include the following :-

(i) Provisions have been made for relaxation in age limit, fee concession

and reimbursement of T.A. for interview;

(ii) Public Sector Enterprises have been instructed to take separate interviews of SCs/STs and to include invariably one SC/ST Member in the Selection Board/D.P.C. to safeguard the interest of these communities;

(iii) Public Sector Enterprises and Administrative Ministries have been instructed to strictly implement the reservation order;

(iv) Indian Institutes of Management have taken steps to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates in these Institutes for making available candidates for Groups A&B posts;

(v) Public Sector Enterprises have been advised to award scholarship to engineering students who will be ultimately absorbed by these Public Sector Enterprises and to introduce a Training-cum-Scholarships Scheme for recruitment in junior level posts;

(vi) On the recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes BPE is also organising special programmes for Personnel Managers and Liaison officers who are concerned with implementation of the Government policy in regard to SCs/STs so as to make them aware of the requirements and the efforts needed to ensure the objective.

Statement

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Public Enterprises as on 1-1-82

Groups	Total No. of employees	Representation of SCs/STs Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes			
		No.	%age against the prescribed %age (15%)	No.	%age against the prescribed %age (7½%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Based on information furnished by 185 enterprises)					
Group 'A'	110662	3964	3.58	976	0.88
Group 'B'	112690	7420	6.58	2109	1.87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Group 'C'	1338945	238353	17.80	113474	8.48
Group 'D' (excluding sweepers)	344590	85704	24.87	47687	13.84
Group 'D' (Sweepers)	31945	25237	79.00	1073	3.35
TOTAL	1938832	360678	18.60	165319	8.53

Foreign Exchange spent by film Personalities

3271. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign exchange spent by (i) Film Directors, (ii) female film artistes, (iii) male film artistes, and (iv) technicians in the film trade during the last three financial years overseas; and

(b) the details of foreign exchange earned by them during this period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export projections for 1983-84

3272. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised export projections for 1983-84;

(b) if so, what are the details, in this regard item-wise; and

(c) whether Government have oriented necessary infrastructure for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The export projections for the year 1983-84 are under formulation.

Nationalisation of sick textile mills

3273. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: SHRI ERA ANBARASU: SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile mills nationalised upto 31st March, 1982;

(b) the number of sick textile mills nationalised during the current year and how they are functioning and the details of those mills;

(c) whether any proposal for nationalising certain sick mills is pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) 103 Cotton Textile Mills have been nationalised by the Govt. of India upto 31st March, 1982.

(b) No cotton Textile Mills has been nationalised by the Government of India during the current year.

(c) and (d). State Government are equally competent to nationalise industrial undertakings. Details of proposals for nationalisation cannot be indicated at this stage.

Export of textiles to E.E.C.

3274. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian textiles is being exported to the EEC countries;

(b) if so, the quantum and value of Indian textiles exported to the EEC countries during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) whether it is a fact that export of Indian textiles has declined during the current year; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons and what steps are being taken to increase our export during the next year?

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

(b) Information in respect of export of mill-made cotton fabrics and readymade garments to the E.E.C. is given in the statement attached.

(c) There has been some decline in the export of garments and cotton fabrics to the EEC markets during the period April to December, 1982 as compared to export of these items in the corresponding period of 1981.

(d) Precessionary trends in the economies of the major importing countries and changes in demand pattern and consumer preferences are said to be largely responsible for the decline. Exports have also been affected by the strike in the textile mills in Bombay. In order to increase exports, Mills outside Bombay region have been encouraged to step up exports of cotton fabrics. Larger quantities for export of readymade garments are available for utilisation in the quota countries with effect from 1-1-1983. Segment-wise transfer of quantities in respect of readymade garments in various country/categories has been done considering the

pace of utilisation and the demand trend. Rates of Cash Compensatory Support effective from 1-1-1983 have also been announced.

Statement

Quantum and Value of Mill-Made Cotton Textiles (Fabric) Exported to E.E.C.

Year	Quantity in Tonnes	Value in Rs. (crores)
1980-81	31398	122.50
1981-82	17405	81.23
1982-83(Provisional) (April-Dec.)	8265	45.09

Source: Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

Quantum and value of garments exported to E.E.C.

Year	Quantity in Lakh pcs.	Value in Rs. (crores)
1980-81	774	278.41
1981-82	712	277.01
1982-83(Provisional) (April-Dec.)	424	159.26

Source: Apparels Export Promotion Council.

Air Link to Dhanbad

3275. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of providing air link to Dhanbad very soon; and

(b) if so, by what time and the frequency of flight to be operated to and from Dhanbad?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of a Legal Adviser in C.C.I. & E.

3276. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4271 on 6th August, 1982 regarding appointment of a Legal Adviser in CCI & E and state:

(a) the date on which the previous Legal Adviser left or retired from the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports;

(b) whether a new incumbent has been appointed and if so, the date of appointment; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the negative, the reasons for not appointing a Legal Adviser so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) His tenure expired on 30th November, 1982

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The selection is in an advanced stage of finalisation.

Hotels wherein Construction Started in 1981 and 1982

3277. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of hotels on which work for construction was started during the years 1981 and 1982, along with their anticipated cost of construction;

(b) the amount of loan and grant etc. given to each of the entrepreneurs during the years 1981 and 1982 respectively; and

(c) the names of hotels on which construction work could not be completed by the end of year 1982, and the amount of Government dues on the parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) During 1981 and 1982 the Department of Tourism had

approved construction of 9 new hotel projects and one expansion in New Delhi. The estimated cost of these hotel projects was Rs. 221.38 crores.

(b) All India Financial Institutions sanctioned the following amounts of rupees loans to these hotels during 1981-82:—

(Figure in lakhs)

Name of the Hotel	Amount
	Rs.
1. Asian Hotels	1100.00
2. Cosmopolitan Hotels	545.00
3. Siddhartha Intercontinental Hotels.	285.00
4. Hotel Corpn. of India	675.00
5. Bharat Hotels Ltd.	800.00
6. CJ International Hotels Ltd.	1200.00
7. Park Hotel	430.00

(c) Some of these hotels were to be completed by November 1982 whereas others were to provide a certain number of rooms with some facilities and to proceed with construction after December, 1982.

According to Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the following loan amounts are outstanding as on 31-12-82:—

(Figure in lakhs)

Name of the Hotel	Amount
1. Asian Hotels	270.00
2. Cosmopolitan Hotels	118.00
3. Siddhartha Intercontinental Hotels.	65.00
4. Hotel Corpn. of India	135.00
5. Bharat Hotels Ltd.	130.00
6. CJ International Hotel Ltd.	112.50

Income Tax paid on Monopoly Houses

3278. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of searches carried out by the income-tax Department on the concerns belonging to the monopoly houses during the last three years; and

(b) the assessments made on a basis of these searches and taxes assessed and collected as a result thereof?

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

Schemes operated by ADB in India

3279. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes operated by the Asian Development Bank in India;

(b) how do the ADB's operations in India compare with other developing countries; and

(c) what are the activities envisaged by the ADB to benefit India in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) At present the Asian Development Bank is not operating any schemes in India. However, the Government of India has indicated to the Management of the Bank its intention to commence borrowing during the third General Capital Increase period. Future activities of the Bank in India will depend upon the borrowing programme which will be finalised after the Third General Capital Increase of the Bank, presently under consideration, is completed.

Tussar Development Programme

3280. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made with some foreign country for tussar development programme;

(b) if so, the name of the country and the terms and conditions;

(c) what is the estimated cost involved; and

(d) the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The name of the country is Switzerland. Under the present agreement, the Swiss Government is to contribute Swiss Fr. 1 million (Rs. 45,000,00 approx), to the project per year for the first three years and have the option to similar fund the project for the next two years as well. As such, out of the total project outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores over five years, Rs. 2.50 crores is expected to come from Swiss Government.

(d) A total area of 3000 hectares (approx.) has been planted under the food plants during 1981-82 and 1982-83 and during 1983-84 another 3000 hectares will be planted, thus covering the target laid down. The land is to be allotted at the rate of 1 hectare per family to tussar rearers for the sole purpose of rearing tussar silk worms.

Airstrips Constructed for third level Air Service

3281. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where new airstrips have been constructed for the third level air service in the country;

(b) the names of the cities which are connected by third air service in each State; and

(c) what is the programme for introducing third level service during the next year i.e., 1983-84 in the country and particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No new airstrip has been constructed for Third Level Air Service so far.

(b) The following cities have been connected with third level air service so far:—

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the cities connected with Third Level Air Service
1. Assam . . .	(i) Silchar (ii) Gauhati
2. Meghalaya . .	Shillong
3. Tripura . . .	(i) Agartala (ii) Kailashahar
4. Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
5. Punjab . . .	Ludhiana
6. Uttar Pradesh . .	Dehradun
7. West Bengal . .	Calcutta
8. Bihar . . .	(i) Jamshedpur (ii) Ranchi (iii) Gaya (iv) Patna
9. Orissa . . .	Rourkela
10. Delhi . . .	Delhi
11. Chandigarh . .	Chandigarh

(c) During 1983-84, the following stations will be considered for operation of third level air service:—

Purnea, Bhagalpur, Raipur, Jagdalpur, Jharsuguda, Ghazipur, Pantnagar, Rai Bareilly, Kota, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Nanded, Cuddapa, Mysore, Thanjavur, Warangal, Raichur, Calicut, Hubli, Bilaspur, Bhubaneswar, Kandla, Surat

Bhavnagar, Daman and Diu. However, the final decision will depend on traffic potential, economic viability of operations, availability of suitable aircraft and infrastructural development and *inter-se* priority.

Indo-Soviet Textile Trade

3282. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Soviet textile trade has run into difficulties recently with the Soviet Union unlikely to lift made-up items like bed linen from India in 1983;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similarly, the recent concluded Indo-Soviet Textile Agreement to lift 200 million metres of cotton cloth will not be fully implemented and the total quantum of actual shipments in 1983 will fall below the targets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) According to available information, the Soviet Buying Organisation has contracted for the purchase of Rs. 42.2 million worth of bed linen and 74.5 million metres of cotton fabrics so far during 1983. It is too early to indicate the total quantity that is likely to be contracted for during the full calendar year, 1983.

Payscale of Female Attendants working in 5-Star Hotels of ITDC

3283. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the qualifications (Matriculate) required for the Female Attendant (Chambermaid) working in 5 Star Hotels

(ITDC) for training are almost equal to that of a nurse in a Hospital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are required to perform duties almost similar to those of nurses working in Hospitals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while the pay scales prescribed for the Female Attendant (Chambermaid) is equivalent to that of Class IV employees, the pay-scale of the nurses is much higher;

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination and why the principle of equal pay for equal work is not applied to them; and

(e) do Government propose to consider the matter sympathetically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). No. Sir, Except for the basic requirement of matriculation of duties and qualifications of the Female Attendants (Chambermaid) working in the ITDC Hotels and those of the Nurses employed in Hospitals are not comparable.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Bank Loans to rural and urban sector

3284. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the bank loans to the rural and urban sector in the last three years, for the country as a whole and also with state and union territory wise break-up;

(b) interest rates for the two sectors, facts in details;

(c) bank loans lying unpaid for the last three years in the rural and urban sectors with year-wise and State and Union Territory-wise break-up in details;

(d) whether there is any step-motherly treatment with the rural sectors; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Available Statewise data on aggregate advances and advances in the rural areas by scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December 1979, 1980 and 1981 are at Annexe I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Parliament Library. See No. LT 6142/83]

(b) Interest rate structure of the commercial banks is related not to urban and rural areas as such, but to the purpose and the size of the loans. The interest structure currently in force is at Annexe II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT. 6142/83] It would be seen that broadly speaking small loans in rural areas viz. term loans of not less than 3 years maturity for minor irrigation and land development are extended at 10.25 per cent per annum. Small farmers get term loans for allied activities also to the same rate of interest. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000 also enjoy a concessional treatment with the rate of interest being 10.25 per cent in backward areas and 12.50 per cent in other areas. In the urban areas where bulk of the loaning is for large scale activities in the organised sectors, the rates of interest range between 17.50 per cent to 19.50 per cent on working capital finance to wholesale trade and industry.

(c) The data set out in Annexe I, relate to outstanding advances i.e. amounts of loans which are with the borrowers. If the question is relating to advances overdue, the data are available only in respect of Direct Finance to agriculture. They are not available for all sectors in rural/urban areas.

(d) No, Sir. Besides extending concessionality in the rates of interest for the dominant sectors of the rural economy, banks are also endeavouring to increase the flow of credit into rural areas. Banks have been asked to achieve a credit: deposit ratio of 60 per cent in rural and semi-urban branches. They have also been asked to raise the share of Direct Finance to agriculture to the level of 15 per cent by March 1985 and 16 per cent by March 1987. Banks' branch expansion plans are also biased in favour of rural areas.

(e) Does not arise.

Renovation of Aerodromes for non-Aligned Conference

3285. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain aerodromes were renovated due to the Non-aligned Conference;

(b) if so, the names of those aerodromes;

(c) the details of work done; and

(d) what were the facilities provided at Delhi Aerodrome to the delegates which are attending the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi airports were renovated for the Non-Aligned Conference.

(c) The main improvements made at these airports are listed below:

Delhi Airport:—

1. Resurfacing of Runway 15/33 upto Air Force Tech. Area

2. Modification to the conveyor Belt in the International Departure Building.

3. Provision of housing for x-ray scanners in the International Departure Building.

4. Improvements in landscaping, construction of compound wall, repainting etc.

Calcutta Airport:—

Recarpeting of Parking bays/runways.

Bombay Airport:—

1. Renovation/modification of the existing VIP lounge in Terminal I.

2. Recarpeting and repainting of some areas.

(d) Keeping in view the Security requirements, VIP aircraft were parked in Delhi airport and the new International Departure terminal was used exclusively for NAM delegates. Procedures were streamlined to facilitate quick clearance.

Proceedings against cinema artists under Income Tax Act in Madras

3286. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax authorities in Madras ever took proceedings under Section 222 of the Indian Income Tax Act, read with Second Schedule to recover the dues from the defaulters from the Cinema field in the category of present Actors and past Actors and studio owners for the past three years;

(b) if so, the names of such parties concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The Department collects periodically information about Film Artists against whom Income Tax demands exceeding Rs. 1 lakh are outstanding. But the information about studio

owners is not collected as such. On the basis of the information which is periodically collected, the names of top 20 Actors (including Actresses) and Producers, identified on the basis of Gross outstanding tax demand as on 30.9.1982, was supplied to the Lok Sabha in reply to an Unstarred Question 2203 answered on 4-3-1983. The information now sought for by the Honourable Member in the question covering all the present and past Actors and studio owners will have to be gathered from the field formations which will take considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved by the Honourable Member. However, if the information is sought about any particular person or persons the same can be collected and furnished.

Talks with Delhi Income Tax non-Gazetted Staff Association

3287. SHRI QAZI SALEEM:

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials and Government have held talks during 1st January, 1982 to 28th February, 1983 with Delhi Income Tax Non-Gazetted Staff Association and Delhi Aayakar Chaturth Sireni Karamchari Sangh of Delhi regarding their demands and grievances;

(b) if so, the outcome of their talks and discussions;

(c) the details of assurances given to them by higher officials; and

(d) action taken to implement the same?

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

(b) Various matters concerning staff such as, construction of staff quarters,

augmentation of staff strength, confirmation, creation of 'selection grade' posting and transfer of the staff, issue of identity cards, shortage of office accommodation etc., were discussed and the position regarding their demands was explained to them.

(c) No. assurance as such was given.

(d) Question does not arise.

Visit of an Indian Delegation of Industrialists to Pakistan.

3288. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL:

SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Indian Industrialists had recently visited Pakistan to explore the possibility of expanding trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report from this trade delegation which had gone to Pakistan about the areas where Indian export will be helpful to Pakistan without in any way affecting the local industrial development there; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir, The Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry sent a delegation to Pakistan in November, 1982. Subsequently, a delegation of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited Pakistan in February this year.

(b) The final report of the PHD chamber delegation has been sent to Government. The final report of the FICCI delegation is still awaited.

(c) The PHD chamber's delegation's report recommends, *inter alia*,

that imports into Pakistan from India be expanded to include those items in which India can compete effectively with other supplying countries and without hampering the interest of domestic economy of Pakistan.

The report is under examination of Government.

World bank loan and Eurodollar loan for ONGC Projects

3289. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to avail World Bank loan and Eurodollar loan for some ONGC projects;

(b) if so, the amount of Eurodollar, loan expected to be availed of for executing ONGC project; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A loan for US \$ 22.3 million has been approved by the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank on 24th February, 1983 for ONGC's South Bassein Gas Development Project. A Eurodollar loan in proposed to be obtained for ONGC's ongoing programmes. Details would be known only after negotiations for the loan have been finally completed.

News Item "Overseas Demand hits Garment units".

3290. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item captioned 'Slack overseas demand hits garment units', which appeared in the Economic Times of 18th February, 1983; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to increase the export of garments which are produced by weaker and backward sections of the society ?

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

(b) Larger quantities for export of ready-made garments are available for utilisation in quota countries with effect from 1-1-1983. Segmentwise transfer of quantities in respect of ready-made garments in various country/categories has been done considering the pace of utilisation and the demand trend. Rates of Cash Compensatory Support effective from 1-1-1983 have been announced.

Sale of Export Surpluses or rejects in domestic tariff area.

3291. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in case of 100 per cent export oriented units the sale of export surpluses or rejects in the Domestic Tariff Area are allowed against valid Indian Import Licences; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that goods like readymade garments, shoes, hosiery etc. cannot be imported into India, Government propose to give permission to the sales in the Domestic Tariff Area of such projects and surpluses of 100 per cent export oriented units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units rejects up to 5 per cent or such percentage as may be fixed by the Board be allowed to be sold in the domestic tariff area on payment of customs duty on imported inputs and central excise duty on the indigenous inputs and also central excise duty on the rejects or an amount equal to the aggregate of such duties. here is no provision in the scheme to allow sale of export surplus in the domestic tariff area against valid-import licences.

Setting up of a Committee by R.B.I. to Study Financial Problems of Industry

3292. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is proposing to set up a Committee to study the financial problems of the industry on an on-going basis; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and other details of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India has set up Standing Committees on Co-ordination of institutional finance one each for Jute, Tea, Fertiliser and Sugar industries to study financial problems of these industries on an on-going basis. There is no proposal at present, to set up such Committees for other industries.

(b) Main function of these committees is to discuss problems of these industries—financial and otherwise—that may be referred to them. Their recommendations are to be advisory in nature.

Members of Committees are—Senior officials of Reserve Bank of India, public sector banks, Central Government, term lending institutions and the respective industry. Other experts are also represented on each of the committees.

Income Tax Raids on investment Companies

3293. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Investment Companies that have been raided by the Income-tax Department during the past three years; and

(b) the subsequent action taken against them for possessing incriminating documents and unaccounted cash, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Names of the Investment Companies searched by the Income-tax Department under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the value of the Prima-facie unaccounted assets seized are as under:

Name of the Company	Date of search	Value of prima-facie unaccounted assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) M/s. Sancheti Finance (P) Ltd., Madras.	22-2-1982	10.5
(ii) Sanchayani Savings and Investment (P) Ltd., Calcutta	8-2-1983	0.5
(iii) Janpriya Finance & Industrial Investment (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	8-2-1983	95.9

(b) In case of M/s. Sancheti Finance (P) Ltd., the assets seized and retained by an order under section 132(5) of the Act, have been released against the bank guarantee. The seized documents in all the cases are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under the Direct Taxes Acts.

Tourist Agencies

3294. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total State-wise number and list of tourist agencies in the country and the specific terms and conditions; and

(b) what are their relations with official agencies and terms and conditions therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) There are presently 154 approved travel agencies (including their branch offices in India) in the country as per the list placed at Statement I Specific terms and conditions on which recognition is granted and regulated by the Ministry of Tourism are as per Annexures 'B' and 'C' laid on the Table of the House [placed in Parliament Library. See No. LT-6143/83].

(b) These agencies have also to get official recognition from the Ministry of External Affairs and the Reserve Bank of India. The terms and conditions on which recognition is granted by these official agencies are given in Annexures 'D' and 'E' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Parliament Library. See No. LT-6143/83]. These travel agencies also have to get registration under Shops and Establishment Act from the Chief Inspector of Shops and Establishment.

Statement-I

List of Travel Agencies and their branches of State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1	Gujarat	51
2	Karnataka	14
3	Maharashtra	38
4	West Bengal	18
5	Kerala	10
6	Assam	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	1
8	Rajasthan	1
9	Tamil Nadu	15

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3
11	Uttar Pradesh	3
12	Andhra Pradesh	6
13	Bihar	2
14	Chandigarh (Union Territory)	2
15	Delhi (Union Territory)	30
16	Goa (Union Territory)	3
17	Pondicherry (Union Territory)	2
G. Total :		154

Duty on Pigments Imported Components of inks

3295. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that duty on pigments imported components of inks is about 320 per cent whereas under OGL printing inks are charged about 100 per cent thereby encouraging imports of readymade inks; and

(b) whether Government propose to rectify this irrational policy and thereby also help indigenous manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir. Pigments for manufacture of inks attract different rates of import duties. Lamp Black/Carbon black, which is a pigment for manufacture of black printing ink, attracts a cumulative effect of 102.56 per cent duties. Other pigments attract 199.96 per cent duties. Printing inks, on the other hand, attract a cumulative effect of 114.5 per cent duties.

Printing inks as well as pigments for manufacture of printing inks are

placed in the list of Automatic Permissible Items in the Import Policy, 1982-83.

(b) If any proposal for revision in import duty on pigments/printing inks is received, the same would be examined on merit, in the context of indigenous availability of the raw materials and the finished ink.

बंकों की जाली शाखायें

3296. श्री राम चारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रमुख बैंकों की जाली शाखाएँ चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो सरकार ने अब तक इस प्रकार की कितनी शाखाओं का पता चलाया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दून शाखाओं को चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को कोई दण्ड दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन दुपुजारी) : (क) से (घ) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा सघ शासित क्षेत्रों

के प्रशासकों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Inquiry into working of Vijaya Bank

3297. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been financial indiscipline in various branches of Vijaya Bank and there is no trace of Rs. 15 lakhs in six particular branches of this bank; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have since inquired into the working of this Bank during the past three years and if so, the nature of other irregularities found and what steps have been taken to remove the drawbacks of this organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Government had received information regarding frauds in seven branches of Vijaya Bank involving an aggregate sum of Rs. 14.22 lakhs. The position regarding these cases is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India had last inspected Vijaya Bank for the period ending 30th June, 1981. Adverse features noted in the inspection report have been brought to the notice of the Vijaya Bank for necessary corrective action.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the branch	Nature of the fraud	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Details of the case, the present position of investigation and steps taken
1	2	3	4	5
1	N.S. Road Branch	Fraudulent withdrawal from Savings Bank Accounts	5.32	A clerk, Shri Dilip Kumar Roy is reported to have forged signatures and fraudulently withdrawn money. A complaint was lodged with the

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>police & the police investigations are not yet concluded. Shri Roy is reported to be abconding. The other officers who are negligent are being proceeded against. A claim has been lodged with the insurance company and the exact loss to the bank will be known after these are all completed.</p>
2	Brabourne Road Branch, Calcutta.	Loss of cash	0.20	<p>There was a shortage of cash and this was made good by the employee. There is, therefore, no loss to the bank. The negligent official has been cautioned.</p>
3	Bura Bazar Branch, Calcutta..	Loss of inward clearing cheques	1.40	<p>The amount was withdrawn through cheques through clearing. The matter is being investigated by the CBI and only after its investigation is completed, the involvement of the staff can be determined. A claim has been lodged with the insurance company and the extent of the loss to the bank can be determined only after all the formalities are completed.</p>
4	Gariahat Branch, Calcutta.	loss of cash.	0.30	<p>A sum of Rs. 30,000/- was reported to have been stolen from the cashier's cabin on 1-7-81. A complaint was lodged with the police, who have closed the case after declaring it to be true. A claim has been lodged with the insurance company. The cashier is also being proceeded against for lapses. Only after all the formalities are completed, the extent of the loss to the bank can be determined.</p>
5	N.S. Road Branch.	Payment from Cash credit Account of a party without debiting account.	1.00	<p>An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is reported to have been withdrawn by presenting a cheque on the counter. The cheque was not traceable. A police complaint was lodged and the bank employees were arrested. The police investigations have not yet concluded. A claim has been lodged with the insurance company. Only after all the formalities are completed, the exact loss to the bank can be determined.</p>

1	2	3	4
6 Theatre Road (Shakespeare Sirani) Branch.	Loss of inward clearing cheque	1.50	A cheque of Rs. 1.50 lakhs presented in clearing was found to be missing and the matter was reported to the presenting bank on the same day. According to the bank, there may not be any loss to it. However, a police complaint has been lodged and the police investigations are not yet concluded. Meanwhile, the officials concerned are being proceeded against departmentally for their lapses.
7 Howrah Branch	Loss of inward clearing cheque	4.00	A cheque for Rs. 4 lakhs presented in clearing was found to be missing subsequently. GBI is investigating the case. A claim has been lodged with the insurance company. Only after all the formalities are completed, the extent of loss to the bank will be known.

Rs. 14.22
lakhs

राजस्थान स्टेट बैंक तथा जयपुर-बीकानेर
बैंक के निदेशकों की नियुक्ति

3298. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय बैंकों के वर्तमान
निदेशकों की नियुक्ति किस आधार पर की
गई थी और तथा राजस्थान स्टेट बैंक
और जयपुर बीकानेर बैंक वर्तमान निदेशकों
के नाम क्या हैं और तथा इस समय
निदेशकों के कितने पद खाली हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान स्टेट बैंक तथा
जयपुर-बीकानेर बैंक के बोर्ड की वर्ष में कितनी
बैठकें होती हैं और कहां पर होती हैं ;
और

(ग) 1981-82 और 1982-83 के
दौरान इन बैंकों की प्रत्येक बैठक के लिए

यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते आदि पर
कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन
पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों
के बोर्डों में निदेशकों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रीयकृत
बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना
1970-1980 के अनुसरण में की जाती है।

2. संभवतः प्रश्न का शेष भाग बैंक
आफ राजस्थान लि० और स्टेट बैंक आफ
बीकानेर एंड जयपुर से संबंधित है।
उनके संबंध में सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

दि बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि०

दी बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि० के
निदेशक मंडल में कार्यरत निदेशकों के
नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। इसके

बोर्ड में नियुक्त किए जा सकने वाले निदेशकों की संख्या बैंक के आर्टिकल आफ एसोसिएशन में निर्धारित है जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

न्यूनतम — 3
अधिकतम — 21

लेकिन इस बैंक के बोर्ड में इस समय 7 सदस्य हैं।

प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के संबंध में तथा उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

बोर्ड बैठकें				कार्यकारी समिति की बैठकें		
वर्ष	कहां हुई	बैठकों की सं०	बैठकों की कुल संख्या	बैठकों की संख्या	बैठकों की कुल संख्या	दोनों बैठकों में टी० ए०/डी० ए० पर किया गया कुल खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	भीलवाड़ा	1	13	—	6	र०
	कलकत्ता	1		—		24,661.18
	जयपुर	8		5		
	नई दिल्ली	2		—		
	उदयपुर	1		1		
1982	कलकत्ता	3	18	—	9	40,379.95
	जयपुर	10		6		
	नई दिल्ली	3		1		
	उदयपुर	2		—		
	बम्बई	—		2		
1983	जयपुर	1	2	1	1	3,08,400
25.2.83 तक)	नई दिल्ली	1				

विवरण

दी बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि० और स्टेट बैंक आफ बिकानेर एंड जयपुर के निदेशक-मंडलों के निदेशकों के नामों की सूची ।

दी बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि०

1. श्री जे० एन० पाठक—अध्यक्ष
2. "सी० एल० जैपुरिया
3. रानी उर्मिला देवी
4. श्री बी० आर० अग्रवाल

5. श्री एस० के० मानसिंहका

6. "मुरारी लाल भारतीय

7. "के० के० मुदगिल (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नामिती)

(उनकी अनुपस्थिति में श्री एन० आर० कोदण्डरामन)

स्टेट बैंक आफ बिकानेर एंड जयपुर :

1. श्री ए० एस० पुरी (प्रबन्ध निदेशक)
2. श्री लाल चन्द कोठारी

3. श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार जैन
4. श्री आर० ए० राना
5. श्री जे० सी० पालीवाल
6. डा० भगवान डी० पुरोहित
7. श्री टी० सी० मितला (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नामिती) (उनकी की अनु-पस्थिति में श्री आर० पी० गोयल)
8. श्री एम० वी० देशमुख
9. राजेन्द्र कुमार
10. श्री बी० एल० लखोटिया

11. श्री एस० एम० दधीच

12. श्री डी० आर० मेहता

टिप्पणी :—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अध्यक्ष इस बैंक के पदेन अध्यक्ष हैं।

स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर :

स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के निदेशक मंडल में कार्यरत निदेशकों के नाम विवरण (अनुबंध) में दिए गए हैं। बैंक के बोर्ड में इस समय कोई रिक्ति नहीं है।

प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के संबंध में यथा उपलब्ध सूचना इस प्रकार है :

बोर्ड बैठकें

कार्यकारी समिति की बैठकें

वर्ष	कहां हुई	बैठकों की संख्या	बैठकों की कुल संख्या	बैठकों की संख्या	बैठकों की कुल सं.	दोनों बैठकों में टी०ए०/डी०ए० पर किया गया कुल खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	बम्बई	6	7	5	21	रु० 1,25,933.35
	जयपुर	1		13	21	
	दिल्ली	—		3		
1982	बम्बई	4	6	2	18	रु० 1,04,763.72
	जयपुर	2		14		
	दिल्ली			2		
1983	बम्बई	1	1	—	2	रु० 7,854.62
(25-2 जयपुर 83 तक)		—			2	

Picking up of Pakistanis after Sagar Vikas blow out

3299. SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

DR. A. U. AZMI :

SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortly after the Sagar Vikas blow-out five Pakistanis were picked up by ONGC's supply vessel from an Arab Dhow that had sunk in the Bombay High area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the picking up of five Pakistanis, after the Sagar Vikas blow out, led to the speculation of sabotage;

(c) if so, the action taken against the five Pakistanis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d), The Dhow 'Al Amin' registered at Sharjah and owned by one Mohamed Sharif Baba had departed from Sharjah for Colombo on the evening of 25th July 1982 for embarking cargo from Colombo. Approximately after 11 days sailing from Sharjah it encountered cyclonic weather and was in distress. The Dhow tried to come alongside the ONGC craft CF 29 which rescued the Crew but the Dhow had sunk.

To rule out the possibility of any clandestine activity all the 6 Pakistani Crew members were subjected to detailed interrogation. The interrogation revealed that the vessel was on an innocent passage and was not involved in any clandestine activity.

Loss in Export of Tobacco with China

3300. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI AJIT BAG;

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL;

SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing its tobacco export trade with China built

assiduously since 1977 due to unfair practices by some unscrupulous exporters; and

(b) the steps envisaged to check this trend and keep the exports growing as hithertofore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Quantity of Indian tobacco exported to China for the last 5 years is given below—

Year	(Qty. exported in metric Ts.)
1978-79	3250
1979-80	1800
1980-81	11177
1981-82 (Provisional)	28841
1982-83 (Provisional) (April-December)	2852

(Source : Tobacco Board, Guntur)

The decline in exports of Indian tobacco to China is mainly due to increased production of tobacco in China. There have been some complaints about the quality of tobacco exported by some Indian exporters to China.

(b) Quality Control measures would be strictly enforced by Agmark on exports of tobacco.

Loss suffered by cotton corporation of India during 1982.

3301. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the extent of loss suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India during the year 1982 as compared to the loss in the years 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Cotton Corporation of India has suffered a loss of Rs. 28.65 crores during

the year 1981-82 (Sept. to August), as against a Profit of Rs. 1.06 crores during 1980-81 and a loss of Rs. 13.65 crores during 1979-80.

Fall in demand of Cloth

1302. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fall has been noticed in the demand for cloth in the country;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring some change in their economic and financial policies so as to improve the position of slump-affected industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) 10981 million metres of cloth were produced in 1981-82 as against estimated 10782 million metres in 1982-83. The loss in production in the organised sector on account of Bombay Textile Strike has been largely compensated by increased production in the decentralised sector.

2. The month and stocks of cloth with mills were 255.9 million meters at the end of December, 1981, 237.3 million metres at end of Sept. 1982, 234.9 million metres at the end of Dec. 1982 and 227.7 million metres at the end of Jan. 1983.

3. The wholesale price index of cotton cloth has increased from 212.6 in Jan. '81 to 235.3 in Jan. '82 and 245.7 in Jan. '83.

4 These figures of production, stock & wholesale price index do not suggest fall in demand.

जबलपुर के सेंट्रल आर्डिनेंस डिपो (सी० ओ० डी०) के निर्माण हेतु भूमि का अधिग्रहण करना

3303. श्री बाबू राम 'पराजपे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने जबलपुर में सेंट्रल आर्डिनेन्स डिपों के निर्माण हेतु रांझी के भूतपूर्व मालगुजार (लगान वसूल करने वाला) परिवार से कुछ जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया था ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस जमीन को केन्द्र सरकार से हस्तांतरित कर दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के दस वर्ष बाद और लाखों रुपये ले लेने के पश्चात् रांझी के भूतपूर्व मालगुजार परिवार ने केन्द्र सरकार पर दावा दायर किया है, और यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव : (क) और (ख) जी हां

(ग) 1959 में सरकार ने भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में 2,28,939 रुपये मंजूर किए थे जिसे मालिकों ने विरोध करते हुए स्वीकार कर लिया था क्योंकि शुरू में मालिकों ने 16,60,436 रु० (13,62,536 रु० + 2,97,900 रु० का दवा किया था मालिक उन्हें दिए गए मुआवजे से संतुष्ट नहीं थे इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने यह मामला आर० ए० आई० पी० अधिनियम 1952 के अन्तर्गत मध्यस्थता के लिए भेज दिया। मध्यस्थ के समक्ष भी वैध उत्तराधिकारियों/मालिकों ने अपने दावों की राशि काफी बढ़ाकर पेश की।

Borrowing of Money from IDBI, LIC and IFC by Pure Drinks Group of Companies

3304. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:
SHRI RATAN SINGH
RAJDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that one of the Pure Drinks Group of Companies (Mohan Machineries Ltd.) has borrowed money from IDBI, LIC, IFC, etc.;

(b) what are the amounts borrowed from each of them and how much interest payments and instalments are due; and

(c) what are the possibilities of these loans being recovered?

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

(b) Details of loan assistance from the financial institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to Mohan Machines Ltd. (MML) of the Pure Drinks Group of Companies are indicated in the statement below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Institution	Rupee loan	Rupee equivalent of foreign currency loan
I.D.B.I.	49.00	..
I.F.C.I.	10.36	23.49
I.C.I.C.I.	28.00	..
L.I.C.	28.00	..
	115.36	23.49

Due to unsatisfactory operations and consequent adverse financial position. MML had defaulted in the payment of interest to the financial institutions. The financial institution discussed the affairs of MML and according to the consensus the outstanding principal amount shall become payable only from 1.7.1984. Interest dues of Rs. 11.13 lakhs upto 30.6.1982 has been funded by IDBI and payment of half-yearly instalments would commence from 1.7.1983. Interest amount of Rs. 14.63 lakhs due to the IFCI upto 30.6.1982 has also been funded and payment of instalments would commence from 1.7.1983. An amount of Rs. 9.7 lakhs of interest due to the ICICI as on 30.6.1982 would become payable from 31.12.1983. Information regarding interest dues to LIC is not readily available.

(c) The institutions have reported that they do not apprehend that their loans would not eventually be repaid by MML. Adequate security by mortgage of fixed assets of MML and suitable personal guarantee of the promoters have been obtained as security for the loans.

Visit of O.P.I.C. Delegation

3305. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation sponsored by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) U.S.A. had visited the country to explore the potential of undertaking business ventures in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their discussion with Government and the leading businessmen in the country and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) With Government officers the OPIC delegation had general exchange of views concerning our foreign investment policy and procedures. Based

on the discussions which they had with Indian entrepreneurs, it is gathered that 14 US companies are likely to come forward with proposals after they take necessary investment decisions or firm up Indian partners.

कपास उद्योग में संकट

3307.. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कपास की खेती वाले क्षेत्रों के किसानों को कपास की कीमतों में गिरावट के कारण संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको कपास के लिए पिछले वर्ष का मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय रूई निगम का विचार किसानों को पूंजीवादी बाजार में शोषण से बचाने के लिए उन से कपास की पूरी मात्रा की खरीद करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) चालू कपास सीजन के दौरान कपास की सन्तोषजनक सप्लाई स्थिति तथा बम्बई में कपड़ा एककों की हड़ताल उद्योग के सामने वित्तीय अभाव, बिजली की कटौती आदि के कारण कपड़ा उद्योग द्वारा कम उठान के कारण कपास की कीमतों में इस सीजन के शुरू से ही अघोमुखी प्रवृत्ति रही है। तथापि, जनवरी, 1983 से कपास की कीमतें फिर से बढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से कि कपास उपजकर्ताओं

को अपनी उपज की लाभकर कीमतें प्राप्त हों, भारतीय रूई निगम को हिदायत दी गई है कि जहां भी कपास की कीमतें चालू कपास सीजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा घोषित समर्थन कीमतों के स्तर से नीचे हों, समर्थन कीमतों पर खरीदारियां करें। सरकार द्वारा कपास के निर्यात की अनुमति भी उदारतापूर्वक दी जा रही है जो किसानों को लाभकारी कीमतें सुनिश्चित करता है। बम्बई शहर में कपड़ा मजदूरों की हड़ताल के निपटारे की आशाओं, बेहतर निर्यात संभाव्यताओं तथा मानव-निर्मित रेशों पर शुल्क में बजट संबंधी वृद्धि के कारण रूई के उच्चतर प्रयोग की संभावना से उपजकर्ताओं के लिए लाभकर कीमत मिलने में आगे मदद मिलेगी।

Recruitment of public sector organisations from rural areas

3309. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of recruitment/selection of candidates in public sector organisations from rural areas, consisting of 80 per cent of population has been negligible as compared to urban areas;

(b) whether, in view of the silence of Constitutional provisions over the removal of the said disparity in the matter of appointment, Government contemplate to amend articles 16(4), and 335 of the Constitution to provide for same type of free coaching facilities, special concessions, reservations and relaxations in the tests/interviews as are being given to SC and ST candidates, to such general candidates (other than SC and ST) particularly from rural and remote hilly areas whose annual income is less than Rs. 5000/-;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for perpetuating this type of imbalance to the detriment of economically backward rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). Under the present dispensation, certain percentage of vacancies in public enterprises are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes, ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action and handicapped persons. Reservation of vacancies is not done on the basis of either the urban or rural background of the candidates or income derived by their family. There is also no proposal under consideration of the Government to change this policy or amend Articles 16 (4) and 335 of the Constitution to provide for free coaching facilities, special concessions, reservations and relaxation in the tests and interviews for candidates coming from the rural and remote hilly areas whose annual income is less than Rs. 5000/-

Joint Indo-Soviet space flight

3310. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Joint Indo-Soviet space flight is expected to take place during 1984;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India in the recent past and detailed information about training performance of Indian Pilot undergoing necessary training in the Soviet Union submitted to the Government of India; and

(c) the expected duration of the space flight and cosmodrome from where the spacecraft will be launched?

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

(b) Several meetings have taken place between experts of India and USSR at New De lhi and at Moscow to work out details pertaining to Joint Indo-Soviet Space Flight. The Soviet delegation which visited India in February '83 took part in the Indo-Soviet seminar organised by the Department of Space. This delegation was headed by Mr. V. A. Kotelnikov and consisted of 18 other Soviet scientists and experts. The training performance of the two Indian consmonauts is satisfactory and according to schedule.

(c) The duration of the flight will be of few days comensurate with the objective of the mission. The site of launching will be decided by the USSR authorities.

भारत से नेपाल को चावल की तस्करी

3311. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बाला साहिब बिखे पाटिल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से नेपाल को चावल की तस्करी की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर नेपाल को चावल की तस्करी किए जाने की कुछेक घटनाएं हुई हैं ।

इस मामले में संबंधित सीमाशुल्क कार्यालयों को सतर्क कर दिया गया है

और इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए निवारक उपायों से उक्त तस्करी पर काबू पा लिया गया है ।

Financial assistance to Textile Mills in Bombay

3312. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of financial difficulties faced by textile mills in Bombay due to prolonged labour strike;

(b) whether Government have received request for making available adequate production finance and rehabilitation assistance to the mills;

(c) whether it is also proposed to give facility to the industry in the matter of duties and taxes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Representations received seek some concessions relating to duties and taxes. No decision has been taken thereon.

Growth Rate in Public Sector

3313. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the growth rate in so far as production in the public sector projects during 1982 is concerned;

(b) the names of the units which have recorded increase and those which are stagnating or where the rate of growth has even gone less; and

(c) the reasons for fall and steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the analysis of production performance for 1981-82 given in Chapter 19, Pages 207-225 and the Mid-year Review of Performance for 1982-83 at Chapter 28, pages 311-314 of the Public Enterprises Survey, 1981-82, Vol. I, placed on the Table of the House on 25 February, 1983.

Revision of Pay and DA of Public Sector Officers and Employees

3314. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised the pay scale and dearness allowance of officers and the employees of the public enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The scales of pay of the Board level posts in public enterprises appointments to which are made by the Government, were last revised by Government effective from 1.8.1982 alongwith the adoption of Industrial DA scheme. The details of the revised scales and the DA pattern have been given in Chapter 23 (p. 266-267) of the Public Enterprises Survey 1981-82, Vol. I, copies of which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 25th February, 1983.

तस्करों और कर-अपवंचकों पर छापे

3315. श्री कुंवर राम: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तस्करों और कर-अपवंचकों के विरुद्ध आरम्भ किये गये अभियान के दौरान राज्य वार कितने छापे मारे गये ;

(ख) कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

(ग) कुल कितनी धनराशि जब्त की गई है ; और

(घ) सरकार को अनुमानतः कितने काले धन के बारे में सुराग मिले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्यवार नहीं रखी जाती है। तथापि वर्ष 1982 के दौरान देश क्रम में ली गई तलाशियों और किये गये अभिग्रहणों तथा गिरफ्तारियों की यथा उपलब्ध सूचना निम्नलिखित है।

सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने तस्करी से सम्बन्धित अपराधों के लिए लगभग 10,512 छापे मारे और तलाशियां लीं तथा लगभग 14.22 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का माल पकड़ा। इसके अलावा, छापों और तलाशियों के अतिरिक्त 71,159 मामलों में तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया, उनमें पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल के कीमत लगभग 65.89 करोड़ रुपये थी। गिरफ्तार किए गये व्यक्तियों की अनन्तिम संख्या 2,226 है।

प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम) ने 1867 तलाशियां ली जिसके परिणामस्वरूप, दस्तावेजों के अतिरिक्त लगभग 1.36 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गई। गिरफ्तार किए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 101 है।

सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के अलावा, जैसा कि ऊपर दिया गया है, 443 व्यक्तियों को विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन नजरबन्द किया गया था।

7,100 से अधिक मामलों का प्रता लगाया गया जिसमें लगभग 59 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवचन अन्तर्ग्रस्त था।

आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने 4,686 तलाशियां लीं और पकड़ी गई सम्पत्तियों का प्रथम दृष्टिया मूल्य 27,59 करोड़ रुपये निकलता है। आयकर अधिनियम में तलाशी और अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाहियों के दौरान व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(घ) काले धन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई विश्वसनीय सूत्र नहीं है।

पांच-तारा होटल के लाकर से चोरी

3316.] श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री के० ए० राजन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नई दिल्ली में एक पांच-तारा होटल के लाकर से चोरी की एक घटना की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से पांच तारा होटलों की छवि पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं से, यदि वे सच साबित हों, तो होटलों की छवि पर कुप्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है, आरोपित चोरी को पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार होटलों के दिन-प्रतिदिन के प्रबन्ध में दखल नहीं देती है । तथापि सरकार का आग्रह होता है कि होटल अपने अतिथियों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त कदम उठाएं ।

Export and requirement of fruits and Vegetables

3317. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of encouraging export of agricultural commodities by creating facilities for this purpose, particularly for export of fruits and vegetables;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the actual requirement of fruits and vegetables of the country is at least five times more than what it produces at present and any export would mean even lessening the meagre quantity now available in India;

(c) whether Government have already planned to give incentives for superfine qualities of rice and for exports of seeds; and

(d) whether agricultural export grew by 20 per cent in 1981-82 while people in India suffered from mal-nutrition?

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

(b) Exports of fruits and vegetables are negligible as compared to the total production within the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Items of mass consumption such as wheat, pulses, edible oils etc. are not permitted for export.

गुजरात के जिला कच्छ में जब्त की गई चांदी

3318. श्री बिरदा राम कुलवारिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस द्वारा गुजरात के जिला कच्छ में भारत पाक सीमा पर चार करोड़ मूल्य की जब्त चांदी जब्त की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले को देखते हुए तत्त को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) 14 : 1983 को गुजरात पुलिस ने कच्छ जिले में नलिया के निकट एक ट्रक को रोककर उससे लगभग 3.48 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की 10,558 किलोग्राम चांदी के 355 पैकेट पकड़े । पुलिस द्वारा बरामद उपयुक्त चांदी को, बाद में, सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने कानून के तहत आगे कार्यवाही करने के लिये अपने कब्जे में ले लिया । इस मामले में छः व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, जिन में से, बाद में, एक व्यक्ति को, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन नजरबंद भी रखा गया था ।

(ख) गुजरात विशेषकर कच्छ क्षेत्र में तस्करी की गतिविधियों से सरकार पुर्णतः सजग है तथा उक्त इलाके के

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय सतर्क बने रहते हैं। उक्त क्षेत्र के सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक तथा आसूचना तंत्र को मजबूत बना दिया गया है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार के संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के समन्वित सहयोग से तस्करी निवारक उपयुक्त उपाय अपनाये गये हैं। इस मामले की बराबर समीक्षा भी की जाती रहती है।

Concentration of Pakistan Troops on Indian Border

3319. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMALLU MALLU:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Pakistan President during his visit to the US in December, 1982 (Indian Express dated 14-12-82) stating that bulk of Pakistan troops are concentrated along the Indian border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Government have seen this press report which quotes the Pakistani President as having admitted to the bulk of his country's Armed Forces being placed near the Indian borders.

(b) Government continuously monitor all developments affecting the country's security and initiate appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

Joint ventures established by India in Asian and African countries

3320. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of joint ventures established by India in various countries of Asia and Africa;

(b) whether any appraisal had been made about the working of the joint ventures;

(c) the number of technical experts, workers working and capital invested in the joint ventures;

(d) whether plans are under consideration for more joint ventures abroad; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The relevant details of joint ventures set up by Indian entrepreneurs in Asian and African countries are given in the attached Statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Parliament Library. See No. LT-6144/83].

(b) The present monitoring arrangement in the Ministry of Commerce is designed to assess the benefits derived by the country in terms of foreign exchange earnings from the joint ventures operating abroad in general. Recent experience indicates that the performance of Indian joint ventures abroad has been reasonably satisfactory in attaining the objectives of creating opportunities for the export of capital goods, technology and know-how. There has been a steady improvement in the earnings of foreign exchange by way of dividends, know-how fees and additional exports, as revealed by the figures thereof in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6144/83].

(c) Information regarding the employment of Indians in the joint ventures set up abroad is not being maintained. Information on the Indian in-

vestment in the equity share capital of the joint ventures set up in Asian and African countries is included in the Statement I attached in reply to part (a) of the Question.

(d) and (e). As and when proposals from Indian companies to set up joint ventures abroad are received by Government, they are considered and decided in accordance with the Guidelines laid down for the purpose. At the end of February, 1983 there were 7 proposals under the consideration of Government for joint ventures in Asian and African countries. The details of those proposals are given in the Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-614483].

Review of Army Act

3321. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recommended the review of the Army Act and also providing for an appeal to judiciary against the decision of Court Martial and for speaking orders from Court Martial in support of their verdicts;

(b) Government's response thereto; and

(c) what has been Army Officers' response to the above recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The observations made by the Supreme Court are under examination in consultation with all concerned and in the light of Article 33 of the Constitution of India.

Programme for Joint marketing of Darjeeling Tea in packets

3322. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme for joint marketing of Darjeeling tea in packets for local sales and exports had been prepared by the tea Board;

(b) whether it is also proposed to set up new warehouses for tea in Paris and Sydney;

(c) the details of the warehouses operating in different countries; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to simplify the procedures for claiming excise duty rebate; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) In consultation with Tea Producers of Darjeeling Tea Board has set up a Marketing Society, whose objectives include the following:—

(1) to promote consumption and sale of Darjeeling tea to obtain remunerative prices for the producers.

(2) to create awareness of the unique qualities of Darjeeling tea in India and abroad;

(3) to undertake the marketing of Darjeeling tea;

(4) to improve the quality and standards of Darjeeling tea.

No programme has been drawn up so far for the joint marketing of Darjeeling tea in packets for local sales and exports.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Tea Board has provided assistance to certain foreign warehouses holding Indian Tea in U.K., Norway, Austria and Australia.

(d) When the excise duty rebate scheme was first introduced, the exporters experienced certain difficulties in regard to procedural formalities. However, the scheme appears to be working smoothly now.

अभ्रक व्यापार में श्रमिकों को राहत देने हेतु सहकारी संस्थाओं का गठन

3323. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के गठन के समय (1972) तत्कालीन मंत्री ने लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि निगम निर्धन अभ्रक श्रमिकों तथा छोटे छोटे अभ्रक व्यापारियों को राहत तथा कम से कम 10,000 लोगों को रोजगार दे सकता है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अभ्रक निर्यात व्यापार के सारणीबद्ध होने के 10 वर्ष बाद भी 1000 लोग ही नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्वयं रोजगार तथा अभ्रक तैयार करने के लिये सरकार संस्थाएँ गठित करके, और उनके द्वारा तैयार समस्त अभ्रक को खरीद कर श्रमिकों को राहत देने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम 1974 में नियमित हुआ था। भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री द्वारा कथित व्यक्तव्य के संबंध में हमारे पास कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उद्योग अपनी जरूरत के अनुसार कामगारों की संख्या का

निर्धारण करता है और न कि किसी पूर्वनिर्धारित संख्या के संदर्भ में। सीधे तौर पर 900 कामगार नियुक्त होने के अलावा भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम में इसके पास पंजीकृत 1000 लघु व्यापारी भी हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक कुछ कामगारों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ?

Contractors for loading and unloading works engaged by IAAI at Delhi

3324. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of contractors engaged for loading and unloading works at International Airport Authority of India, Delhi and since when;

(b) the procedure for granting contract and at how much rate the labourers engaged by them are paid;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct secret inquiries into the matter so as to stop exploitation of poor labourers; and

(d) whether these contractors exchange foreign currency for Indian currency to foreign visitors at their counters and thus cheat the foreign visitors and if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) On the international side, at Delhi airport M/s Bahu Bali Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., is providing portrage service since 16/12/75. On the domestic side, Delhi Airport Porter Labour and Construction Co-operative Society Ltd., is providing portrage service since 24/11/1980.

(b) Portrage contracts were awarded on open tender basis. The contractors are under obligation to pay

minimum wages to the labourers engaged. At present, the rate of wages paid by these contractors, to the labourers engaged is:

BBCI Society—Rs. 12.00 per day

DAPL & CC Society—Rs. 11-60 per day.

(c) No, Sir. However, if any specific instance of exploitation is brought to the notice of the IAAI/Government, the matter will be investigated.

(d) No incident of this nature has been brought to the notice of Government.

Heading: Export Market Development Allowance under Income Tax Act

3325. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount permitted under section 35B of the Income Tax Act for Export market development allowance during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the functioning of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the assessment/findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The information is not available as no statistics relating to individual items of deductions under various provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to computation of income from business are being compiled.

(b) and (c). No evaluation system has been introduced to appraise impact and effectiveness of tax concessions like export market development allowance under Section 35B of the Income-tax Act. However, a study is now being undertaken to go into the effectiveness of various tax incentives including the one under section 35B of the Act. The study has been entrusted to the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy.

As per clause 13 of the Finance Bill, 1983, an amendment to the Income Tax Act is proposed to be made by which no deduction will be allowed under Section 35B of the Income-tax Act in relation to expenditure incurred after 28th February, 1983.

Gold Sold by Government

3326. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of gold sold by Government of India during the period 1977-78, 1978-79 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the names and addresses of the persons/firms to whom the gold was sold;

(c) the rate at which the gold was sold; and

(d) total amount received by Government as a result of sale of this gold during the above period in foreign exchange/Indian currency, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). During the period 1977-78, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 there was no sale of gold by Government. However, during 1978-79, a quantity of 12.956 tonnes of gold was sold for a value of Rs. 86.5 crores in 14 auctions held between 3rd May, 1978 to 23rd October, 1978.

Lists containing names and addresses of the successful bidders, quantity of gold sold and the rate at which the gold was sold, were published by the Reserve Bank of India at the end of each auction. Copies of these lists were placed in the Parliament Library for the persusal of Hon'ble Members. No amount was received in the form of foreign exchange.

Demands of L.I.C. Employees

3327. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASAR:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LIC Employees Federation has submitted a charter of demands to Government recently;

(b) if so, the main demands contained in the charter and the action/decision taken by the Government on these demands; and

(c) if no action/decision has been taken the likely date by which any action/decision would be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: (a) to (c). Government has received a memorandum from All India Life Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation which contains various suggestions relating to split of LIC, investment performance and demands of employees for consideration of the Government and the Corporation.

While taking policy decisions on any of the above mentioned issues, all points of view and suggestions available to Government are taken into account at the appropriate time.

Demand for Indian Tea

3328. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries importing tea from other countries;

(b) the details regarding the demand of Indian tea in such countries as well as the average of foreign exchange earned annually; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries importing black tea and green tea from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) The major tea importing countries of the world are United Kingdom, U. S. A., Pakistan, USSR, A.R.E., Iraq, Poland, Australia, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

(b) The exports of Indian tea to these countries in 1979-80 and 1980-81 were as follows:

Name of the Country	Quantity in M./Kgs.		Value in Rs./Crores	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
U.K.	59·668	41·087	93·99	75·49
U.S.A.	5·912	3·590	8·74	6·83
Pakistan	Nil		Nil	
U.S.S.R.	46·765	65·940	85·48	128·62
A.R.E.	15·509	21·071	28·47	28·70
Iraq	7·354	6·221	11·22	8·94
Poland	7·554	13·824	12·66	23·97
Australia	2·921	1·964	4·25	2·75
Iran's	9·272	11·755	22·24	28·36
Saudi Arabia	1·273	2·347	2·97	5·92

(c) The major countries importing black tea from India are USSR, U.K., A. R. E., Poland, Iran, Iraq, USA., Saudi Arabia, Australia and FRG.

Greentea is exported mainly to Afghanistan, USSR, UAE, USA, ARE, Sudan; Nepal; Japan; Morocco and FRG.

Proposed Shifting of Controllorate of Inspection (Small Arms) from West Bengal

3329. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to shift the Controllorate of Inspection (Small Arms) from West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of working force machinery and raw materials, the production has been reduced seriously in the Controllorate of Inspection (Metal);

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to plan properly to develop these two units?

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

(b) No, Sir. Controllorate of Inspection (Metals) is not a production units.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Both the Controllorates of Inspection are fully developed to fulfil their assigned roles.

Revenue Locked up in Court Cases under Customs and Excise Laws

3330. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning fresh legislation to invalidate the premises of numerous court cases challenging Government's decisions under the Central Excise and Customs laws;

(b) if so, whether such legislation will have retrospective effect and may be able to recover a substantial part of the 1700 crore blocked on account of Court cases;

(c) if so, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and legislation enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Boosting of Exports of Marine Products

3331. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the remedial measures that have been sought by the Marine Product Export Development Association for boosting exports of marine products and for improving the performance of ports in this matter; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). It appears that the reference in Part (a) of the question is to the Marine Products Export Development Authority. The measures taken by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for boosting exports of marine products include participation in specialised trade fairs overseas, deputation of sales-cum-study teams, organisation of Indian seafood fairs in India, organisation of seafood workshops in major countries of the EEC, diversification of markets and products, chartering of fishing vessels, propagation of prawn culture, publicity of Indian seafoods through press and advertisements, and tightening of quality control measures. The Authority also provides assistance to Governments of Maritime States for construction of fish landing platforms/jetties etc;

Dilution of FERA Companies

3332. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent dilutions of foreign equity holding in FERA companies has resulted in a boom in their profits, dividends and capital appreciation;

(b) the relevant figures in the case of Union Carbide, Hindustan Lever, Ceat Tyres, Glaxo Laboratories, McLeod Russel, Hindustan Warner Ciba, and Johnson; and

(c) the extent of the funds resulting from foreign disinvestment in equity of the above mentioned companies which have been repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The objective of dilution of foreign equity holdings under FERA is to realise foreign equity in conformity with the Industrial Policy priorities and not to restrict the turnover or production of the companies.

(b) Out of 8 companies mentioned in the question only the following four companies have effected dilution of foreign equity holdings recently i.e. during the last three years by disinvestment of equity holdings:—

1. Ceat Tyres of India Limited.
2. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited.
3. McLeod Russel (India) Limited
4. Warner Hindustan Limited.

(c) The extent of funds resulting from foreign disinvestment in equity of the above mentioned companies, are as follows:

Name of the Company	Extent of funds from disinvestment
1. Ceat Tyres of India Limited	Rs. 119.90 lakhs
2. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	Rs. 420.00 „
3. McLeod Russel (India) Limited	Rs. 102.00 „
4. Warner Hindustan Limited	Rs. 50.68 „

Amenities and Accommodation for Tourists visiting North Eastern Region

3333. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tourists visiting the States of North Eastern region are facing difficulties for lack of accommodation and other facilities; and

(b) what steps Government have proposed to take to improve the amenities to tourists visiting those States (State-wise)?

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

(b) The Department, as part of its policy to develop tourism infrastructure in the country, has taken up several schemes in the North Eastern States of India for the convenience of tourists in the Sixth Five Year Plan. These schemes are detailed at statement attached.

Statement**LIST OF SCHEMES TAKEN UP/PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION DURING THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN****1. Assam**

(a) The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourist Office at Gauhati headed by a Director.

(b) Provision of Way-side amenities at Kaziranga at a cost of Rs. 1.99 lakhs during 1981-82.

(c) Proposed construction of a Tourist Hostel at Gauhati at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.31 lakhs.

(d) Proposal to construct a Forest Lodge at Manas at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

(e) ITDC in collaboration with the State Governments, plans to construct a hotel at Gauhati at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs. ITDC has also opened a Transport Unit at Gauhati but it has not yet started functioning for want of permits from the State Government.

2. Meghalaya

(a) The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourist Office at Shillong.

(b) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Shillong at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.42 lakhs.

3. Arunachal Pradesh

(a) The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourist Office at Itanagar.

(b) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Itanagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.72 lakhs.

(c) ITDC also plans to construct a hotel at Itanagar in collaboration with the State Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

4. Tripura

(a) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.31 lakhs.

(b) ITDC plans to construct a hotel at Agartala in collaboration with the State Government.

5. Mizoram

(a) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Aizwal at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.77 lakhs.

6. Manipur

(a) Central Department of Tourism had sanctioned a Government of India Tourist Office at Imphal.

(b) Construction of a Tourist Hostel at Imphal at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.31 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been released during 1982-83 for this purpose.

(c) An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been released during 1982-83 to the Government of Manipur for organising Fairs and Festivals.

(d) ITDC plans to construct a hotel at Imphal in collaboration with the State Government.

7. Nagaland

(a) Construction of a Tourist Hostel at Dimapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been released during 1982-83.

(b) An amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been released to the Government of Nagaland for organising Fairs and Festivals.

काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक, शाहजहांपुर उत्तर प्रदेश
के लाकर से चोरी

3334. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक, शाहजहांपुर उत्तर प्रदेश के लाकरों से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी बार चोरियों हुई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस चोरियों में अंतर्ग्रस्त लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पृजारी) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक लिमिटेड की शाहजहांपुर शाखा में लाकरों से कथित चोरियों के दो मामले हुए हैं। इस लाकरों के सम्बद्ध धारकों द्वारा स्थानीय पुलिस में क्रमशः 6-6-81 और 4-11-81 को प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) दर्ज कराई गई थी तथा इस मामले के न्यायाधीन होने की सूचना मिली है।

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बिना गारंटी के छोटे किसानों को ऋण देना

3335. श्री के शरदा एरधी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने ऐसी कोई घोषणा की है कि समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छोटे किसानों को बिना किसी गारंटी के 5000 रुपये तक का ऋण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र में, जिलावार, कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत वे लोग भी आते हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको बैंकों द्वारा ऋण नहीं दिये जाते हैं और वे उन्हें इस संबंध में बार-बार पंचायत समितियों और बैंकों के पास जाना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे लोगों को आसानी से ऋण मिले और उन्हें इस संबंध में कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को, 5000/- रुपये तक के, कृषि क्षेत्र में, निवेश ऋणों से वृत्त्यन्त परिसम्पत्तियों के दृष्टिबंधक रखे जाने के अलावा कोई और प्रतिभूति न मांगी जाने के बारे में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किये हैं। अन्य प्रयोजनों के वास्ते कस राशि के ऋणों के लिये, बैंक, सम्बद्ध योजनाओं की अर्थक्षमता द्वारा निर्देशित होते हैं और वे प्रतिभूति पर जोर नहीं देते।

(ख) अलग-अलग बैंकों के जिलेवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अलवत्ता, निम्नलिखित सारणी में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लाभप्राप्तकर्ताओं की संख्या और जुटाये गये सावधि ऋणों के बारे में अनन्तिम सूचना दी गई है :-

लाभप्राप्तकर्ताओं जुटाये गये
की संख्या सावधि ऋण
(लाख रुपये)

1980-81	1,25,969	3133.31
1981-1982	1,53,330	3423.15
1982-83	1,09,415	2137.96
(जनवरी, 1983 तक)		

(ग) और (घ) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई० आर० डी० पी०) एक निर्धनता विरोधी कार्यक्रम है, जो मुख्य रूप से निर्धनता की रेखा से नीचे जीवन बिता रहे लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के शुरु किये जाने के बाद से इस कार्यक्रम के लाभान्वितों को ऋणों के प्रवाह में तीव्रता लाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये गए हैं। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऋण प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाना, ऋणों के वास्ते प्रतिभूति मानदण्डों में छूट देना, भागराही बैंकों की विशिष्ट शाखाओं में इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन निर्धारित गांवों, तथा परिवारों का आबंटन, ऋणों के लिए आवेदनों के निपटारे की समय सीमा राज-सहायता (सब्सीडी) को प्रशासित करना और विभिन्न स्तरों पर समय-समय पर बैंकों के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा करना आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार अथवा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की विशिष्ट कठिनाई/दरों की सूचना दी जाती है तो सम्बन्धित बैंकों से इस बारे में बातचीत करने के बाद इस बारे में सुधारत्मक तथा निरोधक उपाय किये जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के दल विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा कर रहे हैं और इनकी प्रगति की समीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंतर्गत अर्द्ध-सरकारी विभागों/संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों को आवास किराया भत्ता दिया जाता

3336. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गत ऐसे कितने अर्द्ध-सरकारी विभाग, संस्थान हैं, जिनके कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न दरों पर आवास किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद जो कि केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गत एक अर्द्ध-सरकारी कार्यालय है कर्मचारियों को कितने प्रतिशत आवास किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है तथा क्या यह इसी प्रकार के अर्द्ध-सरकारी संगठनों में दिए जाने वाले आवास कराया भत्ता के समानरूप है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी अदायगी कब तक तथा किस प्रकार की जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) : स्वायत्त निकायों/संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराए भत्ते की मंजूरी उनके सम्बद्ध उपनियमों द्वारा विनियमित होती है। इसलिए, इस सबध में उनके बीच कोई समानता नहीं है। विभिन्न स्वायत्त निकायों/संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को दिए जा रहे मकान किराए भत्ते की दरों के संबंध में सही सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन इस सबध में उनमें से अनेक निकाय/संस्थाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नियमों का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। अपने उपनियमों के अनुसार वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान

परिषद भी अपने कर्मचारियों को मकान किराए भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए भारत सरकार के नियमों का अनुपालन कर रही है।

Diversion of foreign Flights to Calcutta due to congestion at other ports

3337. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequacy of space resulting in congestion of foreign flights which land within a very short space of time in the morning at airports like Bombay and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons why some of them are not diverted to Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Due to night landing and take off restrictions imposed on airlines in Europe and Far East the International flights have to perforce pass through India during the early hours of the morning, due to the geographical location of India, resulting in congestion during the peak hours.

(b) Government would welcome diversion of operations from Delhi and Bombay to Calcutta. The foreign carriers have the option to choose the airport through which to operate and government cannot compel them to operate to airports not selected by them. However, Calcutta's choice is offered in all bilateral arrangements.

Selling of confiscated Goods through Co-operatives

3338. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a matter of policy confiscated goods are

sold to the public through co-operatives;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Cooperative Societies are asked to lift the goods from the customs in lots and that lot includes a number of unsaleable items and the co-operatives are not allowed to choose items which are readily saleable and this results in the accumulation of unsaleable stocks with them and the money of co-operatives is unnecessarily blocked; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider allowing the cooperative societies to lift only those confiscated items which are readily saleable so that their money is not blocked unnecessarily and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) One of the modes of disposal of seized/confiscated consumer goods like synthetic textiles, electronic goods and other miscellaneous items is by sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Co-operative Societies, Super Bazaars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

(b) As per terms and conditions of sale of confiscated consumer goods to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, they are required to lift the goods in lots offered by the customs department without any picking and choosing except that if any of the items in the lot is found to be damaged, these need not necessarily be lifted. Government have no information whether National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited have blocked their funds in purchases of costly and unsaleable items from the customs department.

(c) No, Sir, National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited is the major bulk purchaser of confiscated goods from the Customs

department and as such it is not feasible to allow them to pick and choose items which would lead to accumulation of huge stocks of seized/confiscated goods with the Customs department.

New Hotels for Non-Aligned Conference

3339. SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the new hotels (which were given special benefits) and which were ready for the Asiad;

(b) names of the hotels (which were sanctioned for Asiad) and which will be used for the Non-aligned Conference; and

(c) reasons for not using the hotels stated in (a) above for the Non-Aligned Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) To meet growing demand in hotel accommodation for international and domestic tourists including the requirements for Asiad 1982, the following 9 new hotels and one expansion were approved:—

1. Bharat Hotel.
2. Park Hotel.
3. Surya International Hotel.
4. Asian Hotels.
5. Centaur Hotel.
6. Taj Palace Hotel.
7. Siddhartha Continental Hotel.
8. Meridian Hotel.
9. Samrat Hotel.
10. Maurya Sheraton (Exp.)

All benefits/assistance to these hotels was given as per normal rules.

Some of these were to be completed before the Asiad whereas others were to provide a certain percentage of rooms with minimum facilities and the rest of the construction was to be proceeded with after the Games. From amongst the new hotels, the delegates

attending the Non-Aligned Conference were booked in Maurya, Kanishka and Samrat. The VVIP flight crew were booked at Centaur Hotel, and the foreign media stayed at Siddharthat Continental, Survey International and Taj Palace. Other hotels were not fully ready and hence not utilised for the conference.

Loan from France

3340. SHRI BHIM SINGH:

DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARA-
YAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has recently taken a loan of Rs. 79 crores from France;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this loan will be utilised for purchasing goods and obtaining consultancy services from France;

(c) if so, the full details in this regard;

(d) the details of the interest on this loan and the mode of repayment of loan; and

(e) the period by which this loan will be repaid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. A protocol for French Credit to India for an amount of FF 575 million (Rs. 79 crores) was signed on 18-11-1982.

(b) The loan is to be utilised by Government of India to Finance the purchase of French Goods and Services.

(c) Rs. 67 crores of this loan is to be used for the financial of industries equipment projects and consultancy services. Balance amount of Rs. 12 crores would be available for commodities import including small equipments.

(d) and (e) This loan is a 30.0 mix of Treasury loans and Bank credits. Treasury loans carry 3 per cent interest and is repayable over 28 years including grace period of 10 years. Bank Credit carries rate of interest applied to export credits to which the cost of credit insurance is added, and is repayable in 10 years.

Dharna by Non-Gazetted Staff Association of Income Tax Deptt. (Delhi)

3341. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees under the auspices of (i) Delhi income Tax Non-Gazetted Staff Association and (ii) Delhi Aayakar Chaturth Shreni Karamchari Sangh (affiliated to Income Tax Federation) were on Dharana on 23rd February, 1983 in the compound of I.T.O. Office, Indraparastha at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons of their dharana and agitation;

(c) how many employees took part in the said dharna and agitation;

(d) whether they had also a lunch hour demonstration on 23.2.83 in Central Revenue Building; and

(e) the action taken to concede their demands and remove their grievances?

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

(b) This was in pursuance of the call given by the Income-tax Employees Federation to observe 23rd February, 1983 as "demands day".

(c) Mostly the office bearers of the associations participated.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The demands of the employees are under consideration. Most of the demands are being discussed in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance set up under the J.C.M. Scheme.

Foreign Exchange Reserves and rate of Tax Collection

3342. SHR AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange reserve and the rate of tax collection are keeping pace with the budget estimates;

(b) if so, the details of the two items with specific figures; and

(c) if not, the reasons for failures with Government's efforts to meet the decline?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Budget estimates do not contain any quantification of movements in foreign exchange reserves. However, foreign exchange reserves on February 28, 1983 amounted to Rs. 4166 crores compared with Rs. 3354 crores on March 31, 1982. Excluding IMF transactions, the reserves would have declined by Rs. 1082 crores in the current year upto February 28th as compared with a decline of about Rs. 2257 crores on a comparable basis for the same period in 1981-82. The Centre's net tax income after paying States' share of taxes is estimated at Rs. 13271 crores as against the Budget estimate of 13363 crores. Details are given in the Budget documents presented to Parliament and in the Economic Survey 1982-83.

Incentives to Staff Putting up Resistance in Bank Robbery Cases

3343. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance is considering a proposal to give incentives to those members of the Staff who put up resistance in cases of bank robberies or hold-ups;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what steps are being taken to strengthen the security system in the nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures. Government have also issued instructions to all public sector banks to tighten security measure within their premises. Detailed instructions have also been issued by the Government to public sector banks regarding the specific additional security measures that should be taken by them. Government have also set up a High Powered Committee to review the security arrangements in banks and make suitable recommendations.

Subsidy in Sugar Exports

3344. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will have to allow huge amount of subsidy on sugar exports during the current year; and

(b) if so, the total quantity proposed to be exported and the expected export price and indigenous price per quintal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) India has been allocated a quota of about 6.50 lakh tonnes of Sugar Organisation. The actual quantity to be exported would depend upon international prices.

पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को प्रोसेस्ड और डिब्बाबंद खाद्य पदार्थों तथा खनिज जल का निर्यात

3345. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को प्रोसेस्ड और डिब्बाबंद खाद्य पदार्थों तथा खनिज जल का निर्यात करने की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को कोई अध्ययन दल भेजने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) साधित खाद्य पदार्थ निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद द्वारा 1978 में साधित फलों तथा सब्जियों के निर्यात की संभाव्यताओं का एक अध्ययन किया गया था । व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 1981 में सज्दी अरब तथा कुवैत को साधित फलों तथा सब्जियों के लिए एक सम्पर्क संवर्धन कार्यक्रम प्रायोजित किया गया ।

(ख) पैकेजिक तथा क्वालिटी सुधारने, समुचित नौवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने तथा इन देशों में मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए कदम उठाये गए हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Balance of Payment

3346. PROF RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the balance of payment position is in a precarious state;

(b) if so, whether the liberalised import is the main reason for this pitiable condition;

(c) if so, whether the Government have decided to change the liberalised import policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In the past few years, the balance of payments situation has been a matter of concern; however, the position is not precarious. Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for tackling this problem, and considerable success has been achieved in implementing this strategy.

Details regarding development in the balance of payments can be seen in Economic Survey 1982-83.

(b) to (d) The deterioration in foreign exchange reserves arose principally from the massive increase in oil prices since 1979 which pushed up the oil bill from Rs. 1687 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 5587 crores in 1980-81. Prices of other imports had also risen sharply during that period. This had happened at a time when exports faced severe external constraints arising from sluggish demand in world markets and increasing protectionist tendencies.

There has been no liberalisation of imports as such. Import Policy has sought to combine the objective of reducing the growth of import with the need to continue the liberal access to raw materials and capital goods for priority sector. Tariff policies are being effectively used to provide further protection to indigenous industries whenever appropriate.

Total Import Bill

3347. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total import bill in the last fiscal year ending December, 1982 and the total of interest on foreign debt during the same period.

(b) the corresponding figures for the last fiscal year ending on December, 1981; and

(c) details of the reasons for the adverse difference, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) According to available information, India's overall imports during the fiscal year 1981-82 and for the first nine months of 1982-83 i.e. April-December, 1982 are provisionally placed at Rs. 13,638 crores and Rs. 10,178 crores respectively. On the basis of provisional data, the imports during April-December, 1982 showed an increase of 8 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1981-82. The main items whose imports showed increase over this period in value terms are Crude and Petroleum products, Machinery and Transport equipment, Precious and semi-precious stones, Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous metals, chemicals, wheat etc.

The total of interest paid on foreign debts on Government Account in the calendar year ending December, 1981 and the year ending December, 1982 amounted to Rs. 271 crores and Rs. 286 crores respectively. The increase in interest liability over this period is due to fluctuation in the rate of exchange and net addition of debts.

रक्षा कर्मचारियों को "युद्ध जागीर" भत्ते का भुगतान

3348. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी राज्यों में रक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों

को "युद्ध जागीर" भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को इस भत्ते का भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में भी यह भत्ता देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और !

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) सेवारत कामियों के मां-बाप को "युद्ध जागीर" देना राज्य सरकार का काम है। केवल हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और कर्नाटक राज्य ही सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेवारत कामियों के मां-बाप को "युद्ध जागीर" भत्ता दे रहे हैं।

(ख) से (घ) राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, दिल्ली ने इस मामले को दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ उठाया है।

Defaulting agents of A.I. at Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta

3349. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of the agents in default in Air-India during the last three years giving break-up in metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and agents in other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Details about the

Air India agents in default during 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 in the

metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras are as under:

Year	Station	Name of agent	Amount
			(Rs. in lacs)
1979-80		Nil	
1980-81	Bombay	Polaris Travel	25.76
	Madras	Happy Travels	3.28
	New Delhi	Happy Travels	2.89
	Calcutta	Oriental Travel Service	0.96
1981-82		Nil	
Total			32.89

There have been no cases of default in other cities of the country during this period.

News item captioned "concern over Growth of Peerless"

3350. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the item captioned "Concern over growth of Peerless" in the 'Indian Express' dated February. 15, 1982;

(b) the full details of the present status of "Peerless";

(c) the details of scrutiny, if any, being conducted by Government; and

(d) the steps being contemplated in this matter by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) Presumably Hon'ble Member is referring to the news item captioned "Concern over growth of Peerless" which appeared in the Indian Express dated February 15, 1983. Government have taken note of the said news item.

(b) to (d). In pursuance of the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 (which came into force from 12th December, 1978) and rules framed thereunder, the Government of West Bengal issued a notice to the company, on 10th September, 1979 to submit its winding up programme. The Company, however, contended that its business was not covered by the above Act and filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union Government, State Government and the Reserve Bank of India and obtained a stay order. The case is still sub-judice.

The Reserve Bank had inspected the books of accounts of the company between December, 1978 and April, 1979. The Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs had also inspected the books of account and other records of the company under section 209 A of the Companies Act during 1979. The inspections had then revealed some irregularities and adverse features in the working of the company. As stated earlier the Government of West Bengal had already issued notice to the company on 10-9-79 to submit its winding up programme, and the matter is sub-judice.

**Terms and conditions for stay in
yatri niwas hotels**

3351. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) the names of the places where
Yatri Niwas Hotels have so far been
built in the country; and

(b) the terms and conditions for
stay in these hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-
SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The
India Tourism Development Cor-
poration Limited is presently con-
structing Ashok Yatri Niwas in New
Delhi. The Hotel has been Partially
Commissioned.

(b) In the Ashok Yatri Niwas,
rooms are allotted on advance pay-
ment where reservations are made in
advance or on cash payment at the
time of checking in of the guests at
the following tariff:-

Single Occupancy	. Rs. 50/-
Double Occupancy	. Rs. 60/-
4-bedded room	. Rs. 72/- (@ Rs. 18 per bed)

Food is served in the cafeteria
against cash payment only.

**Guidelines to Nationalised Banks to
Streamline Procedure for Disburse-
ment of Loan**

3352. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have asked
all the nationalised banks to streamline
the procedure and ensure timely dis-
bursement of loans to the people cov-
ered under different schemes of Gov-
ernment of India for their economic
upliftment;

(b) if so, the guidelines adopted and
instructions issued by his Ministry
therefor;

(c) as the activities and workload
of the branches of nationalised banks
have increased due to different schem-
es and programmes intended for weak-
er sections of society, what are the
steps taken by his Ministry to meet
the demand by the branches to achie-
ve aims and objectives of the nationa-
lisation; and

(d) the role played by the banks
before nationalisation and the reason
for nationalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and
(b). Instructions are issued to banks
from time to time by the RBI and
NABARD for simplification of lending
procedures and sanctioning of loans to
the weaker sections of the society.
Necessary instructions have also been
issued to the Banks for full partici-
pation in extending credit support to
the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Pro-
gramme. Instances of delay that
come to the notice of the Government
or the RBI are followed up with in-
dividual banks. Central teams also visit
ment schemes implemented with the
support of bank credit.

(c) and (d) The new programmes
like IRDP and the 20 Point Economic
Programme call for the new
new orientations and adequate staff
strength at branch levels. Apart from
under taking periodic review of stage
strength at such levels and recruit-
ment and deployment of adequate staff
thereat, the banks have been advised
to pursue a policy of vigorous branch
expansion in underbanked rural and
semi urban areas under the current
branch licensing policy which aims at
providing on an average one branch

for 17,000 people in rural and semi-urban areas by the end of March 1985. Training programmes, workshops, seminars etc. are also conducted by them for their officials. After nationalisation of major banks, their involvement in financing of the neglected sectors and extension of banking facilities to unbanked/underbanked centres, especially in rural areas, has considerably increased. The priority Sector advances of Public Sector Banks increased from a mere 14.6 per cent of their total advances in June 1969 to 37.7 per cent on December, 1981. The number of rural and semi-urban branches increased from 5154 as on June 1969 to 29158 as on June 1982.

Winding up of Peerless General finance and Investment Company

3353. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have asked the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company to wind up its business; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Centre thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 (which came into force with effect from 12th December, 1978) and rules framed thereunder, the Government of West Bengal issued a notice to the company on 10th September, 1979 to submit its winding up programme. The company however, contended that its business was not covered by the above Act, and filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union Government, State Government and the Reserve Bank of India and obtained a stay order. The case is still subjudice.

Usage of Horses in Army

3354. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the usage of horses in the Army is dwindling with no significant military role for a Cavalry Regiment leading to a qualitative decline in horsemanship in the country;

(b) the number and details of breeding depots and training centres for stallions in India;

(c) the number of horses required by the police and the Army in the country; and

(d) the steps proposed to cultivate and arouse equestrian interest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) The authorised strength of the horses in the Army is not declining. There is also no evidence to indicate any qualitative decline in the horsemanship in the services.

(b) Army has :—

(i) An Equine Breeding Stud at Babugarh and another at Hissar;

(ii) A Remount Training School and Depot at Saharanpur and another at Hemptur; and

(iii) A Horse and Mule Breeding Area at Jullunder to provide stallion power to private breeders.

(c) The authorised requirement of horses in the Army is 1309. No such data is available for the police.

(d) Equestrian Federation of India looks after the promotion of equestrian interest in the country. To maintain high equestrian standard in the Army, training in riding is imparted to service personnel at various training institutes and their participation in equestrian events of national and international level is encouraged.

ग्राल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन का मांग पत्र

3355. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन ने उनको एक मांग पत्र दिया है,

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ (ए.आई. बी.ई. ए.) ने जनवरी 1983 में वेतन और अन्य सेवा शर्तों में संशोधन की कुछ मांगें भारतीय बैंक संघ को भजीं। इन मांगों का ब्यौरा सबद्ध विवरण में दिया गया है। इस मामले पर आई. बी. ए. और ए. आई. बी. ई. ए. के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है। आई. बी. ए. ने ए. आई. बी. ई. ए. से कहा है कि वह इन दोनों पक्षों के बीच हुए और तीसरे द्विपक्षीय समझौते में रिकार्ड किए गए करार के अनुरूप बकाया बची मांगों और मुद्दों को निपटायें। आई. बी. ए. का मत है कि नई मांगों पर बातचीत द्विपक्षीय समझौते को पूरी तरह लागू कर दिये जाने के बाद ही की जानी चाहिये।

विवरण

मांगें

1. पूरे शून्यीकरण के साथ उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1960=100) के 400 के अंक तक महंगाई भत्ते

के विलय के साथ वेतन में, ऊपर की ओर समुचित और संतोषजनक रूप से संशोधन।

2. (क) 10,000 से कम की जनसंख्या वाली सभी जगहों पर मकान किराये भत्ते की अदायगी।
(ख) सभी स्थानों पर मकान किराया भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि।
3. (क) सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों और 5 लाख से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी शहरों में नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ता शुरू करना।
(ख) नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ते के वर्तमान केन्द्रों पर नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि।
4. विशेष भत्तों की योजना और 'अन्य भत्तों' में संशोधन और सुधार।
5. सभी बैंकों में पेंशन स्कीम शुरू करना।
6. देसाई एवार्ड के अन्तर्गत मौजूदा भविष्य निधि और ग्रेजुइटी स्कीमों में सुधार।
7. किसी भी समय अधिक से अधिक 12 महीनों की छुट्टी के एकत्रीकरण की शर्त के साथ, सेवा के प्रत्येक वर्ष के वास्ते एक महीने का बीमारी अवकाश।
8. चिकित्सा सहायता :
(क) 5 वर्षों तक के एकत्रीकरण के साथ सभी कर्मकार कर्मचारियों के वास्ते 500/- रुपए वार्षिक तक के डोमिसिलयरी व्यय।
(ख) सभी बीमारियों को व्याप्त करते हुए अस्पताल में भर्ती की स्कीम—स्वयं के वास्ते 100 प्रतिशत और निर्भर परिवार सदस्यों के वास्ते 75 प्रतिशत।

अवशिष्ट मांगें :

- 1 शस्त्री अर्वाड के पेरा 522(1) में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्धों की समाप्ति ।
- 2 मुअ्तली के दौरान कर्मचारी को अदा किए जाने वाले निर्वाह भत्ते में वृद्धि ।
- 3 वृद्धिरोध (स्टेगनेशन) की अवस्था में वेतन वृद्धियां ।
- 4 जिस महीने में कर्मचारी 60 वर्ष की आयु पर पहुँचे अथवा पूरी करे उस महीने की अखिरी तारीख को उसे सेवा निवृत्त करना ।
- 5 वेतन वृद्धि को, देयता के महीने की पहली तारीख से प्रभावी करना ।

Restructuring of IMF Loan

3356. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of countries have demanded the restructuring of IMF loans;

(b) if so, whether Government support this demand for restructuring; and

(c) if so, what are the specific suggestions of our Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). At the recently concluded meeting of the Interim Committee, developing countries urged an expanded scale of official financing to assist low income countries in meeting their balance of payments problems. Emphasising the importance of the medium-term Extended Fund Facility and the Compensatory Financing Facility, they stressed the need for a change in the Fund conditionality so that adjustment programmes could be appropriately designed to take account of the causes of imbalances and of

the importance of growth-oriented policies. Government of India have fully supported these views.

कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में उद्योग

3357. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में कुल कितने उद्योग हैं और उनमें कार्य कर रहे, बन्द हो गए और रुग्ण उद्योगों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ब) क्या सरकार ने इन उद्योगों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दृष्टि से इन औद्योगिक एककों को सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में कुल कितने औद्योगिक भूखंड हैं और उनमें से कितने भूखंडों पर उद्योग स्थापित हो गए हैं अथवा स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं और क्या बाली भूखंडों को, जिन पर मूल आबंटियों द्वारा उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं की जा रही है, अन्य व्यक्तियों को आबंटित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) अनुमोदित एककों की कुल संख्या 184 है जिसमें इस समय 82 एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं । कार्य कर रहे एककों में से 5 एकक रुग्ण और निष्क्रिय और इस समय आंशिक रूप से बन्द पड़े हैं । शेष 102 अनुमोदित एकक कार्यान्वयन विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा रुग्ण एककों को स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए कोई सहायता देने का इरादा नहीं है क्योंकि वे विभिन्न कारणों से रुग्ण एवं निष्क्रिय हैं अथवा निर्यात आदेश न मिलने से बन्द पड़े हैं ।

(ग) वर्तमान क्षेत्रों में प्लाटों की कुल संख्या 147 है ।

प्लाटों में स्थापित/स्थापित किए जा रहे उद्योग 106 हैं ।

40 प्लाट खाली पड़े हैं जिसमें से एक छोड़ दिया गया है । चूककर्ता आवंटितियों को समय समय पर अनुस्मारक दिया जा रहा है कि या तो वे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें अथवा प्लाटों को छोड़ दें ।

Trade between India and Taiwan

3358. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the statistics/figures of trade between India and Taiwan during the last three years ;

(b) what are the major commodities being traded between the two countries; and

(c) India's main exports to and imports from that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Trade statistics between India and Taiwan during the last three years are as given below :

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Exports to Taiwan	Imports from Taiwan
1978-79 . . .	1782	1475
1979-80 . . .	3254	3495
1980-81 . . .	4358	4429

(b) and (c). Exports from India to Taiwan are mainly cotton, iron ore and concentrates, tobacco unmanufactured machinery and transport equipment etc. Main imports from Taiwan are of textile yarn, chemicals and related products, iron and steel and synthetic rubber.

Complaints from Private Sector paper Units regarding tender system

3359. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there have been complaints from private sector paper units and threats indicative of boycotting tenders issued to them;

(b) Whether this is due to mismanagement and unfair procedures adopted by the Department concerned; and

(c) What steps are being taken or proposed by Government to ensure that the violation of the tender system which erodes the credibility of Government's purchasing organisation is stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In respect of a few varieties of writing and printing paper like unbleached printing, Azurlaid and duplicating bleached, complaints and threats have been received from private sector firms indicative of boycotting tenders issued to them.

(b) No, Sir. The Department is following set procedures and policy of the Govt. allowing price preference up to a ceiling of 10 per cent to Public Sector Undertakings over the rates of large scale Private Sector firms for the quantities they agree to supply.

(c) The tender system is not violated in following the set procedure. Hence, no steps for change are called for.

इलाहाबाद बैंक की इलाहाबाद शाखा से राशि का गुम हो जाना

3366. श्री रामलाल राही :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद बैंक की इलाहाबाद शाखा से 12 लाख 75 हजार रुपये गुम हो रहे हैं जैसा कि 1 फरवरी, 1983 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना में कौन-कौन अधिकारी अतर्गस्त हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में ऐसी कितनी अन्य घटनाएं हुई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) की गई कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम निकले और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) इलाहाबाद बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 29/30 जनवरी, 1983 की रात को इसकी इलाहाबाद मुख्य शाखा से 12.74 लाख रुपये की राशि और स्वर्ण आभूषण चुरा लिए गए। पुलिस के पास शिकायत दर्ज करा दी गई है और उसकी जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि शाखा के मुख्य प्रबन्धक और मुख्य खजाने की निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और आरोप पत्र भी दिया गया है। एक दूसरे अधिकारी को भी आरोप पत्र दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा तैयार की गई सूचना के अनुसार 1982 में (30-9-82) तक धोखाधड़ियों के 1574 मामले हुए। बैंक इन मामलों के संबंध में कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

टिप्पणी: 'बैंक धोखाधड़ी' में सामान्यतः मिथ्या-निरूपण, विश्वास भंग, लेखा-पुस्तकों में हेराफेरी, बैंकों, ड्राफ्टों और विनियम पत्रों जैसी लिखतों को धोखाधड़ी से भ्रान्त, बैंकों को भ्रष्ट प्रतिभूतियों का अनधिकृत लेन-देन, अपकरण, गबन, चोरी, राशियों का मिथ्या निरूपण, सम्पत्ति का परिवर्तन, ठगी, कमियां, अनियमितताएं आदि शामिल हैं।

इन धोखाधड़ियों में अतर्गस्त राशि अनिवार्य: बैंकों को हुई हानि की राशि की दायित्व नहीं है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघरों और बैंकों में खाले गए बचत खाते

3361. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघरों और बैंकों में अलग-अलग, खोले गए बचत खातों का कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुल जमा राशि में से कितनी धनराशि के ऋण वितरित किए गए ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त जमा राशि में से कितने कारखानों और निगमों को धनराशि दी गई और उस राशि की वापसी हेतु क्या शर्तें रखी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में खोले गए डाकघर बचत खातों की संख्या क्रमशः 31,498 और 34,492 थी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक शाखाओं के पास बचत खातों की संख्या दिसम्बर 1979 और दिसम्बर 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार क्रमशः 4,97,460 और 6,03,643 थी ।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, हिमाचल प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जमा राशियां और अग्रिम नीचे लिखे अनुसार थे :—

	(करोड़ रुपये)	
जमा राशियां	अग्रिम	
दिसम्बर, 1979	96.06	29.32
दिसम्बर, 1980	124.94	40.83
दिसम्बर, 1981	161.39	61.46

डाकघरों द्वारा जुटाई गई अल्प बचत जमा राशियां विकास योजनाओं के वित्त पोषण के वास्ते इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं । राज्य सरकारों को, प्रत्येक राज्य में जुटाई गई छोटी बचत जमा राशियों की शुद्ध दो तिहाई सीमा तक दीर्घवधि-सावधि ऋण दिए जाते हैं और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इनसे राज्य आयोजनाओं के संसाधनों में अंशदान भी दिया जाता है ।

गुजरात में ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

3362. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में ग्रामीण बैंकों की कम शाखा खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक गुजरात में ग्रामीण बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं और किन-किन स्थानों पर खोली जाएंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात राज्य में इस समय पांच जिलों को व्याप्त करते हुए चार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्यरत हैं । इनमें से दो बैंकों दिसम्बर 1970 में, एक बैंक नवम्बर 1981 में और अन्य एक बैंक की स्थापना मार्च 1982 में हुई । ये बैंक 79 शाखाएं खोल चुके हैं । 1982 से 85 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य में इस समय कार्यरत चार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते 83 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रों का आवंटन किया गया है । इनका बैंकवार आवंटन नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम	आवंटित केन्द्रों की संख्या
1. जामनगर ग्रामीण बैंक	10
2. कच्छ ग्रामीण बैंक	10
3. वनासकांठ महसागा ग्रामीण बैंक	39
4. पंचमहाल ग्रामीण बैंक	24
जोड़	83

Regulations followed by foreign companies/nationals for sending remittances abroad

3363. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any regulations to be followed by foreign com-

panies and foreign nationals working in India in the matter of sending remittances to their countries; and

(b) whether they have to take any permission from the banks in India while sending their remittances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. All remittances outside India either by Indian or Foreign Companies and Indian or Foreign nationals are regulated by a set of regulations depending upon the purpose of each remittance.

(b) All remittances outside India are made through normal banking channels and are made by banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange under the general authority delegated to them or with the specific approval of the Reserve Bank of India, where required.

Public borrowings of Government

3364. **SHRI KUSHMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of public borrowings of Government in the beginning of the current financial year;

(b) whether any new loans were floated during the year;

(c) details of the same and reasons for floating new loans; and

(d) amount of public loans that will accrue towards the end of the financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The outstanding market loans at the beginning of the current financial year, as provisionally worked out, amounted to Rs. 18,512.07 crores.

(b) and (c). Six instalments of market loan amounting to Rs. 3563.05 crores have been floated so far during the current year—provisional details are given in the statement attached.

Market loans are one of the resources envisaged in the Five Year Plans for financing the Plan outlay and in pursuance of this loans are floated from time to time.

(d) Taking into account the loans floated so far and loans worth about Rs. 603 crores to be raised before the end of March, 1983, and after repaying Rs. 365.54 crores of loans which matured during the year, the outstanding amount of market loans at the end of the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 22,312.53 crores.

Statement

Marked loans raised in 1982-83.

Loans raised	Amount (In crores of Rupees)
I to V Investments :	3139.55
6.25% Loan, 1986 . . .	233.14
6.75% Loan, 1989 . . .	97.27
7.25% Loan, 1992 . . .	558.11
7.75% Loan, 2002 . . .	64.56
8.25% Loan, 2005 . . .	164.79
8.75% Loan, 2010 . . .	400.21
9.00% Loan, 2013 . . .	1621.47
VI Investment:	
6.75% Loan 1989 (Second Issue) } . . .	423.50
9.00% Loan, 2013 (Fifth Issue) } . . .	
Total	3563.05

Constitution of Central Silk Board

3365. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Central Silk Board was constituted; and

(b) if so, the members thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The present Central Silk Board was constituted on 24-4-1982 with a few vacancies being filled in subsequently.

(b) statement, showing names of members, is attached.

Statement

Members

1. Shri S. K. Misra,
Development Commissioner
(Handlooms) and Vice-Chairman,
also Acting Chairman,
Department of Textiles,
Ministry of Commerce.
2. SHRI S. Krishnamoorthy,
Deputy Secretary (Finance),
Department of Textiles,
Ministry of Commerce.
3. Shri A. P. Bhatikar,
Secretary,
Central Silk Board.
4. Dr. A. Kalanidhi,
Member of Parliament.
5. Shri V Srinivasa Prasad,
Member of Parliament.
6. Shri Saminuddin,
Member of Parliament.
7. Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan,
Member of Parliament.
8. Shri M. Maddanna,
Member of Parliament.
9. Shri Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Shawl,
Member of Parliament.
10. Secretary to the Govt. of
Karnataka, Commerce & Industrial
Department, Bangalore.
11. The Director of Sericulture,
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore.
12. (Vacant due to death of
incumbent)
13. Shri M. Narayanana,
Municipal Councillor,
Bangarpet, Kolar District.
14. Shri Hajee Syed Muneer,
President, Silk Reelers'
Association, Ramanagaram,
Bangalore District.
15. Director of Sericulture,
Government of Tamil Nadu,
Madras.
16. Directorate Sericulture and Silk
Weaving,
Govt. of West Bengal,
Calcutta.
16. (a) Shri D. C. Joardar, Ex-MP,
ment Department, Government
Distt. Malda (West Bengal).
17. Director of Sericulture,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad.
18. Industries Development
Commissioner, Government
of Bihar, Patna.
19. Director of Sericulture
and Weaving, Govt. of Assam,
Gauhati.
20. Secretary to the Govt. of
Madhya Pradesh, Commerce
and Industry, Deptt. Bhopal.
21. Director of Handloom &
Textiles, Govt. of U.P.,
Kanpur.
22. Director of Cottage Industries
and Industrial Corpn., Govt.
of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.
23. Adviser, Sericulture Develop-
ment Department, Government
of J&K, Srinagar.
24. Director of Textiles, Govt.
of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
25. Director of Sericulture,
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal.
26. Director of Sericulture &
Weaving, Govt. of Meghalaya.
27. Managing Director,
Karnataka Silk Industries
Corp., Bangalore.
28. Dr. S. Krishnaswami, Retd.
Director CSR&TI, Mysore
and Vice-Chairman, All India
Sericulture Research Coordina-
tion Committee, Madras.
29. D. M. S. Rao, Dean,
Agriculture Birsa Agricultural
University, Ranchi Agricultural
College, Ranchi.
30. Km. K. Chowdhary,
Deputy Secretary,
Department of Textiles,
Ministry of Commerce,
Government of India.

Decision to Reduce Raw Jute Inventory by Mills

3366. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on a phased reduction of raw jute inventory by mills in the coming lean months from March to June;

(b) if so, what instructions had been given to the jute mills in this regard; and

(c) whether his Ministry has set up any machinery to see that the jute mills are going by the instructions of the Union Government keeping in view its limited availability?

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

(b) Necessary instructions under Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961 have been issued by the Jute Commissioner, Calcutta to the concerned jute mills on 28th February, 1983 to the effect that they should not have their own possession stocks of raw jute for more than their twelve weeks' consumption requirements as on 1-4-83, and thereafter more than eight weeks' consumption requirements as on 1-5-83, and thereafter more than six weeks' consumption requirements as on 1-6-83 and thereafter.

नोट :

(c) This is statutory directive under Jute (Licensing & Control) Order, 1961 and action can be taken by the Government against the defaulting mills for violation of the statutory order.

प्रचलन में करेंसी नोट

3367. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जनवरी, 1983 में कुल कितने मूल्य के 100, 50, 20, 5, 2 तथा 1 रुपए के मूल्य वाले अलग-अलग करेंसी नोट तथा सिक्के प्रचलन में थे तथा जनवरी, 1982 की तुलना में उनके मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि कुछ जाली नोट भी प्रचलन में हैं तथा यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने नोट हैं तथा उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी): (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि करेंसी और बैंक नोटों तथा एक रुपए के सिक्कों के लिए अद्यतन आंकड़े जून, 1982 के लिए ही उपलब्ध किए गए हैं। तथापि कम मूल्य वर्गों के सिक्कों के लिए सितम्बर, 1982 के लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। इस आधार पर स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:—

(लगभग करोड़ रुपयों में)

मूल्य वर्ग	जनवरी, 1982	जून, 1982	जनवरी, 1982 की तुलना में प्रतिशत वृद्धि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
भारत सरकार के एक रुपए के नोट	210.81	215.05	2.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 रुपए (पुराने)	0.31	0.31	—
2 रुपए	377.32	420.29	11.39
5 रुपए	672.87	729.19	8.37
10 रुपए	2063.22	2075.20	0.58
20 रुपए	1152.57	1311.87	13.82
50 रुपए	2607.72	2865.91	9.90
100 रुपए	7398.16	8639.07	16.77
सिक्के :			
एक रुपए के सिक्के	152.16	156.63	3.99

कम मूल्य वर्ग के सिक्के :

(लगभग करोड़ रुपए)

मूल्य वर्ग	जनवरी, 1982	सितम्बर, 1982	प्रतिशत वृद्धि (+) प्रतिशत कमी (-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
50 पैसे और अठन्नी	84.48	87.82	(+) 3.95
25 पैसे और चवन्नी	91.15	97.10	(+) 6.53
20 पैसे	8.08	8.08	(+) 0.12
2 आना	1.47	1.47	—
10 पैसे	55.45	57.58	(+) 3.84
1 आना	3.76	3.76	—
5 पैसे	31.72	32.44	(-) 2.27

1	2	3	4
अधना	3.01	3.01	—
3 पैसे	4.44	4.42	(—) 0.45
2 पैसे	10.00	9.99	(—) 0.10
1 पैसा (आना पाई वाला सिक्का)	3.49	3.49	—
एक पैसा (दशमिक)	5.67	5.57	—

(ख) नोटों की जालसाजों के मामलों का समय-समय पर पता लगाया जाता है परन्तु यह अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है कि प्रचलन में आए हुए जाली नोटों की संख्या कितनी है और उनका मूल्य कितना है ।

Import of Injections/Drugs at Kandla without paying Import Duty

3368. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only raw material/components are permitted to be imported at Kandla Free Trade Zone without payment of import duty;

(b) whether it is a fact that tablets, injections and other drugs in finished form are imported at Kandla without payment of import duty and re-exported to Socialist Countries;

(c) do such imports fall under the classification of raw materials/components; and

(d) what quantity, items together with value thereof, have been so imported during the last two years; what is the loss of Government revenue by not charging customs duty on such imports?

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

(a) Not only raw materials/components are permitted to be imported at Kandla Free Trade Zone without payment of import duty but all goods as per annexure to Government of India Customs Notifications No. 77—88 dated

17-4-80 are permitted to be imported at KRAFTZ without import duty.

(b) Specified number of pharmaceutical injection vials in finished form in semi packed state were allowed to be imported in accordance with phased manufacturing programme of concerned units at KRAFTZ without payment of duty. The quantity so imported is being exported to socialist countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In 1981-82—Nil.

In 1982-83, 19 lakhs vials of CEFAMYZIN AND CEPHALOSPORIN injection valued at Rs. 3,51,67,209/- were imported. Loss of revenue to Government by way of duty is 'nil' as all imported materials are re-exported.

Staff sanctioned in Incoe Tax Department

3369. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4384 on 19th March, 1982 regarding staff sanctioned in Income Tax Department and state:

(a) what are the details of the staff sanctioned in various cadres in the income-tax Department;

(b) what are the proposals for augmenting strength in various cadres in

the Income-tax Department which are still pending and the detailed reasons in each case; and

(c) when Government are going to take the decision in regard to (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The details of the staff sanctioned in various cadres in the Income-tax Department are as follows:—

S.No.	Designation/Scale of pay	No. of posts
1	Stenographers (Rs. 550—900)	61
2	Stenographers (Rs. 425—700)	24
3	Head Clerks (Rs. 425—700)l.	58
4	Tax Assistants(Rs. 380—640)	499
5	Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 330—560)	768
6	Stenographers (Rs. 330—560)	85
7	Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 260—400)	528
Total :		2023

(b) and (c). The proposals for augmenting the staff strength in the cadres of Inspectors, Stenographers, Notice Servers, Daftries, Farashes, Chowkidars and Sweepers are under scrutiny and examination from various angles. It is difficult to say when the final decision would be taken.

सेना के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मिकों को पेंशन में राहत

3371. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :
प्रो० पी० जे० कुरियन :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने सेना के उन कर्मिकों को जो 1979 से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति हुए थे, पेंशन में राहत देने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है : श्रीर

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग). सैनिकों कर्मिकों को चाहे वे 1979 से पहले या उसके बाद सेवानिवृत्त हुए हों, पेंशन में पहले से ही राहत दी जा रही है जो सूचक ग्रंथ में प्रत्येक 8 ग्रंथ की औसत वृद्धि पर कम से कम 2.50 रुपए और अधिक से अधिक 12.50 रुपए प्रति भाह दी जाती है ।

Target for export of Iron Ore

3372. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target, if any, for the export of iron-ore and to what extent the export target was met during the years 1981 and 1982;

(b) what are the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the export targets and the estimated decline in the export earning as a result thereof/ and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to step up exports of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Table below gives figures of export of iron ore during last two years:—

	Targets		Actuals	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1981-82	29.00	364.69	25.97	374.72
1982-83 (Estimated)	28.00	404.30	22.74	399.81

Quantity in million tonnes Value in rupees crores

Although there have been quantitative shortfalls in both years, the foreign exchange realisation during 1981-82 was higher than the target and may be only marginally lower during 1982-83. This was possible on account of higher unit value realisation secured during these two years.

(b) Two main reasons of shortfall:

(i) Decline of demand for iron ore due to global recession in Steel Industry;

(ii) Short-lifting of contracted quantities by major buyers like Japan and Romania.

(c) Efforts are being made to explore new markets and to improve sales in existing markets.

Hotels Allowed to bring Foreign Cabaret Stars on New Year Eve

3373. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 5-Star hotels in the capital and elsewhere viz., Bombay and Calcutta, were allowed to import cabaret stars on the last New Year Eve;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon by the various hotels and how much money these foreign artists were allowed to take out of the country;

(c) whether some of these hotels incurred huge money on the import of foreign know-how on decor and other luxuries; if so, details thereof; and

(d) what was the justification in squandering public money on such lavish shows?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. No import of any foreign know-how on decor or other luxuries was allowed in connection with the New Year eve functions.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Spices

3374. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government as far as he imports of spices are concerned, what types of spices are imported and/or re-exported;

(b) whether Government propose to import cardamom from abroad; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the agencies which have pressed for import of cardamom to India and the reasons given for imports; and

(d) whether Government have received representations and objections from the growers and the Cardamom Board against this move of importing cardamom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Import of Cinnamon/Cassia Nutmeg/mace and cloves is allowed under Open General Licence in the Import Policy for 1982-83. There is no specific provision for re-export of imported spices. Therefore re-export spices, if any, would be governed by the normal rules and regulations pertaining to export, customs and foreign exchange.

Under the import policy for Registered Exporters, import of spices can be allowed, for export production.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal at present under Government's consideration to allow import of cardamom from abroad. The import policy for 1983-84 is under formulation and no further details can be given at this stage.

The information whether any import licences for cardamom has been issued is being collected from import control licensing authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Colour T.V. Sets for Asian Games, 1982

3375. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coloured T.V. sets imported during the customs duty relaxation period for the Ninth Asian Games—1982;

(b) the number of coloured T.V. sets which were not cleared of the customs duty on expiry of relaxation period; and

(c) the loss of customs duty due to relaxation of the same in terms of the loss of revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) 62,360 Colour TVs were imported during the operation of OGL Gift Scheme.

1551 Colour T.Vs remained uncleared on expiry of the said Scheme on 4th December, 1982.

(c) The tariff rate of duty on Colour T.V. sets during the material period was 190.375 per cent when imported as cargo. Since by and large the TVs under the Scheme were imported as cargo and charged to duty at the tariff rate indicated above, there is no loss of revenue in respect of such Colour T.Vs.

Army officers working outside the Army

3376. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that there is a shortage of officers in Armed Forces;

(b) how many Army Officers in the rank of Major/Lt. Col./Colonel/Brigadier are working outside the Army;

(c) how many of them are presently employed in (i) D. G. I. (ii) R & D Organisation (iii) Planning and Coordination under the Department of Defence Production (iv) Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) the considerations on which Armed Forces Officers are deployed in jobs referred at part (c) above which could as well be held by civilian officers; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee comprising Members of Parliament to examine the areas where employment of Armed Forces Officers could be dispensed with in the organisation mentioned at (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There has been a general shortage of officers in the three Services mostly at the junior levels.

(b) and (c) At resent, a total of 488 Army Officers between the rank of Major and Brigadier, 272 Air Force Officers and 103 Naval Officers of equivalent ranks are working outside the respective services. Out of them, the officers sent on deputation from the three Services to D. G. I., R & D Organisation, Directorate of Planning & Coordination under the Department of Defence Production and the Public Sector Undertakings are indicated below:-

	Army	Air Force	Navy
D.G.I.	173	3	46
R&D Orgn.	135	69	39
Planning & Goordination	24	2	1
Public Sector Undertakings	36	33	17
Total:	418	107	103

(d) Officers posted outside the respective services are sent as per the requisition received from different organisations mostly contributing to Defence effort who require their services for gainful utilisation of their specialisation and field experience for development of technology and production of sophisticated equipment and services of these officers are made available to these agencies in Public interest only.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

हरियाणा में निर्मित हवाई अड्डे

3377. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा में गत तीन चार वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित हवाई अड्डों का उपयोग निजी विमान मालिकों द्वारा समीपवर्ती शहरों में बेचने हेतु तस्करी का समान लाने के लिए किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक के गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक हवाई अड्डे पर कितने विमान उतरे तथा वहां से उड़े और प्रत्येक हवाई अड्डे से सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :
(क) जी, नहीं ;

(ख) हरियाणा, में हिसार, करनाल, पिंजौर, जींद, भिवानी तथा नारनौल नामक सभी विमान पट्टियां हरियाणा राज्य सरकार की हैं।

सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Non-holding of DPC meeting in JCB for promotion to the post of Technical Assistants

3378. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Government orders in every office a finalised list of seniority and Recruitment Rules must be kept ready to fill up the vacancies likely to arise in the next one year and convene the meeting of DPC every year;

(b) the reasons why the DPC meeting for promotion to the post of Technical Assistance for which a written test was conducted in May, 1982 has not been held so far, when it is proposed to be held; and

(c) when the eligible senior categories of staff will be promoted to the post of Technical Assistants?

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

(b) and (c). While the Recruitment Rules for the post of Technical Assistants in the J.C.B. had been finalised, the manner of fixing *inter se* seniority of the three feeder grades had to be resolved before finalising the seniority list. This has now been done and the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee is being held shortly.

Decline in growth rate in Tourist Traffic in India

3379. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decline has been observed in the growth rate in tourist traffic in India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). During 1982, the international tourist arrivals to India (including nationals from Pakistan and Bangladesh) registered a growth of 0.5 per cent compared to the previous year; excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, the growth rate was 0.8 per cent. The main reasons were world-wide recession in the major tourist generating markets as well as disturbed conditions in the neighbouring countries.

(c) The steps envisaged by the Government are promotion of Charter traffic, hosting international Conferences/Conventions, increased marketing and promotion overseas, opening of new offices overseas in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and the Gulf Region, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing Airports and construction of new Air terminals, promoting regional tourism including countries of West Asia, etc.

Profit/Loss of IA during 1981-82 and 1982-83

3380. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise profit/loss account of the Indian Airlines for the finan-

cial year 1981-82 and 1982-83 (ending January 1983);

(b) names of the routes/sections which are running on loss and extent of loss incurred during the above period; and

(c) steps taken to reduce the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Indian Airlines earned a profit of Rs. 11 crores during the year 1981-82. The estimated profit for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 13 crores. During the period April, '82—Jan. '83, the estimated profit is Rs. 11.43 crores.

(b) List of the routes/sectors which showed deficit over total operating cost during the year 1981-82 is given in the attached statement Route-wise profit/loss for the year, 1982-83 has not been worked out so far.

(c) Indian Airlines has taken steps to improve the load factor has introduced measures which will result in reduction of fuel consumption and is planning utilisation of its fleet in an optimum manner.

ANNEXURE

Statement in reply to Part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3380 for 18-3-83.
(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	Deficit over T.O.C.
1	2	3
1.	Bombay—Poona	28.15
2.	Bombay Ahmedabad	2.08
3.	Bombay Indore Bhopal	58.32

1	2	3
4.	Bombay—Rajkot	21.46
5.	Bombay—Ahmedabad—Udaipur—Jodhpur/Jaipur/Delhi	48.21
6.	Bombay—Hyderabad	44.49
7.	Bombay—Nagpur	26.98
8.	Bombay—Bhavnagar (From October '81 Bombay Bhavnagar—Rajkot)	58.37
9.	Bombay—Keshod—Porbander	57.99
10.	Bombay—Baroda	29.02
11.	Bombay—Jamnagar—Bhuj	41.19
12.	Bombay—Belgaum	24.28
13.	Bombay—Poona	28.56
14.	Bombay—Debolim	9.18
15.	Bombay—Mangalore	7.54
16.	Calcutta—Gauhati—Mohanbari	48.10
17.	Calcutta—Gauhati—Tezpur—Jorhat—Lilabari—Mohanbari	120.23
18.	Calcutta—Jorhat—Mohanbari	62.11
19.	Calcutta—Gauhati	7.47
20.	Calcutta—Gauhati—Imphal	38.37
21.	Calcutta—Bagdogra	23.73
22.	Gauhati—Agartala (Upto June '81, recommended from Oct. '81)	16.15
23.	Gauhati—Silchar	21.37
24.	Calcutta—Agartala	11.96
25.	Calcutta—Agartala—Silchar	67.14
26.	Gauhati—Dimapur	27.01
27.	Calcutta—Agartala (From June '81)	9.63
28.	Calcutta—Gauhati (From—Oct. '81 Calcutta—Agartala—Gauhati Upto Nov. '81, From Dec. '81 Calcutta—Gauhati—Tezpur Jorhat—Lilabari—Mohanbari	59.75
29.	Calcutta—Silchar—Imphal	85.45
30.	Calcutta—Bhubaneswar—Vizag	59.92
31.	Calcutta—Delhi	15.61
32.	Calcutta—Madras—Bhuj (From May '81 Cal—Madras)	20.25
33.	Calcutta—Bhubaneswar (From May '81 Calcutta/Vizag)	15.23
34.	Calcutta—Imphal—Gauhati (From May '81 Calcutta—Imphal)	17.19
35.	Calcutta—Port Blair	14.64
36.	Delhi—Agra—Khajuraho—Varanasi	104.50

1	2	3
37.	Delhi—Lucknow—Patna—Ranchi—Calcutta	182.81
38.	Delhi—Kanpur—Allahabad—Gorakhpur—Varanasi—Calcutta	177.54
39.	Delhi—Gwalior—Nagpur (Upto May 1981, From 1st June 1981 Delhi—Gwalior, From July 81 Delhi—Gwalior—Nagpur, from 15th Oct. 81 Delhi—Gwalior Indore)	17.16
40.	Delhi—Chandigarh—Jammu—Srinagar	98.80
41.	Delhi—Amritsar—Srinagar	46.60
42.	Delhi—Bhopal From June '81 Delhi—Bhopal—Nagpur (From 15th Oct. Delhi Gwalior—Bhopal)	64.60
43.	Delhi—Hyderabad—Madras	57.51
44.	Delhi—Gwalior—Bhopal—Indore (From Oct'81, Delhi—Gwalior—Bhopal)	46.11
45.	Bhopal—Jabalpur—Raipur	45.34
46.	Delhi—Chandigarh—Kulu (Upto Nov., 81)	15.80
47.	Delhi—Chandigarh—(From June 81 Delhi—Chandigarh—Kulu) (From July '81 Delhi—Chandigarh)	6.61
48.	Delhi—Agra—Jaipur	17.16
49.	Delhi—Chandigarh—Leh	6.28
50.	Delhi—Chandigarh	12.42
51.	Delhi—Lucknow—Patna—Bagdogra—Gauhati—Imphal	184.74
52.	Delhi—Jaipur—Udaipur—Aurangabad—Bombay	143.68
53.	Delhi—Khajuraho—Varanasi—Bhubaneswar—Upto 26th April'81. From 27th April '81 Delhi—Varanasi—Bhubaneswar, From Oct. '81 Delhi—Varanasi Bhubaneswar—Ranchi—Varanasi—Delhi	83.74
54.	Madras—Madurai	34.90
55.	Madras—Bangalore—Coimbatore—Cochin	49.53
56.	Trivandrum—Cochin	15.70
57.	Madras—Bangalore	14.23
58.	Hyderabad—Nagpur—Delhi From April'81 (Discontinued from May'81 and recommenced from Oct. 81)	0.16
59.	Madras—Tirupati—Hyderabad	47.58
60.	Madras—Bangalore	47.10
61.	Bangalore—Dabolim (In May '81 Bangalore—Dabolim—Belgaum From Oct. '81 Bangalore—Dabolim Belgaum—Bangalore)	13.29
62.	Madras—Trivandrum	69.19
63.	Bangalore—Coimbatore	34.23
64.	Madras—Cochin (From 27-4-81 Madras—Bangalore—Cochin)	57.12
65.	Madras—Hyderabad	14.99

1	2	3
66.	Trichy—Bangalore	10.15
67.	Bangalore—Mangalore	22.56
68.	Hyderabad—Vjaywado—Vizag	58.76
69.	Madras—Coimbatore	14.11
70.	Madras—Trichy (Madras—Trichy—Madurai From Sept. '81)	29.12
71.	Madras—Trichy	1.86
72.	Madras—Bangalore (effective 27-4-81)	39.42
73.	Madras—Madurai (Effective 27-4-81)	8.20
74.	Patna—Kathmandu	33.42
75.	Calcutta—Kathmandu	97.03
76.	Delhi—Karachi	33.03
77.	Trichy—Golombo	2.29
78.	Golombo—Bombay	6.19

Agricultural Credit given to farmers by Commercial Banks in Orissa

3381. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural credit provided to farmers by commercial banks in Orissa in 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the farmers' actual annual requirements of loan and the amount they received;

(c) whether the condition of farmers has improved by taking these loans;

(d) what will be their percentage in improvement; and

(e) the details thereof in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The total number of borrowers and outstanding agricultural advances in the

State of Orissa for the last two years (latest available) is indicated below:—

	March 1980	June 1981
No. of Accounts (in thousands)	253	377
Amount outstanding (Rs. Crores)	40.76	58.52

(b) The lead banks of districts prepare credit plans for the development of the district allotted to them on the basis of assessment of credit needs taking into consideration the potentialities of the district and availability of resources. The annual action plans which form part of the district credit plans make assessment of the credit requirements of the farmers for agricultural development. The progress made in individual district under Annual Action Plan is monitored at district level regularly.

(c) to (e). There has been continuous rise in the number of beneficiaries as

well as bank advances to agriculture in the State of Orissa. It is not possible to quantify the improvement in the condition of farmers as being asked for. However, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development under takes evaluation studies, both *ex-post facto* and concurrent, to monitor the progress of schemes sanctioned by it. By and large, the scheme in Orissa have made progress. There are, however, instances of slow progress in the implementation of the schemes mainly due to lack of infrastructural facilities, tioned by NABARD only after satisfactory-non-availability of required inputs and marketing facilities. Schemes are sanctioned by NABARD only after satisfying economic viability to ensure that the farmers derive adequate incremental income on their investment.

Robberies in Banks

3382. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of dacoities, robberies and loot in various branches of banks in different parts of the country;

(b) the number of such incidents, the amount involved, the extent of looted money recovered in these incidents during 1982 and this year so far; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to minimise these incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Details of the number of robberies/dacoities, the total amount involved and the extent of money recovered during 1982 and 1983 (so far) as reported by banks are given below:--

Year	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Extent of looted money recovered
1982	77	140.48 lakhs approx. + gold valued at Rs. 16.36 lakhs.	Rs. 38.18 lakhs approx. + gold weighing 3479 gms.
1983	8	Rs. 22.11 lakhs (so far reported) approx.	Rs. 10,775 approx.

(c) The State Government, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law & order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures. Government have also issued instructions to all public sector banks to tighten security within their premises. Detailed instructions have also been issued by the Government to public sector banks regarding the specific additional security measures that should be taken by them. Government have also set up a High Power Committee to review the security arrangements in banks and make suitable recommendations.

होटलों के निर्माण पर सरकार दिल्ली महानगर प्राधिकारियों प्राइवेट एजेंसियों द्वारा खर्च की गई धनराशि

3383. श्री टी० आर० शमन्ना : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एशियाई खेल के लिए पंचतारा होटलों के निर्माण पर भारत सरकार, दिल्ली महानगर प्राधिकरण और प्राइवेट एजेंसियों द्वारा अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशियाँ खर्च की गईं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : एशियाई खेलों के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा पांच तारा होटलों के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत निम्नलिखित है :

पब्लिक सेक्टर (करोड़ रुपए में)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. सेंटौर होटल (भारत होटल निगम) | 20.26 |
| 2. सम्राट होटल (भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम) | 19.70 |

प्राइवेट सेक्टर

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. एशियन होटल (एशियन होटल्स लि०) | 33.68 |
| 2. सूर्य इन्टरनेशनल (कास्मोपोलिटन होटल्स) | 15.50 |
| 3. सिद्धार्थ कान्टीनेन्टल (जय प्रकाश एन्टरप्राइजिज) | 9.90 |
| 4. भारत होटल्स (दिल्ली आटोमोबाइल्स) | 25.03 |
| 5. मेरीडियन होटल (सी० जे० इन्टरनेशनल) | 44.86 |
| 6. पार्क होटल (नार्थ इण्डिया होटल्स) | 13.05 |
| 7. मौर्य शेरटन (आई० टी० सी० लि०) (विस्तार) | 6.40 |
| 8. ताज पैलेस (इण्डियन होटल कम्पनी/ डी० डी० ए०/एन०डी०एम०सी०) | 33.00 |

जहां तक दिल्ली महानगर प्राधिकरण का संबंध है, वह एशियाड के लिए किसी भी होटल के निर्माण में शामिल नहीं थी।

Contemplated steps to bring tourists from Europe

3384. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's plan to bring in tourists from Europe in droves has misfired;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what is the next step being contemplated in this regard, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Constant endeavour is made to promote tourist traffic from all parts of the world, including Europe. However, the tourist traffic from Europe has been less than the projected growth because of the prevailing economic recession and disturbed conditions in our neighbouring countries.

(c) Promotional and marketing activities are being further intensified in Europe. Other steps envisaged by the Government are promotion of charter traffic, hosting of international conferences/conventions, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing Airports and construction of new Air terminals, providing facilities at Beaches etc.

Grant of subsistence allowance to suspended employees

3385. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delay occurs in the grant of subsistence allowance to the suspended employees and in the revision of the same after the expiry of ninety days from the date of suspension;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to ensure the check in the delays thereof; and

(c) whether copies of the orders issued in the matter or existing already on the subject will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Sir, normally, there is no delay in granting subsistence allowance unless there are valid reasons for delay in individual cases. The cases of suspension are at present reviewed after every six months. The relevant rule applicable to Defence Civilians is being amended to provide for review of subsistence allowance every three months.

(c) The amended order providing for review of subsistence allowance every three months will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

Long term credit and commercial credit taken by India

3386. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) country-wise long term credit and commercial credit taken by India (latest figures); and

(b) the rate of interest separately?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information in respect of government and non-government loans is given in statement attached.

As regard commercial credits, the total utilisation of commercial borrowings/suppliers' credits since 1975-76 upto December, 1982 aggregates to about Rs. 2415 crores. While commercial borrowings are obtained through banks and financial institutions, suppliers' credits are arranged with individual suppliers.

Interest rates on commercial credits vary from loan to loan. In most of the cases rates are based on fine spreads over London Inter Bank Offered Rates or on standard OECD terms for export credits.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the country/Institution	Utilisation of credit i.e. external borrowings upto 31-12-82 (Provisional)		Rate of Interest (percent)
		Government	Non-Government	
1	3	3	4	5
(Figures in Rupees Crores)				
1.	Austria	39.82	..	2 to 5.5
2.	Abu Dhabi	14.27	..	4
3.	Belgium	74.37	..	Nil to 3
4.	Canada	522.98	4.76	Nil to 6
5.	Czechoslovakia	98.04	..	2.5

1	2	3	4	5
6. Denmark	39.19	..	4 to 5 (presently interest free)	
7. France	545.81	..	Treasury portion : 3 to 3.5 Bank position : 6.85 to 10.65	
8. FRG	1642.89	116.17	0.75 to 6.75	
9. Hungary	12.27	..	2.5. to 4.5	
10. Iraq	157.15	..	2.5. (Interest free Service Charges @ 0.5% for the current loan).	
11. Italy	35.82	..	2.5 to 5.00	
12. Japan	907.54	1.70	2.5. to 6.25	
13. Kuwait Fund	88.00	..	4	
14. Netherlands.	554.63	..	0.75 to 5.5.	
15. OPEC Fund	74.70	..	0.5 to 0.75 (Service charges)	
16. Poland	29.96	..	2.5	
17. Saudi Fund	75.41	..	4	
18. Switzerland	38.17	..	1 to 3.	
19. United Kingdom	1211.00	..	Interest-free since 1965	
20. United States of America	4436.30	370.42	0.75 to 8	
21. USSR	967.11	..	2.5	
22. UAE	61.44	..	2.5	
23. Yugoslavia	18.18	..	3	
24. I.B.R.D.	1087.39	745.94	4.875 to 11.6	
25. I.D.A.	5218.84	..	0.75 (Service charges)	
26. EEG (Spl. Action Credit)	41.68	..	0.75 (Service charges)	
27. I.F.A.D.	30.04	..	1.00 (Service charges)	
28. IMF Trust Fund	537.51	..	0.5	
29. Iran	382.11	..	2.5 to 5	
Total Rs. (in crores)	19440.68	1238.99		

Missing Indian Tea

3387. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Business Standard' dated 10th February, 1983 that

nearly 14 million kg. of Indian tea is missing; and

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

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

(b) The article suggests that the increased production of tea in November and December 1982 is not reflected in quantum of teas offered for sale at the main auction centres. According to figures received from Tea Board, production of tea in the country during 1982 is estimated at 564 M. Kg. as against 560.72 M.Kg. in 1981. A comparative statement showing production figures for 1981 and 1982 is as follows:

Period	Quantity (M. Kgs.)
(a) January-October 1981	484.49
(b) November-December 1981	76.23
(c) Total	560.72
(d) January-October 1982	473.73
(e) November-December 1982	90.27
(f) Total	564.00

The shortfall in production of tea until October 1982 was on account of adverse weather conditions.

In addition to tea that is offered at the auction centres, substantial quantities of tea are also sold through ex-garden sales, as well as through private sales and forward contracts. It has not been found practicable to monitor such movement of tea from production centres to sale or export outlets.

Retirement age of Emergency Commissioned Officers in NCC

3388. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that initially at the time of appointment of Emergency Commissioned Officers in National Cadet Corps, (whole time) Officers were given retirement age as 55 extendable to 57;

(b) whether while offering these officers permanent assignment in 1980 they were required to sign an undertaking of willingness to terms and conditions then yet to be decided;

(c) whether later on the retiring age of these NCC (whole time) officers was fixed as 55 as against 58 in all other Civil Departments;

(d) if so, the reasons for fixing up different age of retirement for these civilian officers;

(e) whether the officers of the Armed Forces with the same rank but lesser service get full pension whereas the NCC officers get much less even with a little longer service; and

(f) if so, the reasons why this distinction is being done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (a) to (f). A Statement is attached.

Statement

At the time of induction of Emergency Commissioned Officers in the NCC, their age of retirement was fixed at 56 years and not as 55 years extendable to 57 years and it continues to be so even after the grant of permanent commission to them.

2. In 1980, these officers were only asked to indicate whether or not they were willing to be granted NCC Permanent Commission in terms of a policy letter already issued by the Ministry of Defence and were willing to be governed by the provisions of the NCC Act, 1948, and the rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time.

3. The age of retirement of these officers has been fixed at 55 years as they have to take active part in various vigorous physical and adventure oriented activities. In order to be able to cope up with these requirements, it is essential that they maintain a reasonably young profile.

4. It is possible that an officer of a given rank in the Armed Forces gets a pension, which is little more than that earned by an NCC Whole-time officer of the same rank, with a little longer service. This is because the two sets of officers are governed by two entirely different sets of rules for pension purposes. The NCC Whole-time officers do not have to face the difficult conditions, risks and hazards, to which officers of the Armed Forces are generally exposed. It is, therefore, natural that these differences should get reflected in their pre and post-retirement entitlements. This does not, however, mean that the NCC Whole-time officers are always at a disadvantage. For example, NCC Whole time officers serve upto 55 years of age whereas Service officers of the same rank retire at the age of 50—52 years. Again, Service officers have to render atleast 20 years of service in order to become entitled for pension whereas in the case of NCC Whole-time officers, who are generally late entrants in service, this limit will be just 10 years.

Passengers by Vayudoot Service

3389. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total and sector-wise break-up of number of passengers who travelled in Vayudoot services in 1981-82;

(b) the total revenue earned from passenger traffic on Vayudoot service in 1981-82;

(c) whether revenue earned through the Vayudoot service breaks even with its operational and other costs;

(d) whether this service has rendered no revenue profit or has rendered revenue profit; and

(e) if so, what is the total amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The total number of passengers carried by Vayudoot during the year 1981-82 was 81,203. The sectorwise break up thereof is as follows:—

Gauhati/Barapani/Gauhati	2639
Gauhati/Kailashahar/Gauhati	1970
Kailashahar/Agarela/ Kailashahar	4825
Gauhati/Rupsi/Gauhati	1750
Gauhati/Kamalpur/Gauhati	1296
Kamalpur/Agartala/Kamalpur	2062
Ghabua/Tezu/Ghabua	5235
Delhi/Ludhiana/Delhi	1426

(d) and (e). Vayudoot incurred a net passengers traffic during 1981-82 was Rs. 13.44 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Vayudoot incurred a net loss of Rs. 66.6 lakhs on its operation during the year 1981-82.

वित्त मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3390. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की वर्ग वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक वर्ग में उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो बाकी कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अर्हता प्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी ऐसे ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को जानबूझकर नियुक्त नहीं करते ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (च). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के उपबन्धों का क्रियान्वयन

3391. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए और उनमें से कितने आदेश हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए ;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन, पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की गई और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किए गए ;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के पश्चात् कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं और उनमें से कितनों को आरम्भ से ही भारतीय नाम दिए गए हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन किया है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Indian National in Hotel Industry Abroad

3392. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals are owning or partnering foreigners in hotel industry overseas;

(b) whether Indian firms are doing so; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are as per statement attached.

Statement

Name of Indian Firm/Hotel Nature of participation and name of foreign firm involved.

1

2

M/s Oberoi Hotel (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Hotel Operation Agreement with M/s Egyptian Organisation for Tourism & Hotels for (i) Hotel Mena House Oberoi-Cairo, Egypt and (ii) Hotel Oberoi Aswan, Egypt.
	Hotel Operation Agreement with M/s Asian Hotels Corporation Ltd. Colombo, Sri Lanka for Hotel Lanka Oberoi-Colombo, Sri Lanka.
	Hotel Operation Agreement with the Kandy Hotels Co. Ltd. Kandy, Sri Lanka for Queens Hotel-Kandy, Sri Lanka.
	Joint Venture with Soal tee Hotels Ltd., Kathamndu, Nepa for Hotel Soal tee Oberoi-Nepal.
	Membership & Service Agreement with M/s P.T. Widja Putara Karya, Kali, Indonesia for Hotel Bali Oberoi Bali, Indonesia.
	Joint Venture with M/s Tamimi & Found Associates, Dammam, Saudi Arabia for (i) Hotel Oberoi Adelaide Australia and (ii) Windsor Hotel, Melbourne.
	Joint Venture with M/s Civil Works Company, Saudi Arabia for (i) Hotel Dammam Oberoi Dammam and (ii) Dammam Hotel, Dammam.
	Hotel Operation Agreement with M/s Hind Hotels International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore for Hotel Oberoi Imperial-Singapore.
	Hotel Operation Agreement with State Organisation of Tourism, Iraq for Hotel Babylon Oberoi-Baghdad, Iraq.
The East India Hotels Ltd.	The East Indian Hotels Ltd. has Operation Agreement in respect of Hotel Ya Bwawani, Zanzibar, Tanzania with Government of Zanzibar.
Indian Hotel Company (The Taj Group of Hotels)	Hotel Operation Agreement with Sultanate of Oman, for Royal Guest Palace, Muscat.
	Hotel Operation Agreement with Sheba Hotels Co. Ltd. for Taj Sheba Hotel, Saana (N. Yeman).
	Hotel Operation Agreement with Bailey's Hotel Ltd. for Bailey's Hotel, London.
	Hotel Operation Agreement with Lexington Hotel Corp. Inc. New York for Lexington Hotel, New York.
	Joint Venture with the Govt. of Sri Lanka in the setting up of a 560-Room hotel by Taj Lanka Hotels Ltd. Sri Lanka.
India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDG)	ITDG has a Joint Venture Hotel Project with M/s Lotus Hotels Ltd., at Limassol (Cyprus).

Exemption of gold ornaments from Wealth Tax

3393. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made by the Kolhapur Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Kolhapur Engg. Association Bldg., Shivaji Udyamnagar, Kolhapur dated 26 November, 1982 to the Hon'ble Minister regarding total exemption upto 500 grams of gold ornaments as 'Stree Dhan' and also consideration of value of gold ornaments at the rate prevalent in 1971 as base rate for gold ornaments from 501 grams to 2 Kg. for the purpose of Wealth Tax;

(b) if so, whether the suggestions made therein have been considered by Government;

(c) if so, how many of the suggestion made have been accepted by the Finance Minister and how many rejected; and

(d) what are the reasons for the rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) It is a fact that a representation from M/s Kolhapur Chamber of Commerce and Industries regarding total exemption 500 grams of gold ornaments as 'Stree Dhan' and also consideration of the value of gold ornaments at the rate prevalent in 1971 as base rate for gold ornaments from 501 grams to 2 Kgs. for the purpose of wealth-tax has been received.

(b) The representation is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Does not arise as in view of reply to (b) above.

Import of Computers from US

3394. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: (

(a) whether India has imported a new generation of computers from the

US to streamline the process of Defence production and efficient management of staff;

(b) if so, whether the two types of computers are presently being installed by Indian experts in some units of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited; and

(c) to what extent these US computers will improve India's Defence output?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has imported computers for its various divisions. The installation of computers will help in more effective production planning and control management information system, inventory control and materials management etc.

Meeting of GATT

3395. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade officials of 88 countries which are parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) met in the month of November last to make a final bid to narrow down the deep differences among World's major trading partners that threatened the future of the open trading system;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed in the meeting; and

(c) to what extent Indian participation in the meeting proved successful and what was the decision taken to end the rift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SITHA): (a) to (c). The Thirty-Eighth Session of the 88 GATT Contracting Parties was held at Geneva in November, 1982 at Ministerial level to review the functioning of the International Trading System and to reinforce the common

efforts of the Contracting Parties to support and improve the system for the benefit of all nations. The Indian delegation played a leading role in the discussions.

The meeting adopted by consensus a joint Ministerial Declaration which recognises that the multilateral trading system is seriously endangered because of the lack of convergence in national economic policies, protectionist 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 resist protectionist pressures, refrain from taking any measures inconsistent with the GATT and to avoid any measures which would limit or distort international trade. 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 itself 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 the 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.

Foreign DEBT

3396. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantum of foreign debt as on 15 March, 1983; and

(b) the names of the foreign countries and the aid given by them project-wise as well as the aid sought from the World Bank, IDA, IFC and IMF as at the end of 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Information on foreign debt as on 15.3.1983 would become available only after the accounts for the period have been finally closed. At the moment provisional data are available upto December, 1982 and the total debt as at the end of December, 1982 is estimated at Rs. 20,533.17 crores.

(b) The project-wise details of aid obtained by Government of India from foreign countries and institutions are given in Annexure IV of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1983-84 as laid before Parliament.

Purchases under various financing facilities of IMF are not project specific. Total purchases made under different financing facilities amount to SDR 3195 million consisting of (a) under Compensatory Financing Facility (SDR 266 million).

(b) under Trust Fund Loan (SDR 529 million).

(c) under Extended Financing Facility (SDR 2400 million).

These are intended to support Balance of Payments needs and India's adjustment programme.

The disbursed outstanding loan from IFC(W) as on 30-9-1982 is \$26.6 million which is to the private sector.

Decline in Garments Exports

3397. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the garment exports from India in the current year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the target for the garment export could not be achieved;

(c) whether Government think that too much emphasis on the export of

cotton fabrics is one of the reasons for the decline in exports; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review their policy and come up with a policy capable of delivering blended cloth to garment manufacturer at international rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There has been some decline in the export of readymade garments from India during the period April-Dec. 1982 as compared to export of these items in the corresponding period of 1981. During the period April-Dec. 1982 exports of garments amounted to Rs. 428.39 crores (provisional); the corresponding figure for the period April-Dec. 1981 was Rs. 463.75 crores.

(b) The recessionary trend in the economics of major importing countries and changes in the demand pattern are said to be largely responsible for the current decline.

(c) No, Sir. Government encourages the export of various textile products including cotton fabrics and readymade garments.

(d) The current Import Policy allows duty free import of mixed/blended cloth for use by the garment export industry under the Advance Licence Scheme for re-export as garments.

Collision of two Aircraft at Palam Airport in January 1983

3398. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the second time in two months at Palam airport an accident involving the collision of two aircraft has occurred on 7th January, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the accident, with the names and designations of the Indian Airlines, Air India, Civil Aviation Department Officials found responsible for the accident;

(c) what action is being taken against the officials found guilty of neglecting their duties; and

(d) what security measures are being taken to avoid such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir, No accident involving the collision of two aircraft occurred at Palam Airport on 7th January, 1983. There was an accident between Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft and Indian Airlines' stationary Airbus aircraft at Palam Airport on 28th January, 1983.

(b) The details of the accident are as follows:—

Indian Airlines' Airbus aircraft VT-EFV operating flight No. IC-406 of 28th January, 1983 landed at Delhi Airport at 1902 hours IST. The aircraft then was parked at the allotted Bay No. 12 and was to operate flight No. IC-264 to Calcutta. Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft VT-EFO while operating flight No. AI-306 landed at Delhi Airport at 2010 hours IST on 28th January, 1983. The aircraft was allotted Bay No. 17 and had to pass behind the Airbus aircraft to reach the allotted bay. While passing behind the Airbus aircraft, Port Wing Tip of Boeing 747 aircraft hit the tail of Airbus aircraft.

The accident has been investigated by an Inspector of Accident appointed under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 by the Director General of Civil Aviation for this purpose. The investigation report submitted by the Inspector of Accident is under consideration.

(c) Suitable action against the officials concerned will be taken after the investigation report is considered and accepted by the Government.

(d) Indian Airlines have issued detailed Towing instructions to the concerned staff. To obviate such accidents in future, the question of

installation of sophisticated runway surveillance equipment is receiving consideration.

IA Aircraft collided with mini bus at Palam Airport

3399. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an Indian Airlines aircraft collided with a mini bus while landing at Palam Airport, Delhi;

(b) if so, the full detail of the accident;

(c) what action has been taken against the officials responsible for the accident; and

(d) what other security measures have been taken to ensure safety of the passengers and aircraft in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 aircraft VT-ECS while operating scheduled flight IC-494 on 15th December, 1982 hit a mini bus while about to touch down at Delhi Airport. The collision between the aircraft and the vehicle was due to the vehicle driver attempting to unauthorisedly cross the runway when the aircraft was about to touch down.

(c) A case under section 279 IPC was registered against the vehicle driver responsible for the incident. The driver was arrested. He was subsequently released on bail by the Court. He has also been placed under suspension. Departmental action has been separately initiated against him for his mis-conduct.

(d) The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has issued specific instruction to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Palam Airport that no Police vehicle would cross the runway under any circumstances without clearance from the Air Traffic Control (ATC) and that too only when the Deputy Commissioner

of Police or Assistant Commissioner of Police on duty are personally seated in the vehicle. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Palam Airport has also been instructed to keep a careful watch so that such incidents do not recur.

Revenue earned by IA during 1982-83

3400. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Indian Airlines expects to earn a net profit of Rs. 13 crores in 1982-83 as against Rs. 11 crores in 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of the proposed Indian Airlines fare-hike in near future, as reported in the newspapers; and

(c) the details of the total revenue earned by Indian Airlines in 1982-83?

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

(b) The increase in the fuel surcharge has been necessitated by the increase in the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel.

(c) Indian Airlines expects to earn a total revenue of Rs. 455 crores approximately during the year 1982-83.

Disbursement of margin money by commercial Banks to Scheduled Castes

3401. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste Finance Co-operative Corporation is required to give margin money to the Scheduled Castes in respect of economically viable programme in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that this margin money is to be routed through the commercial banks, but the question of recovery of margin money has not been settled so far;

(c) whether it is also in the notice of Union Government that the commercial banks except a very few are not willing to take up the responsibility for disbursement and recovery of margin money; and

(d) if so, whether Government have issued any directive in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). It is reported that the Orissa Scheduled Caste Finance Co-operative Corporation has a scheme of giving margin money in cases of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries sponsored by it to banks for loan. The Corporation wants the banks to recover the margin money on its behalf.

The Reserve Bank of India, at the instance of the Government, has advised all the Scheduled commercial banks that they may consider, if they so desire, evolving an arrangement with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations in different States for recovery of margin money advanced by the Corporations. It has been reported to Government that in Orissa some nationalised banks have evolved such an arrangement with the Scheduled Caste Finance Co-operative Corporation. The Corporation may sponsor the cases of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries to these banks under its scheme of giving margin money.

Agreement with Switzerland

3402. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland has offered to help Indian exporters by way of technical advice on packaging quality and market research so as to enable them to sell more to that country;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The matter regarding extending appropriate assistance for expanding Indian exports to Switzerland came up for discussion in a general way during the Indo-Swiss Joint Commission meeting held in mid-February, 1983. The Swiss side promised that Switzerland would continue to assist India in promoting exports through the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade (SODT). It was suggested that Engineering Export Promotion Council of India and SODT should establish direct relationship for exchange of marketing information. Switzerland has agreed to provide the services of some experts for undertaking a project for upgrading production technology of selected footwear manufacturing units in India and the details of this project are being negotiated. At the Joint Commission meeting the Swiss side also agreed to explore the possibility of providing assistance in establishing facilities in India for washing woollen carpets. No specific agreement has been signed by the two Governments so far in respect of any of these matters.

Appointment of New Travel Agents by I.A.

3403. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has frozen the appointment of new travel agents for the sale of Indian Airlines passengers tickets;

(b) if so, the period from which such order has come into effect;

(c) the reasons of cancelling the appointment of agents in Indian Airlines; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines imposed restrictions on fresh agency appointments in 1980 in order to increase direct sales and thus effect economy in payment of booking agency commission. No fresh appointments were made since then in India. However, appointment for international sectors and outside India continued due to competitive reasons.

Business made by L.I.C. in Rural and Urban Sector

3404. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any break-up figures about the business

made by the L.I.C. upto 1st January, 1983 in the rural and urban sectors and amongst the salaried and non-salaried persons if so, facts in details;

(b) number of agents employed or engaged for the rural sector in the last three years, facts in details with year-wise break-up;

(c) whether it is a fact that the L.I.C. has got a typical urban bias limiting its business within a closed circle; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The break-up of the figures of new business of the LIC during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 between rural business and urban business is as follows:—

Year	Rural Business		Urban Business	
	No. of policies	Sum Assured (Rs. in crores)	No. of policies	Sum Assured (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	5,91,332	603.77	15,04,507	2129.34
1980-81	5,79,863	675.32	13,74,561	2207.40
1981-82	6,88,568	926.51	14,14,56	2552.41

Similar break-up for the year ended 31st March, 1983 would be available after completion of the accounts for the year.

The LIC does not maintain separate figures for insurances of salaried persons, except to the extent of figures pertaining to the Salary Savings Schemes business. New business under the Salary Saving Schemes

covering salaried employees during the last three years was as under:—

Year	Ng. of policies	Sum Assured (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	6,44,199	585.31
1980-81	5,57,804	551.67
1981-82	5,65,526	601.77

(b) The number of rural agents on the rolls of the LIC as at the end of the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Number
1979-80	32,436
1980-81	38,045
1981-82	36,698

(c) & (d) Major portion of the LIC's business comes from urban areas. In order to increase the volume of business in the rural areas, the LIC is making efforts to enlarge its branch and agency net-work in uncovered districts and in the rural areas supported by appropriate publicity campaign and improved facilities for collection of premiums.

Opening on New Branches by Nationalised Banks in Rural Sector

3405. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of new branches opened in the rural sector by the nationalised banks in the last five years, with year-wise break-up details;

(b) number of villages that have come under the jurisdiction of the bank service and the same left out till 1 January, 1983;

(c) probable date by which the bank service would be available to all the villages of the country;

(d) whether the jurisdiction of 15 km. from the branch office for the bank's service to the village is still operating creating difficulties in the remote tribal areas; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The
required information is set out below:

Year	Total number of branches opened by com- mercial banks	Of which at rural centres
1978	2516	1721
1979	2058	1653
1980	3033	2312
1981	3467	2752
1982 (upto June)	1133	936

(b) and (c) As at the end of June 1982, the commercial banks had 39177 branches functioning in the country of which 20,394 were located at rural centres. The bank branches are expected to cater to the banking needs of not only the centres where these are located but also of the villages in the surrounding areas. While the branch network of the rural and semi-urban areas is being strengthened, keeping in view the overall considerations of viable operations it may not be feasible for the banks to open branches at or provide direct coverage to all the remote villages. To ensure that credit facilities become available to the residents of such villages also, emphasis is being laid on organisation of Agricultural Primary Societies, Farmers' Service Societies and LAMPS etc., and their linkage with the nearby bank branches.

(d) and (e) While the banks have generally been advised not to reject loan applications from borrowers merely on the ground that they emanate from the areas beyond 16 kms., particularly where borrowers are available in clusters and supervision of the end use of the credit and recovery can be ensured, it has to be recognised that undertaking too

scattered and isolated lending will not be a sound policy for the bank's operations. To improve the banking coverage in the rural and semi-urban areas, the branch licensing policy for 1982-83, 1984-85 aims at a banking coverage of one bank office on an average for 17,000 people in rural and semi-urban areas on the basis of 1981 census in each of the Community Development Blocks. Under the branch licensing policy, tribal areas will be given special consideration and expansion in such areas will be allowed on a comparatively liberal basis.

Booking of Private Hotels for Non-Aligned Summit Delegates

3406. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which Government have booked the three private sector hotels in the Capital for the Non-Aligned Summit Delegates (viz. Oberoi Intercontinental, Taj and Maurya) and those in the public sector;

(b) the total amount paid to them by Government by way of boarding, lodging and other services rendered; and

(c) whether any portion of the expenditure was borne by the Delegates or their Governments during their stay; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Hotels for the delegates of Non-Aligned Summit were booked at current prices being charged by the hotels.

(b) and (c). Bills are awaited from the hotels. No payment has yet been made for boarding and lodging.

Local hospitality by the Government of India was extended to the Heads of

Delegations and the Foreign Ministers besides 4 other delegates from each delegation. Hospitality extended included laundry, but did not include drinks, cigarettes, trunk calls and telex charges. Delegates other than and beyond the 5 members mentioned above paid for their respective boarding and lodging.

Benefit to Air India from Charter Travel in Scandinavian Countries

3407. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has been deprived of a share in the prosperous Charter travel in the Scandinavian countries despite the bilateral agreement signed by India and Sweden in 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to press for equal benefit from the civil aviation agreement already in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No. Sir. There are currently no Tourist Charters operations between the Scandinavian countries and India. Moreover, the operation of charters is not covered by the bilateral air services agreement between the Scandinavian countries and India, which applies only to scheduled services.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The air services agreement permits Air-India to operate to Scandinavian countries. However, Air-India have so far not exercised this right on account of inadequate year round traffic between the Scandinavian countries and India. In any case, Air India carries traffic from Scandinavian countries to India and other destinations on its services to /over various points in Europe.

**Charges for Planes Brought by Head
of State/Government for Non-
Aligned Summit**

3408. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of plans which the foreign Heads of State/Government brought while attending the Non-Aligned Summit meet in the capital;

(b) whether any charge for stabling the planes and ground support services provided to them was levied from them; and

(c) if so, what and whether it was in foreign exchange or Indian currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 109, including special charters.

(b) and (c) The charges were collected both in foreign exchange and Indian Rupees. The total amount collected/billed by the various agencies is as under:

Air India

(Ground support, Engineering Services & Catering Services)	Rs. 44.45 lakhs (approx.)
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Civil Aviation Department (Route Navigation charges)	Rs. 3.12 lakhs (approx.)
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I.A.A.I. (Landing & parking charges)	Rs. 10.00 lakhs (approx.)
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Setting up Industrial Data Banks

3409. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some industrial data banks in 1983-84;

(b) the names of the places where such banks were set up earlier;

(c) the name of the places where the above Central industrial data banks are going to be set up in the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Administrative Departments/Organisations in the Government viz. Department of Industrial Development, Department of Electronics, Department of Statistics, Department of Science & Technology and the Planning Commission which are likely to be concerned with collection of industrial data have indicated that separate Industrial Data Banks have not been set up by them so far. These Departments, including the Planning Commission, have also indicated that there is no proposal under their consideration to set up separate Industrial Data Banks in 1983-84.

**Meeting of Indo-Hungarian Joint
Council held in Delhi**

3410. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Hungarian Joint Council in its recent meet in Delhi has evolved ways to turn India's present adverse balance of trade with Hungary; and

(b) if so, what are they and to what extent they are likely to expand Indian exports?

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

(b) The following proposals were inter-alia considered:—

(i) An illustrative list of 16 items was drawn up such as textile machinery, machine tools, watches, industrial fasteners, food processing machines, bicycles, seamless steel tubes, etc.,

which could be exported from India to Hungary provided the Indian exporters made the necessary sales promotion efforts.

(ii) The Hungarians showed interest in Indian technology in respect of bicycles and bicycle parts for their domestic use and for export to other countries.

(iii) Project exporters from the two countries could consider joint bidding in third countries.

News Item Captioned "Kaya Laxmi Commercial Bank Bikega"

3411. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the Hindi 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 30th January, 1983 under the caption "Kaya Laxmi Commercial Bank Bikega";

(b) whether there have been continuous irregularities committed by high-ups of that Bank;

(c) the number of irregularities by high-ups; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the Board of Management?

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

(b) to (d). The inspection of the bank by the Reserve Bank of India has disclosed some irregularities on the part of the bank in the matter of grant of advances etc. The matter is being examined in details by the Reserve Bank who will take further action as may be called for. Meanwhile, the Reserve Bank have appointed the third Additional Director on the Board of the

bank in terms of Section 36-AB of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, to improve its effectiveness.

Hiring of Helicopters to Kerala Chief Minister by Navy

3412. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that navy in Kerala has been hiring out its helicopters to the State's Chief Minister; and

(b) if so, will a statement indicating (i) the number of times the helicopters were hired, (ii) rates at which helicopters given on hire by the Navy, (iii) details of amounts realised from the State Government, (iv) purpose for which the helicopters were hired, (v) number of people with details thereof travelled in the helicopters, (vi) rules and regulations on hiring the service aircraft etc. be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). From the question, it is not clear for which specific period the information is required to be furnished.

(2) Airlifts by Naval Helicopters to the Chief Minister of Kerala have been provided in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Government of India for purposes of the Chief Minister's official tour particularly in the coastal regions of Kerala where Indian Air Force VIP flight aircraft are not available. Such airlifts are arranged on receipt of specific requests from the Government of Kerala.

(3) The airlifts provided by Naval Helicopters to the Chief Minister of Kerala are made available on payment at the prescribed rates. Rates for such airlifts are fixed from time to time in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The State Government is billed after the airlifts are provided.

International Sea-Air-Land and Customs Officers Meeting

3413. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of international importance of sea-air-land Customs Officer was held in December last in New Delhi;

(b) the main points made at meeting and the recommendations made by it; and

(c) to what extent common consensus was arrived about their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir. This Department has not hosted any meeting of international importance of sea-air-land Customs Officers in December, 1982 in New Delhi.

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

Steps to curb Wasteful Expenditure

3414. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their steps to curb wasteful expenditure in Government and if so, the full details thereof (*vide* Times of India, dated 8 February, 1983);

(b) whether Government are aware of the heavy expenditure and total misuse of vehicles by Government/public sector staff throughout the country by devious means;

(c) whether it is correct that there is gross misuse at the Ministers' and Ministries' level in Delhi by unofficial loaning of staff cars from subordinate and public sector units and if so, details of vehicles so borrowed by each Ministry in Delhi;

(d) whether Government are aware that misuse of vehicles for personal

and families has spread even to Defence Services; and

(e) what are the remedial steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e). Besides instructions on economy in expenditure which already exist, Government have recently issued guidelines/instructions to all Ministries/Departments to effect economy. A Statement indicating these instructions is attached. As regards Government vehicles, instructions have been issued from time to time for ensuring their proper use. The salient features of the latest instructions issued in this regard are attached. No instances of misuse of the type referred to in parts (b), (c) and (d) have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. If any case of misuse come to notice of Government, it would be for the concerned administrative Ministry to take suitable action.

Statement—I

Ministries/Departments have been instructed to effect economy in expenditure as under:—

(1) Ministers and officials should undertake travel abroad only on absolutely important business. Even in such cases the size of the delegations and duration of their stay abroad should be restricted to the minimum possible.

(2) Only Ministers of Cabinet rank travelling abroad will be allowed in future to take their Private Secretary with them. Other Ministers should use the services of PAs/Stenographers from the Mission of the countries they visit.

(3) The arrangements of 24-hour armed police guard at the residence will in future be limited to Cabinet Ministers and others of equivalent rank. In all other cases of persons who were allowed such

facility in the past, arrangements, for guard will be limited to night time only.

(4) The practice of providing armed guards on a continuous basis to foreign Embassies in India should be discontinued. Special arrangements for security for the Embassies for specific occasions should be made wherever found necessary; but long term arrangements for providing security, if requested by the Embassies should be on payment basis.

2. In addition, Public Undertakings, Commodity Boards, etc. which maintain foreign offices, have been asked to undertake a review on the need and usefulness of these offices and introduce economies in expenditure. Ministries should also examine the possibility of having combined foreign offices for Public Sector Undertakings under their charge which have similar functions.

Statement—II

SALIENT FEATURES OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CURTAILMENT IN CONSUMPTION OF PETROL BY DEPARTMENTAL VEHICLES/STAFF CARS.

(i) The petrol consumed by staff cars may be restricted to 66-2/3 per cent of the quantity consumed during the year 1978-79 in respect of non-operational vehicles including staff cars maintained by Secretariat, attached and subordinate offices and 85 per cent in respect of operational vehicles maintained by field offices etc. So far as Secretariat is concerned, adherence to these instructions should be watched by the concerned Financial Advisers who will fix the quarterly ceiling for each vehicle, cases of excess consumption being reported to the Secretary of the Ministry/Department and Secretary (expenditure) of this Ministry. As regards vehicles maintained by attached and subordinate offices, Heads of Departments shall take

effective steps to restrict the use of vehicles under their control so as to achieve the target. Cases of excess consumption should be reported to the Secretary of the Ministry/Department and Financial Adviser concerned.

(ii) The maximum limit of 900 litres per quarter prescribed in this Ministry's Circular No. 3(7)—E.II (A)/73, dated 19.10.1973 (re-circulated *vide* Circular No. F.5(7)-E.II(A)/73, dated 7.5.1977) will be 750 litres per quarter from the date of issue of this O.M. This limit will cover all the cars that may be used by Ministers and their personal staff on different occasions.

(iii) No new staff cars should be purchased except in the case of new organisations which may be set up in future. In such cases, the purchase should have the approval of Secretary (Expenditure) of this Ministry and the question of meeting the requirements with three-wheeler vehicles instead of staff cars should be examined specially as laid down in para 2(iv)(ii) of this Ministry's O.M. No. F.14(4)—E (Coord)/77, dated 27.5.1977.

(iv) When a Staff car becomes due for replacement, the question of purchasing a three-wheeler vehicle as indicated in the preceding paragraph should be examined. The decision whether a staff car can be replaced by three-wheeler should be taken at Secretary's level before sending the proposal for replacement to the Finance Ministry for approval.

(v) Financial Advisers attached to Ministries may immediately undertake a review of the strength of the staff cars and other vehicles including operational vehicles maintained by Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices with a view to exploring the possibility of reducing the number of vehicles by at least 10 per cent.

(vi) where the practice of picking up of employees going to duty or dropping them back after duty exists, the Secretary of the administrative Ministry may immediately review the system and decide whether it should continue.

(vii) The staff cars should be used jointly by officers in connection with official journeys instead of their travelling individually in separate cars.

(viii) There should be a complete ban on the parking of Government cars in the residences of officers or drivers.

(ix) Dead mileage should be reduced to the maximum extent possible by parking Government cars in closed garages in the office buildings or the nearby buildings. Where there are no closed garages immediate steps should be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing to have closed garages constructed to achieve this purpose. In this connection attention is invited to this Ministry's O.M. No. F 3(6)—E.II(A)/73, dated 20-8-1976.

(x) The use of staff cars for non-duty journeys even on payment basis should be discontinued with immediate effect.

Strike in Bombay Textile mills.

3415. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eleven month old Bombay Textile strike has badly rattled the industry with the production loss now surging to over Rs. 1000 crore;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to shift the tex-

tile mills from Bombay to various other States so that the situation is saved;

(c) if so, what are the areas that are being considered for shifting; and

(d) to what extent this shifting will be helpful for the Textile industry to grow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Bombay cotton textile mill industry has been adversely affected by the strike.

(b) Government of India is not considering any proposal to shift textile mills from Bombay to other States.

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

Report on Stocking/Collecting of Inflammable Materials in Delhi Cantonment

3416. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the sub-committee constituted to frame the bye-laws on the pattern of M.C.D. for regulating stocking/collecting of inflammable materials in Delhi Cantonment submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and have the recommendations been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay and steps taken to expedite the submission of the same; and

(d) will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House, if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The Sub-Committee did not meet to frame the bye-laws in spite of repeated invitations from the Canton-

ment Executive Officer and direction from the Cantonment Board. However, the Cantonment Executive Officer has again requested the chairman of the sub-committee on 22nd February 1983 to fix a date and time for holding a meeting.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Increase in personal assets of Minister during the tenure of their Ministership

3417. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is year to year assessment of assets of Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers after assuming their offices; if so, result of that;

(b) whether there is any general increase in their personal assets while in office during the past three years; and

(c) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Returns of net wealth, after taking into account statutory exemptions, on which wealth-tax assessments are made year to year, is an index for ascertaining general increase in the assets. The assessment year 1982-83 is in vogue. Therefore, information will have to be gathered with reference to assessments made for the assessment years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Since the members in the present Union cabinet have not held office *continuously* during the past three years reply in regard to their wealth-tax assessment does not arise. Information in regard to the wealth-tax assessments of Chief Ministers who held office today and who have been holding that office *continuously* for the period relevant to assessment years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Embezzlement and Misappropriation by cashier of Delhi cantonment board

3418. SHRI HRISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that embezzlement and misappropriation to the tune of thousands of rupees have been detected during an in-housing investigation on an embezzlement case involving the cashier of the Delhi Cantonment Board;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof alongwith details of action taken in the matter; and

(c) to what extent is the controlling officer responsible for these embezzlements; and will the latest position with regard to the first embezzlement case be made known?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). On 15th May, 1982, the Tax Superintendent of the Cantonment Board, Delhi reported to the Cantonment Executive Officer that a resident of the Cantonment M/s Charan Singh Nahar Singh, when asked by the Tax Inspector of the Cantonment Board to clear his tax dues, produced a photostat copy of a receipt issued to him bearing No. 643352 in payment of Rs. 1,099.50. The counterfoil of the receipt also indicated this payment. However, actually a sum of Rs. 15/- only was found to be credited to the Cantonment Fund account by the cashier against the above receipt in the name of one Captain S. C. Sharma.

2. The Delhi Cantonment Board under resolution No. 27 of 25th May 1982, appointed a committee to enquire into the matter. It also decided to suspend the cashier. The Committee in its preliminary report stated that the cashier had misappropriated Rs. 1,084.50 and had wrongly credited Rs. 15/- in favour of one Capt. S. C. Sharma. In a separate report, the Chairman of the Committee had found certain other irregularities in the accounts of the Board.

3. Both these reports were considered by the Board which decided to refer a case of embezzlement to the Police. An FIR has been lodged. Separately, the matter has been referred to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, Simla for necessary action under the Cantonment Accounts Code 1924.

4. The Cantonment Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board made a separate probe into the accounts of the Board. In November 1982, he reported to the Finance Committee of the Board that the Cashier had misappropriated/embezzled a sum of Rs. 38,561.50 of the Board's money which came into his custody during the performance of his duties by making late/short deposits. The Cantonment Executive Officer further reported that subsequent to the detection of this embezzlement, an amount of Rs. 37,539.86 was credited on several dates after 18th May, 1982 into the Board's accounts in the Delhi Cantonment Branch of the State Bank of India. The Bank has been asked to furnish full details of these deposits.

5. After consideration of the report of the Cantonment Executive Officer and of the Committee, the Board has chargesheeted the cashier on 15th February, 1983.

6. Under rules, the General-Officer Commanding-in-Chief shall, if necessary, after receiving a report of loss of money of a Board, order an enquiry by a Committee comprising an officer of the Defence Lands and Cantonment Service and two other officers nominated by him. The Board have not yet forwarded the report of the Cantonment Executive Officer's preliminary investigation to the GOC-in-C, Western, Command, Simla. The extent to which the Controlling Officer is responsible for these embezzlement cannot be stated at this stage as the matter is yet to be enquired into by the GOC-in-C, Western Command, Simla.

Multi-storey Hotel in vicinity of Palam Aairport

3419. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:- Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question Nos. 1517 and 1064 replied on 16th July and 8th October, 1982 regarding multi-storey hotel in the vicinity of Palam Aairport and state:

(a) Is it a fact that whereas a licence to run a restaurant in Mehram Nagar village has been given, no such licence has been given to run a guest-house;

(b) if so, how is the guest-house running unauthorisedly and will copies of the licences issued for the running of the restaurant and guest house be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) what is the position with regard to the progress made in the demolition of the unauthorised structure; and

(d) whether the guest-house has added some more storeys to the unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d) A licence to an applicant namely M/s. "Airport Restaurant and Guest House" situated in Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantonment was issued by Delhi Cantonment Board as vendor of cooked meal subject to the conditions attached. A copy of the licence is at Appendix 'A'. The conditions referred to in the licence are at Appendix 'B'. The licence was granted under Section 210 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. The Act has no provision for granting a licence to run a guest house and, therefore, issue of granting such a licence by Cantonment Board, Delhi does not arise.

2. For the unauthorised constructions which were noticed by Delhi Cantonment Board, notices for demolition were served on the party as prescribed under the Cantonments Act, 1924. The party, however have

preferred appeals against the order of demolition issued by the Cantonment Board to the appellate authority. The appeals are pending with the appellate authority.

3. No further unauthorised constructions besides those for which the notices for demolition were served, have been noticed.

ANNEXURE—A

ANNEXURE 'A' REFERRED TO IN
REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 3419 ANSWERED ON 18-3-1983.

LICENCE

Trade Licence under Section 210 of
Cantonment Act, 1924
9(II of 1924)

Book No. 2 Licence No. 166

DELHI CANTONMENT BOARD LICENCE FOR 1981-82

The Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantonment hereby grants to M/s. Air Port Restaurant and Guest House resident of Mehram Nagar Delhi Cantt. (Prop. Rajinder Kumar Jain) this Licence to use premises No. VIII/149 situated in the Delhi Cantonment as vendor of Cooked Meal subject to the conditions attached.

This Licence commences on 19th day of July 1981, and continues in force until the 31st day of March 1982, both dates inclusive.

Signed for and on behalf of the
Cantonment Board Delhi Cantonment.

Sd/- G. S. Sohal

Cantonment Executive Officer
Delhi Cantonment

Dated 21-8-1981

Note : That Licence is not transferable.

APENDIZ—B

Hotels, Restaurants, Langars and Tandurs

Conditions subject to which this
licence is granted under Section 210
(I) (i) Cantonments Act 1924.

Authority :— Government of India,
Defence Department Notification No.
630, dated 19-4-1941.

(1) The licence shall keep his premises in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) Flour and other articles of food and rink shall be of the best quality, fit for human consumption, kept in clean receptacles and covered with a clean cover.

(3) The refreshment room whole building, out-houses, cooking utensils and other articles shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and white washed at least twice a year.

(4) No person suffering from infectious or contagious disease or from open source shall be engaged.

(5) Any article found unfit for human consumption shall be seized and disposed of as the Assistant Health Officer or Executive Officer may direct.

(6) In no case the licence of restaurant etc. for Indians shall be allowed to serve cooked bacon, pork or beef;

(7) The articles of food and drink shall be obtained from the persons licensed by the Board and water from the water only.

(8) All articles for food and drink shall be kept in fly-proof Almirahs and kitchens, and dining rooms shall have doors and windows fitted with fly-proof wire gauze.

(9) The licensee shall employ as many servants as required by him but names of all such servants shall be reported to the Executive Officer who shall enter their names in the licence. Changes in the names of servants shall also be reported to the Executive Officer.

10. All the persons working at the hotels, restaurants etc. shall if and when required, be medically examined vaccinated or inoculated by the medical authorities. They shall at all times wear an apron of a pattern approved by the Assistant Health Officer.

(11) No charpoys, dirty clothes, or clothes shall be kept inside the shops hotel or restaurant etc. nor shall any person dwell, sleep or smoke therein, nor use it for any purpose other than for a Hotel or Restaurant etc.

(12) Adulterated articles of food and drink shall not be allowed for sale. Such articles if found on licensee's premises shall immediately be destroyed by the order of the Assistant Health Officer or the Executive Officer at the cost of the licensee.

(13) No liquor shall be sold, used or permitted to be used within the premises.

(14) This licence shall be properly framed and hung up at a conspicuous place in the shop always visible for inspection. It shall be produced on demand to the Executive Officer, or the Assistant Health Officer.

PENALTY

(15) If the licensee commits a breach of any of the foregoing conditions, he shall, on conviction by a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100-00 and in case of continuing breach, or failure, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 20.00 for every day after the first during which such breach or failure continues.

Notes—These conditions are liable to change without notice to the licensee at any time by the Board.

Sd/-

(G. S. Sohal)

Executive Officer
Delhi Cantt.

Reservation and Promotion for SC/ST Candidates

3420. SHRI BABU RAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the action taken by him on the memorandum signed by 22 Members of Parliament about non-implementation of the reservation and promotion policy for SC/ST candidates in General Insurance Corporation of India,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The General Insurance Corporation is already implementing the general policy with regard to reservation in recruitment and promotion in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament addressed a memorandum to the Finance Minister in which a request was made for certain concessions to SC/ST candidates. The GIC has considered these in the light of the overall Government policy and their own organisational requirements. The Corporation and Government have also sent replies explaining the position to the Hon'ble Member.

Impact of Import Policy of Government of India on Farmers of Kerala

3421. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import policy of Government of India in regard to agricultural produces of Kerala is adversely affecting the farmers of Kerala and its agricultural economy; and

(b) if so, the reason for not reviewing the import policy by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Kerala's Kuttanad Rice-Bowl into Rubber Plantation

3422. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious controversy surrounding the proposal of the Rubber Board to convert Kerala's Kuttanad rice-bowl into Rubber Plantation ("India today" dated 15-2-83); and

(b) whether Government are aware that apart from creating unemployment, this step will make Kerala even more dependent on rice from outside sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Rubber Board has not proposed conversion of Kerala's Kuttanad rice-bowl into Rubber Plantation.

(b) Does not arise.

गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पादित
तम्बाकू की खरीद

3423. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से कितने राज्यों में तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को तम्बाकू बोर्ड के माध्यम से सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या तम्बाकू की इस किस्म का गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी उत्पादन किया जाता है परन्तु न तो वहां तम्बाकू बोर्ड का कोई कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है और न ही कोई कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं और तम्बाकू बोर्ड के माध्यम से कोई सहायता नहीं दी जा

रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यापारी किसानों को कई तरीकों से शोषण करते हैं और यदि हां, तो इस शोषण से किसानों की सुरक्षा की जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन राज्यों में तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए नीलामी केन्द्र बनाने और इसकी किस्म में सुधार करने तथा आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक की तरह तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंसालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) से (ग) वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू का उत्पादन मुख्यतः आंध्र प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक के राज्यों में होता है और गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र तथा तमिलनाडु में सीमित मात्रा का उत्पादन होता है। आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक तथा तमिलनाडु के राज्यों में तम्बाकू बोर्ड के कार्यालय हैं। शेष वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू उत्पादक राज्यों में स्टाफ भर्ती करने तथा तैनात करने के लिए तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। तम्बाकू बोर्ड आंध्र प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक के वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू उपजकर्ताओं को कोई ऋण सहायता हीं प्रदान कर रहा है। तम्बाकू बोर्ड क्वालिटी तम्बाकू के उत्पादन के लिये शेष राज्यों में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उपजकर्ताओं की सहायता करने और जैसा कि आंध्र प्रदेश व कर्नाटक में किया जा रहा है राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखता है। पहले कर्नाटक वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बिक्री के लिए नीलामी प्रणाली शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है और उस राज्य में अनुभव के आधार पर अन्य राज्यों में भी इसे शुरू किये जाने है पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Extension of Central Excise Law to Sikkim

3424. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Excise duty has now been levied on goods manufactured in Sikkim to bring it at par with other States; and

(b) how far this law would go to meet the expenditure of the State through its own resources?

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

(b) A portion of the Union Excise Duties collected from the manufacturing units in the country located in the various States is payable to each State according to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. So far, since Union Excise Duties were not leviable in Sikkim, no share of such duties was payable to the State in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. However, since the Act has been extended to Sikkim with effect from 1-2-83, such amount as is due, as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission, will become payable to that State.

Review of Exemptions to Multinational Companies under Fera

3425. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to review recent policies and decisions aimed at giving unjustified exemptions to multi-national companies under FERA (Economic Times—5-2-1983)?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): No exemption has been granted to any drug company from the operation of the FERA Guidelines. Necessary directives have been issued to Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, Cynamid and E. Merck. As provided in the Act, an opportunity has to be given to the concerned company to make represen-

tations before final directives can be issued. Accordingly representations have been received and these are under examination.

Export of Mica to Poland

3426. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade team from Poland has recently visited India for export of mica to that country;

(b) if so, the names of the leader and other members of Polish delegation who visited India, names of places visited by them, discussions held with Indian counterparts and outcome thereof;

(c) what will be the mode of payment, viz., it will be in Indian rupee or in foreign exchange; and

(d) the quantity of mica to be exported to Poland and the time by which the supply is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a), (b) and (d). A trade delegation from Poland, consisting of Mr. Henry Kulka and Mrs. L. Kalusika, visited Calcutta in January '83 to negotiate with Mica Trading Corporation of India for supply of mica to Poland. A contract was signed for supply of 662 tonnes of mica valued at Rs. 156 lakhs to be shipped by June, 1983.

(c) The payment will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees.

Under Capacity Production in Public Undertakings

3427. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state which of the industries in the public sector are compelled to resort to under capacity production due

to power cuts or failures and which of them have sought or got captive power stations to ensure full capacity production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the groupwise analysis of performance of Public Sector manufacturing enterprises at pages 207-215 of Public Enterprises Survey, Vol. I, placed on the Table of the House on 25th February 1983, which covers inter alia information on under utilisation of capacity on account of power shortages and failures and the steps taken by Government inclusive of investment in providing captive power plant facilities.

Charter of demands presented by Jute Corporation of India Assam Employees' Union, Gauhati.

3428. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India Assam Employees' Union, Gauhati have presented their charter of demands in September, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the demands made by the Employees' Union; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SNIHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The demands of the Jute Corporation of India Assam Employees' Union are, in brief, as under:—

(i) that no employee of the Corporation should be placed under suspension without preliminary enquiry;

(ii) that the quota of 20 per cent for limited competition test be reduc-

ed to 10 per cent in the recruitment of employees;

(iii) that except Head Office in Calcutta, all other Offices of the Corporation be declared as field offices;

(iv) that zonal offices be shifted to concerned States;

(v) that casual employees who have rendered 2 years of continuous service should be regularised as W.C.P.;

(vi) that house rent should be raised to 20 per cent in field;

(vii) that there should be no independent sub-centres;

(viii) that purchase centres should be opened at Kharupetia, Tazpur and Nagarbera; and

(ix) that Management arrange for compulsory Police protection for the employees attending the hat purchases.

2. The Assam Employees' union of JCI is not a recognised Union. Only the recognised Union, representing the members of the staff on all India basis, is the sole bargaining agent in respect of any collective or common issues concerning staff members. However, most of the issues raised by the Assam Employees Union have already been decided and acted upon by the JCI management and in respect of unattended issues, the Board of Management of the JCI will take a view.

कपड़ा और कृत्रिम धागा उद्योगों में मंदी

3430. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात की उदार नीति तथा देश के बाजारों में शक्ति में ह्रास के कारण कपड़ा, कृत्रिम धागा आदि जैसे अनेक महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों को भारी मंदी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;
और

(ग) क्या देश के प्रमुख अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने भी एक विचारगोष्ठी में इस स्थिति का जायजा लिया है तथा सरकार को इस बारे में सूचित कर दिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) स्थिति का जांच करनी होगी ।

Recruitment in MMTC office Goa

3431. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps the Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has taken to recruit local candidates for their office and other operations in Goa;

(b) whether M.M.T.C. is aware of the need to provide housing facilities to its employees in Goa in view of acute shortage of housing in that territory;

(c) if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(d) reasons for employing candidates from outside the Territory even for clerical and other lesser paid job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (d). All posts in MMTC's Office in Goa, with pay scales whose maximum does not exceed Rs 800/-, are being filled from amongst the candidates sponsored by the local Employment Exchange.

(b) There is shortage of housing in Goa.

(c) Three acres of land have been acquired on 5-7-1980 for construction of 72 staff quarters for different categories of MMTC's employees. CPWD has floated tenders for construction of 36 quarters in the first phase.

Raising of credit by ICICI in Euro-Currency Market

3432. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India intends to raise resources equivalent to \$ 50 Million in the Euro-Currency Market;

(b) If so, the agencies through which such credit is proposed to be raised;

(c) whether Llyods Bank International and State Bank of India will act as Head Manager and Co-Lead Manager, respectively; and

(d) whether the World Bank has allowed ICICI to raise the credit from the international market ?

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

(b) and (c). The Lloyds Bank International have been awarded the mandate with the State Bank of India and four others as Co-lead Managers.

(d) The approval of the World Bank is not required. However, the 14th line of credit for ICICI amounting to \$ 150 million extended by the World Bank in October 1981 envisaged that an equal amount would be raised by ICICI commercially.

Income tax rebate on donations made to national children's Board

3433. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have made any scheme for full income-tax rebate on all donations made to the National Children's Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): By virtue of sub-clause (iiib) inserted by the Finance Act, 1982 in section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961, w.e.f. 1-4-83 all

donations made to the National Children's Fund qualify for deduction at the rate of 50 per cent without any ceiling.

Decision of I.M.F. on India's Third Drawal

3435. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has already taken a decision on India's third drawal of 600 million SDRs of the current year;

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard was taken;

(c) whether the decision was to be taken in January 1983 but was taken only in February 1983; and

(d) if so, to what extent the loan has been provided?

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

(b) The decision was taken on February 18, 1983.

(c) and (d). Purchases during the second year were phased as follows: SDR 600 million after the approval of the Programme by the Fund; a further SDR 300 million after October 9, 1982; a further SDR 600 million after January 29, 1983 and a further SDR 300 million after April 29, 1983. The three tranches of purchases under the programme were made as follows:

Date of purchase	Amount (in million SDRs)
July 14, 1982	600
November 4, 1982	300
February 24, 1983	600

Branches of Bank of India in Sihore District of Madhya Pradesh

3436. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches of Bank of India are working in Sihore District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the performance of different branches of this Bank under the Integrated Rural Development Programmes and in regard to small scale industries financing during 1981-82 and 1982-83 so far;

(c) how many IRDP financing cases were received under various schemes during the last two years and what was the actual sanction and disbursement done by each branch during the above time; and

(d) branch-wise details of the IRDP proposals and their progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Bank of India is reported to have 11 branches in Sihore district of Madhya Pradesh. Since the format devised by the Reserve Bank for reporting by bank branches to block development officers, the number of applications received, sanctioned returned/rejected and subsidy received etc. is meant for coordination of activities at the ground level, the data, except for the number of beneficiaries assisted and amount disbursed are not consolidated. However, efforts are being made to collect the desired information from the Bank's branches and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repayment of loans and Advances taken from public sector Banks by individuals and private Limited Company Directors

3437. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large-number of individuals/private limited

company Directors belonging to monopoly and big business houses have failed to repay loans and advances taken from public sector banks in spite of repeated reminders in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount of loans and the recovery procedures started or are in process in between 1978-1982 by the following nationalised banks; viz. (1) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, (2) State Bank of Hyderabad, (3) Bank of Baroda, (4) Central Bank of India, (5) Indian Overseas Bank; and (6) United Commercial Bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As per the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, it is not a fact that a large number of individuals and directors of private limited companies belonging to monopoly and big business houses have failed to repay loans and advances taken in their individual capacity from various public sector banks.

(b) Does not arise. Further, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

Incentives to textiles Mills

3438. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to give certain incentives to textile mills for gearing up the pace of modernisation and connected matters ;

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

(c) names of the mills which are going to receive these incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The soft loans scheme, which is already operational, is meant to assist in modernisation. The industry circles do make suggestions from time to time, which are considered on merits, consistent with the Textile Policy in force.

Indian Trade Exhibitions in Britain

3439. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractors for clearing and warehousing for the Indian Trade Exhibitions in Britain were paid in Sterling during the year 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some contractors/agents were forced to agree to accept the payments in Indian currency; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Vijayawada as Tourist Centre

3440. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh has many places of tourist interest around it like Krishna River and Gandhi Hill, Durga Temple etc;

(b) whether it is proposed to develop it as a place of tourist interest with Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In keeping with the policy to develop tourism on the basis of Travel Circuits concept, three Travel Circuits been identified in Andhra Pradesh in consultation with the State Government for development of facilities in an integrated manner. Vijayawada has been included in Travel Circuit No. 2 which consists of Hyderabad Medak-Hyderabad-Bhongir-Yadagirikutta Warangal Ramappa-Pakhil (Lake and Ethunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary)—Warangal-Amravati (Chirala) — Vijayawada-Suryapet-Hyderabad.

The Central Department of Tourism is publicising Vijayawada as a tourist centre in various brochures including Right Place Tourism Map and Andhra Pradesh Folder. Besides the State Government and private sector are also expected to make their contribution in developing tourist infrastructure.

Offices set up by Public Sector undertakings in foreign countries

3441. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which have set up offices abroad and their details;

(b) whether it is proposed to evaluate usefulness of these offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). Information available in regard to the important foreign offices maintained by public enterprises is given in the Annexure. The operations of some of these enterprises like Air India and State Trading Corporation are mainly international. Some of the construction and consultancy organisations have offices in countries where they have secured major projects. These offices are generally closed on completion of projects undertaking there, except where there is a likelihood of further business.

Government have initiated a review of the need for these foreign offices in order to evaluate their utility and the scope for rationalising their use so as to effect maximum economies through retrenchment of surplus staff, closure etc. Possibilities of combining these offices so as to serve more than one organisation are also being examined.

Statement

Important Foreign Offices of Public Enterprises

Name of the Company	Main Foreign Offices
1. Air India (On-line City Offices)	Australia : Perth, Sydney S.E. Asia : Kuala Lumpur, Singapore. Far East : Bangkok, Hongkong, Osaka, Tokyo, Dhaka Europe : Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Geneva, Rome U.K. : Birmingham, London

Name of the Company	Main Foreign Officers
	U.S.A. & Canada : New York, Montreal.
	Gulf : Abu Dhabi, Bagdad, Bahrain, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Jeddah, Kuwait, Mascot, Rasalkhay, Sharjah.
	Africa : Accra, Addis Abbaba, Aden, Dare-es-Salam, Harare, Lagos, Lusaka, Nairobi, Seycheles, Mauritius.
	U.S.S.R. : Moscow.
2. State Trading Corporation (Some of these offices look after the work of subsidiaries also)	London, Paris, Frankfurt, E. Bonn, Moscow, Budapest, New York, Nairobi, Zambabwe, Kuwait, Jeddah, Bagdad, Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo, Sydney, Dhaka, Colombo.
3. Shipping Corporation of India	London and Mombasa (Kenya)
4. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation	Tokyo
5. Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation	New York, Paris, Hamburg, Tokyo, Nairobi.
6. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation.	Los Angeles, Warsaw, Moscow
7. Computer Maintenance Corporation	New York
8. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	New York, Bagdad.
9. Mazagon Dock Ltd.	Glasgow, Kiel, Moscow, Houston
10. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	London, Moscow
11. Indian Dairy Corporation	Brussels
12. Notional Buildings Construction Corporation	Bagdad, Tripoli
13. Engineers India Limited	London, Tokyo, Algiers

S.T.C. Building Construction Contract given to Engineers India Limited.

3442. SHRI G. S. NIHAL SINGH-WALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation of India has awarded the work of construction of its office building to M/s. Engineers India Limited, who are acting as consultants;

(b) whether the remuneration payable to EIL is Rs. 1.25 lakhs per month and in spite of this huge amount be-

ing paid to EIL, the progress of work at STC Office Complex is very slow and also EIL has deployed only two or three engineers at STC site;

(c) whether the project involving crores of rupees is headed by a Chief Administration Manager, who is a non-technical person; and

(d) whether STC is also paying 4 per cent of the total cost of the project to architects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) EIL has been appointed as Consultants

for Project Management, Procurement Services (other than steel and cement) and Construction Management for STC's office building.

(b) and (d). EIL's fee is governed by the total cost of the project and is limited to 5 per cent of the value of the project for a period of 36 months subject to a minimum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per month.

The progress of the work seems to have picked up after the appointment of this Consultant.

The three engineers posted by EIL at STC's building site are concerned exclusively with the activity of construction supervision. Their number will increase further as and when required depending upon the workload. In addition, EIL is providing, through corporate set-up, other services of tender cell, procurement, planning, scheduling and monitoring etc.

(c) The Chief Administration Manager is supported by qualified technical personnel and his work is controlled/reviewed by the Building Committee of the STC.

I.A.F. Plane Accidents

3443. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many accidents of I.A.F. planes have taken place since 1982 involving loss of aircraft and personnel;

(b) is it also a fact that apart from the reasons assigned to the accidents other pertinent reasons are tension in the mind of pilots due to inferior salary and dearth of promotional avenues in comparison to his counterparts, in the Indian Airlines and lack of rigorous training of the pilots;

(c) is it also a fact that the Defence Ministry has drastically reduced its expenditure on training and more than half of the accidents involved

pilots with two to five years of training; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to eliminate these?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Some accidents involving loss of life and aircraft have taken place during 1982-83.

2. Terms and conditions of service in I.A.F. are not a factor contributing to aircraft accidents. Within the constraints of resources, Government have been reviewing service conditions of members of the armed forces from time to time with a view to improve them. It is, however, not appropriate to compare service conditions of commercial pilots with those I.A.F. who are members of the armed forces.

3. There has not been any reduction in expenditure on training and the training programmes are being strictly followed. However, steps are under-way to review the scope and content of the training pattern with a view to make it more effective. The possibility of minimising accidents due to bird strikes through control of bird population around airfields is also being explored.

4. It is not correct that more than half of the accidents involved pilots with 2 to 5 years of training.

Arrest of Business Tycoons for Unauthorised Foreign Exchange Transactions

3444. SHRI K. LAKKAPA:
SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three business tycoons were recently arrested in Bombay by the Enforcement Directorate for alleged unauthorised foreign exchange transactions totalling about Rs. 2 crores as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 20 February, 1983 and if so, full details thereof;

(b) what is the *modus operandi* adopted by them to violate foreign exchange regulations;

(c) who are their accomplices abroad;

(d) what measures are being adopted to plug such clandestine violations; and

(e) action proposed against the persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The officers of the Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act), at Bombay, arrested three businessmen, on 19.2.1983, for alleged unauthorised foreign exchange transactions. The three persons were released on bail of Rs. 3 lakhs each by the Metropolitan Magistrate. The bail amount has been subsequently increased to Rs. 5 lakhs each by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. Earlier, the premises of the three persons had been searched on 17.2.83 resulting in seizure of some documents. The exact *modus operandi* in the matter and the particulars of the accomplice(s) abroad, if any, will be known and appropriate action will be taken on completion of the scrutiny of the seized documents and further investigations. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Alleged Fraud in Traders Bank

3445. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Huge fraud in bank suppressed" regarding alleged fraudulent transactions to the tune of Rs. 15 crores in the non-nationalised Traders

Bank, as per report in the 'Indian Express' dated 24 February, 1983;

(b) details of other banks or persons who are involved in the fraud;

(c) whether the CBI and Income Tax authorities have also furnished their report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action contemplated by Government against the offenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Government is aware of the news item which appeared in the Delhi edition of 'Indian Express' dated 24.2.83 under the heading "huge fraud in banks suppressed". The news item refers to alleged frauds in payment of truck advances by the Jullundur branches of five banks namely Traders Bank Ltd., Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. (both in private sector) and New Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank and State Bank of India. It also refers to irregularities in some other branches of Traders Bank Ltd. and makes certain allegations against the Reserve Bank of India officers on the Board of the Bank.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that it had registered seven cases against a Transport Company at Jullundur and Branch Managers of State Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank and New Bank of India at Jullundur in connection with allegations relating to financing of sale of certain trucks to persons all of whom are alleged to be fictitious and non-existent. The Central Bureau of Investigation had not registered any case in respect of transactions relating to Traders Bank Ltd. or Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. at Jullundur. CBI has recently reported that out of seven cases registered, it has finalised one case relating to the New Bank of India and it has suggested departmental action against one of the officers of the bank. This is under examination

in the bank. The investigation by Central Board of Direct Taxes into this matter is not yet over.

As regards Traders Bank Ltd., the bank has in a letter to Reserve Bank of India given justification for the advances made by its Jullundur Branch for trucks and has contended that these were neither fraudulent nor fictitious. However, RBI has carried out detailed investigations into complaints against some other branches of the bank and has come across some irregularities which are being further examined in detail with a view to taking appropriate action. The officers of the Reserve Bank mentioned in the news-item are no longer on the Board of the bank.

Smugglers Arrested in Goa, Daman and Diu

3446. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the last three years district-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.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Goa

3447. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised banks in Goa and the number of banks proposed to be opened during 1982-83; and

(b) locality-wise and other details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). As at the end of June 1982, there were 236 branches of the public sector banks functioning in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu as per details given below:

Names of the Bank	Number of branches
1. State Bank of India	45
2. Associate Banks of State Bank of India	5
3. Allahabad Bank	1
4. Bank of Baroda	25
5. Bank of India	24
6. Bank of Maharashtra	7
7. Canara Bank	19
8. Central Bank of India	21
9. Corporation Bank	20
10. Dena Bank	16
11. Indian Bank	3
12. Indian Overseas Bank	11
13. New Bank of India	1
14. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
15. Punjab National Bank	3
16. Syndicate Bank	17
17. Union Bank of India	9
18. United Commercial Bank	6
19. Vijaya Bank	2
TOTAL	236

Besides 13 licences/authorisations are also pending with them for opening branches in the Union Territory. Locationwise details thereof are set out in the statement.

Statement

Statement showing the Names of Centres for which Banks are holding licences/authorisations for opening branches in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu

Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
State Bank of India	1. Agonda 2. Nanus Village 3. Arambhol
Bank of India	4. Mandur 5. Sanquelim 6. Nachinols 7. Mayem (Goa)
Corporation Bank	8. Marmugao 9. Molen Industrial Estate
United Bank of India	10. Panaji
Central Bank of India	11. Mencurem 12. Dumacem
Bank of Baroda	13. Metrolim

Bank Deposit in Goa

3448. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the total bank deposits in Goa
at the end of 1982; and

(b) increase over the last three
years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a)
According to latest available pro-
visional data. Deposits of all Sche-
duled Commercial Banks in the Union
Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu
stood at Rs. 382.98 crores as at the
end of March 1982.

(b) Deposits of all Scheduled Com-
mercial Banks in Goa, Daman and
Diu increased from Rs. 216.36 crores
in December 1978 to Rs. 375.46 crores
in December 1981.

Taxes outstanding as on 1-1-83

3449. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms against whom
Income Tax, Estate Duty and Central
Excise Duty amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs
and above is outstanding as on 1.1.83;

(b) which of them have evaded pay-
ment by getting Stay Orders from the
Courts;

(c) what action is being taken to re-
cover these dues from these defaulters
and bring them to book; and

(d) what effective action is being
taken to approach the Courts for vaca-
tion of the Stay Orders and enforce
recovery as recommended by the Pub-
lic Accounts Committee from time to
time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a)
to (d). The number of firms/companies
against whom Income-tax, Estate duty
and Central Excise Duty amounting to
more than Rs. 10 lakhs is outstanding.

is very large. The time and labour involved in collecting, collating and furnishing the information, as sought for, will be disproportionately high. However, it may be stated that as on 1.4.1982 there were 279 firms against whom Central Excise Duty amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs and above was outstanding. On the Direct Taxes side, as on 30.9.1982 there were 577 such companies. In respect of some of these cases, court cases are pending and "Stay Orders" have been given by the courts. But it cannot be said that the firms have "evaded" payment. In regard to recovery of Government dues, the Government are actively pursuing the court cases for vacation of Stay Orders issued by the courts. Instructions have also been issued to the field formulations to liquidate the arrears through persuasive measures as well as by disposal of appeals etc. pending before various departmental authorities. This is broadly in line with the recommendations of the P.A.C.

Excise Duty due from Radha Bidi Company, Naugawan Sadaat, Amroha

3451. SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the amount of the Central Excise Duty due from Radha Bidi Company, Naugawan Sadat, Tehsil Amroha, District Moradabad (UP) on account of the bidis manufactured and sold by them during the period 1975-82 and the actual amount recovered during the said period; and

(b) whether there is any case against the said company for the evasion of Central Excise Duty on the bidis manufactured and sold by them during 1975-82, if so, what are the details thereof and what action has been taken by Government in the matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The amount of duty recovered from the said company on the bidis, manufactured and cleared by it during the

period from 1.4.75 to 31.3.82 is Rs. 14,13,398.36.

(b) Of the 100 bags of bidis seized on 14.11.1980 17 bags were confiscated and the remaining, which were found to be in order, were released to the party. A fine of Rs. 1,000/- in lieu of confiscation of the 17 bags and a personal penalty of Rs. 1,000/- were imposed. Fine and penalty have been paid by the party.

Plan for boosting exports

3452. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan for boosting up exports during 1983-84 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The plan for boosting up exports in 1983-84 is at present under discussion.

Grants/Loans to Private Parties for Hotel Construction during Asiad

3453. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) details of grants and loans given to private parties for construction of new hotels during the Asiad;

(b) the terms and conditions of the grants and loans given;

(c) whether these have been fulfilled; and

(d) if not, action to be taken against the persons concerned who violated the terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED AL-AM KHAN): (a) All India Provincial Institutions have sanctioned rupees

loan(s) aggregating to Rs. 4360 lakhs. Hotels were permitted to raise foreign

loans aggregating Rs. 4410 lakhs as per details below:—

Name of the hotel	Figure in lakhs	
	Rupee loan	Foreign loan
Asian Hotel Ltd.	1100/-	1100/-
Cosmopolitan Hotel Ltd.	545/-	570/-
GJ International Hotels Ltd.	1200/-	1200/-
Siddhartha Intercontinental Hotels Ltd.	285/-	305/-
Bharat Hotels Ltd.	800/-	800/-
Northern Enterprises Corp. Pvt. Ltd.	430/-	435/-

(b) The terms and conditions for sanction of loans(s) by All-India financial institutions in these six cases are broadly the same as usually stipulated for hotel projects. The important terms and conditions are:

(i) The normal lending rate of interest is 14 per cent per annum. However, in respect of IFCI's segment of the loan, the hotel projects are eligible for 1 per cent Interest Subsidy from IFCI on the amount of loan (sanctioned by IFCI not exceeding Rs. 75 lakhs), so long as the same is reimbursed by the Central Government, in case the hotel projects make payment of interest and principal regularly on due dates and there are no defaults.

(ii) Liquidated damages @ 2 per cent per annum are charged in case of defaults for the period of default (s).

(iii) The institutions have the right to convert into equity at their option, 20 per cent of the rupee loan sanctioned during specified period.

(iv) Loans are secured by joint equitable mortgage coupled with hypothecation of immovable assets, personal guarantee of promoters etc.

(c) and (d). Some of the stipulated conditions are applicable during the project implementation stage while others are applicable during the project operation stage. As the lead Institute, Industrial Finance Corporation of India is monitoring the progress through periodical inspections, reports and review meetings.

Air link between Chandigarh and Simla

3454. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an appreciable growth in the tourist traffic in the North;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop Chandigarh, Jammu Srinagar and Amritsar Airports to enable them to cope with the traffic; and

(c) whether Government also propose to consider the proposal to link Simla with Chandigarh by air?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Statistics of international tourist arrivals to

India are compiled on all-India basis and not on region/State-wise basis.

(b) Development works at Chandigarh, Jammu, Srinagar and Amritsar Airports are in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

Centre's Tourism Schemes for West Bengal

3455. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the schemes of Government of India to develop tourism in West Bengal during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): During the Sixth Five Year Plan, following schemes have been taken up/are proposed to be taken up for development of tourism in West Bengal:

(a) Provision of a Motor Launch at Sunderbans at a cost of Rs. 16.50 lakhs during 1981-82.

(b) Provision of Mini Bus at Jaldapara at a cost of Rs. 2.09 lakhs during 1981-82.

(c) An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been released during 1982-83 for organising Fairs and Festivals.

(d) Proposal to provide trekking equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.51 lakhs.

(e) ITDC is also considering a proposal to construct a hotel at Calcutta either jointly with the State Government or on its own.

(f) The Catering Technology Unit of the Ministry proposes to establish a new Food Craft Institute at Darjeeling.

Demands of Central Government Employees

3456. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government employees have taken a decision of agitation over their pending issues—wage parity, interim relief, increase in the rate of house rent allowance, city compensatory allowance etc.;

(b) if so, reaction and decision of Government thereon; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to fulfil the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). No formal communication has been received by the Government from the Central Government employees relating to their decision to agitate over their pending issues—wage parity, interim relief, increase in the rate of house rent allowance, city compensatory allowance etc. However, there are Press reports and Hand bills to show that they have been asking for settlement of their demands like interim relief of Rs. 150/- p.m. release of Dearness allowance instalments, increase in H.R.A. and CCA etc.

The appointment of Fourth Central Pay Commission has since been announced in Finance Minister's Budget Speech for the year 1983-84 on 28-2-83. The terms of reference of the Pay Commission will be announced as soon as possible after consulting the representatives of the employees.

Decline in U.S. Exports to India

3457. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. exports to India have dropped last year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) is it a fact that the drop in exports came despite the liberalisation of India's trade policies;

(d) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) to what extent both the countries are taking steps to improve the position in 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (e). U.S. exports to India and India's exports to U.S.A. during the last 3 years are as under:—

		(Value in Rupees Crores)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Prov)
U.S.A.'s Exports to India	. . . . .	1008.79	1518.61	1421.34
India's exports to U. S. A.	. . . . .	805.68	743.34	881.59

From these figures it may be seen that U.S. exports to India continue to be on the higher side as compared to the India's exports to U.S.A. Efforts are being made on both sides to improve two-way trade between the two countries.

Purchase of Items by IRAQ

3458. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Iraq has agreed to increase its purchase from India;

(b) if so, the items going to be purchased by Iraq; and

(c) the negotiations made by both the countries for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Government of Iraq have not yet made any commitment to increase their purchases from India. However, during discussions at Baghdad, in February, 1983, the Iraqis expressed their interest in purchasing construction material such as steel,

cement, sanitary ware, GI pipes, tiles, doors and fittings and other products, on deferred payment basis. As a follow up, it was also agreed to have expert level discussions.

Proposed Borrowing of Money from EURO-Market

3459. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to borrow money from the Euro-market;

(b) if so, the amount of syndicated loan proposed to be taken from Euro-market;

(c) the terms and conditions of the said syndicated loan; and

(d) the purpose for which loan is going to be taken from Euro-market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Government have no proposal to borrow money from the Euro-market.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए राज्यों में विशेष विभागों की स्थापना

3460. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों से कृषि-उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए विशेष विभाग स्थापित करने के लिए कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकारें इस प्रकार के विभाग स्थापित करने पर सहमत हो गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकारों का कब तक पृथक विभाग गठित करने का विचार है और इन विभागों के कृत्यों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग)। कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए एक नीति तैयार करने के संदर्भ में 18 तथा 19 दिसम्बर, 1982 को राज्यों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों के कृषि मंत्रियों के साथ वाणिज्य मंत्री द्वारा बुलाई गई बैठक में यह सहमति थी कि राज्यों में निर्यात संवर्धन कक्षों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। निर्यात संवर्धन कक्षों का कार्य कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के निर्यातों के संवर्धन से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर कार्य-वाही करना होगा। सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे कक्ष पहले ही स्थापित कर दिये हैं ।

Investment of Unilever in Hindustan Lever

3461. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the net investment of Unilever in the Hindustan Lever Limi-

ted till date excluding allotment of shares, bonus shares and all such other transactions transacted for consideration other than cash; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Lever Limited has been persistent about issue of further bonus shares despite the fact that Unilever has benefited as many as 16 times from the issue of bonus shares already?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) As per latest available accounts as on 31st December, 1981 the net investment of M/s. Unilever PLC, U.K. in M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited excluding allotment of bonus shares and shares issued for consideration other than cash is Rs. 68.44 lakhs.

(b) The company has not made any proposal to Government for issue of bonus shares during the last four years.

Expansion of Trade Relations with China

3462. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal for the expansion of trade relations with China;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this connection; and

(c) the programme proposed to be undertaken in this regard in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Since resumption of trade in 1977, bilateral trade between India and China has expanded. Official level talks have been held to identify items of export/import interest. Trade delegations have also been exchanged.

Larger Commercial Exchanges between India and Pakistan

3463. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether efforts are being made for larger commercial exchanges between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the names of the items and areas in which joint ventures are expected to be started between the two countries; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Government are of the view that a Trade Agreement between the two countries would facilitate commercial exchanges between them. Since the expiry in January, 1978 of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, several rounds of discussions have been held with Pakistan for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement which could govern trade between the two countries. However, no such Agreement has been finalised so far, although the dialogue is continuing through diplomatic channels. In the absence of a Trade Agreement, trade with Pakistan is taking place in accordance with the existing export import policies of the two countries.

At present, there are no proposals for industrial collaboration between the two countries. It is however open to parties in either country to explore the scope for joint ventures in third countries.

S.T.C. to import cement against rupee payment

3464. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import Cement against rupee payment from some countries;

(b) whether State Trading Corporation has been directed to enter into import deals with rupee payment countries;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the programme of the Government in this regard in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. S.T.C. has recently signed contracts for import of cement from Romania and Poland, for shipment by June 1983.

(d) Import of cement during 1983-84 will be based on the Import and Export Policy, 1983-84.

Recruitment of Class III & IV employees in GIC

3465. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons why Government/General Insurance Corporation have unilaterally imposed a ban on recruitment of Class III & IV employees in General Insurance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Government has not imposed any ban on recruitment. The Corporation, however, has not been able to make fresh recruitment in the Class III and Class IV cadres on account of the stay granted by the Supreme Court to the amended terms and conditions of service of these categories of employees.

Conference on problems and prospects of public sector

3467. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference on "problems and prospects of public sector" was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps envisaged to **check** the losses incurred by some undertakings and efforts made to keep the public sector competitive and abreast of developments in technology, management and productivity; and

(d) the steps envisaged to promote a healthy competition between the public and private sector in all spheres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Conference on "Objectives, Achievements and Prospects" held by the Centre for Public Sector Studies in collaboration with the Bureau of Public Enterprises and some other organisations in May, 1981.

(c) Improvement of efficiency of public enterprises is a constant endeavour and the steps taken to achieve this end have been given in page number two hundred and thirteen of the Public Enterprises Survey, 1981-82 (Volume I) placed on the Table of the House on February 25, 1983.

(d) The public enterprises operate in a mixed economy where some face direct and indirect competition both at home as well as for imports. Even where public enterprises are operating in monopolistic situations, Government are aware of the need to protect the interests of the consumers and the economy so that they are not allowed to exploit their monopolistic situation at the cost of the consumer and the economy.

Defaulting Charitable Trusts

3468. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Trusts declared under Section 10 of the Income Tax Act as Charita-

ble Trusts did not apply their income for the charitable purposes for which they were launched;

(b) if so, relevant facts about those Trusts, with particular reference to the revenue loss involved; and

(c) the total number of Trusts declared as Charitable Trusts under that particular Section of the I.T. Act as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 does not contain any provision to declare any trust as charitable. However, exemption from income-tax is provided under section 10(23C) to trusts/institutions which are for charitable purposes or wholly for public religious or wholly for public religious and charitable purposes which are notified by the Central Government if they fulfil the statutory conditions prescribed. There has been no instance of a notification issued under section 10(23C) being revoked on account of the notified trust/institution not applying its income for its declared purposes. The total number of trusts notified under section 10(23C) is 620.

Guidelines issued by CBDT for Research Programme

3469. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weighted deductions are allowed for research undertaken under approved programmes of research;

(b) if so, whether the Board of Direct Taxes has ever issued any guidelines for the approval of such research programmes;

(c) if so, the details of the guidelines;

(d) how many programmes have been approved till date in the country;

(e) whether there is monitoring on the research works; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Under section 35(2A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction equal to one and one-third times the sum paid by a taxpayer on sponsored research in approved laboratories is allowed. Such a scientific research should be undertaken by a research association or a university or a college or other institution referred to in section 35(1) (ii) of the Act under a programme approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of the country.

Under Section 35(2B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction equal to one and one-fourth times the amount spent by a tax-prayer is allowed on scientific research undertaken under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of the country.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Direct Taxes have not issued any guidelines for the aproval of scientific research programmes under section 35(2A)/35(2B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. However, guidelines for the aproval of such research programmes have been laid down by the prescribed authority, viz. the Secretary, Department of Science & Technology. Copies of these guidelines for aproval of such programmes under sections 35-(2A) and 35(2B) of the Act are given in the Annexures laid on the table of the House. [Placed in parliament Library. See No. IT 6145/83].

(d) Upto 31st December, 1982, aprovals to 126 programmes under section 35(2A) and 236 programmes under section 35(2B) of the I.T. Act were issued.

(e) and (f). After the aproval under section 35(2A) of the I.T. Act, 1961 is granted to a sponsored research programme, the organisation concerned is required to furnish a progress report regarding its implementation to the prescribed authority, viz. the Secretary, Department of Science & Technology. This progress report is examined in that Department to see whether scientific research has been conducted and the required expenditure incurred thereon.

In regard to programmes aproved under section 35(2B) of the Act, it has been laid down in the Income-tax Act, 1961 that the assessee will obtain a completion report from the prescribed authority within a period of one year to the effect that the specific scientific research programme has been completed. Before this completion certificate is issued, the assessee is required to furnish the details of the research work and of the expenditure incurred thereon to the prescribed authority. These particulars are examined and, if considered necessary, a visit to the concerned unit is organised. On the basis of the analysis done, a completion certificate is issued.

Persons detailed under COFEPOSA

3470. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) what is the number of persons detained under COFEPOSA during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) how many of them were released by the Advisory Boards, year-wise; and

(c) how many have been released by the Courts, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) During the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, 321, 308 and 380 persons were detained respectively;

(b) During the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, 71, 88 and 91 persons were released by the Advisory Boards respectively; and

(c) During the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, 143, 86 and 86 persons were released by the Courts respectively.

Difficulty of State Cooperative Banks for drawing money from Credit Limit

3471. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Cooperative Banks are finding it very difficult to draw money from the credit limit because drawals are sanctioned by the National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development and cheques are given on the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether this procedure is causing a delay and difficulty to the State Cooperative Banks; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to remove this difficulty and if not the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Under existing arrangements, the drawal applications on the limits sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks are received at the regional offices of NABARD which issues cheques in favour of the State Cooperative Bank on the office of Reserve Bank of India. However, if difficulties are expressed by any State Cooperative Bank in this regard, efforts are made by NABARD to make special arrangements for drawal of funds by that State Cooperative Bank at an office of State Bank of India or any other Nationalised Bank found mutually convenient.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Board of Directors on National Bank for Agricultural and rural Development

3472. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors on the National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development has not been appointed so far;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not appointing the Board of Directors;

(c) whether any policy decision is being taken up and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Board of Directors is likely to be appointed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The constitution of the Board of Directors of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been under active consideration and the Board is likely to be constituted by the Government shortly.

SC/ST Employees in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

3473. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working among them;

(c) whether a number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes officials are denied promotion by the higher authorities in that Organisation;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) if the reply of part (c) be in the affirmative the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) As on 14-3-1983, the total number of employees in HAL is 40437.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees are 4975 and 932, respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Decline in Value of Rupee

3474. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the value of rupee has gone down in the world market and if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(b) if so, what was the value of Indian rupee on 1st April, 1980, 1st April 1981 and 1st April 1982 and at present; and

(c) steps taken by Government to uplift the value of Indian currency in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Fluctuations in the value of currencies is normal in a period of floating exchange rates regime. It will be noticed that the value of Indian rupee has depreciated against the US Dollar, Japanese Yen, Swiss French and at the same time Rupee has appreciated against other major currencies such as the Pound Sterling, Deutsche Mark, French Franc and Italian Lire over the last 3 years upto March 15, 1983. It is, therefore, not quite correct to say that the value of rupee has gone down in the world market. The exchange rate of rupee in respect of major currencies on 1st April, 1980, 1st April, 1981; 1st April, 1982 and 15th March, 1983 were as follows.

Currency	Rate on 1-4-80	Rate on 1-4-81	Rate on 1-4-82	Rate on 15-3-83
Pound Sterling				
Pound 1=Rs.	17.70	18.50	16.70	15.10
U S Dollar				
U S Dollar 1=Rs.	8.1774	8.2442	9.3689	9.9719
Deutsche Mark				
Deutsche 1=Rs.	4.1968	3.9157	3.8826	4.1817
Swiss Franc				
SF 1=Rs.	4.4278	4.2888	4.8441	4.8636
French Franc				
FF 1=Rs.	1.8191	1.6642	1.4969	1.4784
Japanese Yen				
Yen 100=Rs.	3.2669	3.9130	3.7830	4.1963
Italian Lire				
Lire 100=Rs.	0.9119	0.7880	0.7082	0.7870

The exchange rate of the rupee is determined since September, 1975 in terms of a basket of major international currencies with pound sterling used as the intervention currency. The relative changes in rupee exchange rates with other currencies, therefore, reflect the movement in the value of basket of currencies used for determining the value of rupee in relation to the intervention currency as also the relative developments in the exchange rates of the Pound Sterling with these other currencies.

विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों द्वारा निवेश

3475. श्री बापू साहिब पहलेकर :

श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों द्वारा देश की विकास योजनाओं में निवेश करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में हुई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत में आए व्यक्तियों को हो रही कठिनाइयों को और दिलाया दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो वे कठिनाइयों किन कारणों से पैदा हुई हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :
(क) से (ग) : इस संबंध में दिनांक

4-3-1983 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 200 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसमें देश में अनिवासी भारतीयों को निवेश करने के लिए प्रदान की गई उदार सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय (आर्थिक कार्य विभाग) में एक विशेष कक्ष गैर-औद्योगिक प्रस्तावों को निपटाने के लिए और एक कक्ष उद्योग मंत्रालय (एस. आई. ए.) में औद्योगिक प्रस्तावों को निपटाने के लिए स्थापित किया गया है ? भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र उन्हें मार्गदर्शी सेवा प्रदान करेगा। इनमें से अधिकांश सुविधाओं का निर्माण अप्रैल, 1982 में किया गया था इसलिए इतनी जल्दी इनके परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करना अभी कुछ समयपूर्व होगा।

Import of Raw Material and Machinery for Free Trade Zone

3476. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much raw materials, machinery were imported for each free trade zone of the country and from which countries those were imported in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) how much foreign exchange was spent for these imports in hard currency; and

(c) what is the amount spent for the import from rupee payment countries, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). As statement giving the required information is enclosed,

Statement

Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone				Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ)			
				(Rs. in lakhs)			
(a) Countrywise imports of raw material/ machinery				(a)	80-81	81-82	82-83 upto 2-83)
Country				(i) Import of raw materials			
Value of Imports				1263.20 3913.93 8218.24			
1979-80				2981.82			
U.S.A.	399.45	617.96	1084.59	(ii) Import of materials			
Japan	36.17	458.5	618.64	163.00 172.38 349.87			
U. K.	102.70	79.58	82.17				
W. Germany	11.57	50.71	65.33				
France	6.92	3.75	7.11				
Italy	0.07	0.01	4.87				
Holland	..	..	9.34				
Denmark	36.68	36.08	118.91				
Switzerland	5.77	..	18.57				
Gulf countries	..	..	1.89				
Hongkong	..	..	36.50				
Singapore	..	..	223.89				
Other countries	..	..	4.64				
(b) Total amounts of foreign exchanges spent for these imports in hard currency				(b) All imports into the KAFTZ are from hard currency areas and mostly are from Hongkong, Japan, W. Germany, Taiwan, Korea, USA, Switzerland U.K., France, Italy, Netherlands etc.			
(c) Total amount spent for the import from rupee payment countries				(c) Nil			

अगरा छावनी क्षेत्र में सिविलियनों को रिहायशी मकानों के लिए बेची गई भूमि

3477. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन सिविलियनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें जनवरी, 1980 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक अगरा छावनी क्षेत्र में रिहायशी मकानों के लिए भूमि बेची गई

है तथा बिक्री की अवधि वर्क गजों में क्षेत्रफल और भूमि को दरों संबंध व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अगरा छावनी में भूमि के आवंटन के लिए किए गए आवेदनों को 1981-82 में इस दलील पर अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया था कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं की भूमि को बैचानहीं जाता ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित सूचना सही है तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य आवेदनों को भी भूमि आवंटित करने हेतु संबंधित अधिकारियों को आदेश देने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को रक्षा भूमि की सीधी बिक्री नहीं की जाती है। सरकार की मौजूदा नीति के अंतर्गत इस प्रकार के ग्रांटी/पट्टेदार को वैकल्पिक रिहायशी प्लॉट बेचा जा सकता है। रिज्यूमेवेबिल टेन्डोर के आधार पर ली गई जिसकी भूमि को रक्षा कार्यों के लिए वापस ले लिया गया हो किसी ऐसे प्लॉट को फ्री होल्ड प्लॉट में बदलने के बारे में जो ओल्ड ग्रांट की शर्त या पट्टे पर लिया गया हो और जिसकी जरूरत रक्षा कार्यों के लिए न हो उसे भुगतान करने पर फ्री होल्ड में बदलने की मंजूरी दी जा सकती है। जनवरी 1980 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि में आगरा छावनी में इस प्रकार के मामलों के विवरण अनुबंध में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6146 /83]

(ख) मौजूदा सरकार नीति के अंतर्गत न आने वाले प्रार्थनापत्रों को रद्द कर दिया गया है।

(ग) भूमि आवंटित करने के बारे में केवल उन्हीं प्रार्थनापत्रों पर विचार किया जाएगा जो कि सरकार की मौजूदा नीति के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

News item captioned "export agencies work being reviewed"

3478. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news item "Export Agencies work being reviewed" which appeared in the Economic Times of 10th February, 1983, wherein it is mentioned that he while referring to the Export Promotion Councils, Trade Development Authority of India and Institute of Foreign Trade stated that their performance was being evaluated to see whether that institutions devote more time to export promotion, which was the need of the hour; and

(b) whether Government will lay on the House a list of all Export promotion Councils dealing with Textiles and Garments and their total number of staff giving separately the number of officers and staff engaged in export promotion work as compared to the non-export promotion work line export quota administration ?

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

(b) Relevant information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

There are five Export Promotion Councils dealing with Textiles and Garments. The names of the Councils and the relevant information regarding the position of staff and Officers in each of them (including Regional Offices) is indicated below:—

Name of the Council

Officers

Staff

Total

1. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)

(a) Administration of export entitlements and allied activities

2

19

21

1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Export Promotion activities and common services.	18	83	101
	Total (a)+(b)	20	102	122
2.	Apparels Export Promotion Council (A.E.P.C.)			
	(a) Administration of Export entitlements and allied activities	24	175	199
	(b) Export Promotion activities and common services	14	49	63
	Total (a)+(b)	38	224	262
3.	Wool & Woolens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)	7	23	30*
4.	Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)	8	31	39**
5.	Handloom Export Promotion Council (H.E.P.C.)	6	52	58**

N.B.: *No staff in W&WEPC is exclusively engaged in administration of export entitlement work.

**SRTEPC and HEPC do not handle any work relating to export entitlement.

Amount Forfeited by apparels

3479. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount forfeited by the Apparels Export Promotion Council as on 31st December, 1982 by way of forfeiture of earnest money deposit and bank guarantee bonds and separately, the amount of the interest accrued thereon to the Apparels Export Promotion Council;

(b) whether Government will confirm that no part of the above principal amount or interest has so far been used by the said Council; and

(c) whether Government have instructed the Council to submit proposals for clearance by the Market Development Assistance Committees for doing export promotion work to be spent out of these amounts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Apparels Export Promotion Council had collected Rs. 1.28 crores (provisional) till 31-12-82 by way of forfeiture of EMDs/Bank Guarantees and the interest accrued thereon is Rs. 10.43 lacs (provisional).

(b) According to the Council, no part of the above principal amount or interest has so far been used.

(c) The A. E. P. C. has been advised to keep the money separate for export promotion purposes.

Sanctioning of Export Promotion Scheme

3480. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal pending before them or the Market Development Assistance Committee from the Apparel Export promotion Council, New Delhi for sanctioning export promotion scheme out of the penalties amount collected by the said AEPC; and

(b) the details and amounts?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of answer above.

Production and Export of Agriculture Commodities

3482. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the production and export of traditional agricultural export commodities like tea, coffee, spices, cotton and jute;

(b) if so, what has been the result of such steps so far; and

(c) have Government attempted to stabilize the prices of these products by agreement with other producing and exporting countries; if so, what is the result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) Govt. have making continuous efforts to step up production and export of traditional agricultural export commodities like tea, coffee, spices,

cotton and jute and especially in value-added forms as far as possible.

(b) A statement showing production and export figures for the period 1979-80 to 1981-82 is attached.

(c) Government of India have ratified the Agreement establishing the Common Fund for commodities established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the conclusions of multilateral commodity agreements are followed up on a regular basis. The integrated programme for commodities of the UNCTD envisages *inter-alia* the stabilisation of prices of 18 primary commodities.

India is a member of the International Pepper Community which has been making efforts to stabilise export earnings of pepper producing countries. India has also been taking the initiative to form a Cardamom Community consisting of leading producing of cardamom.

Statement

Production and Export of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Cotton and Jute for years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

Commodity	Period	Production		Export	
		(M. Kgs)	Cal. Yr.	Quantity (M. Kgs.)	Value (Rs./Crores)
1. Tea . . .	1978-79	543.78	(1979)	177.33	359.12
	1979-80	571.66	(1980)	208.45	376.90
	1980-81	560.72	(1981)	231.74	435.27
	1981-82	564.00	(1982-Estimated)	223.09 (Prov.)	404.61 (Prov.)

(These figures pertain to calendar years)

Commodity	Period	Production		Export	
				Quantity	Value (Rs./Crores)
		(000 Tonnes)		(000 Tonnes)	
2. Coffee	1978-79	110.49		66.0	143.95
	1979-80	149.84		61.8	163.31
	1980-81	118.60		87.3	214.24
	1981-82	155.00		64.5	32.47
3. Spices	Year (Sept. August)	Production (In tonnes)	Year	Exports (Total Spices) Qty.	Value
				(000 tonnes)	(Rs. in crores)
(a) Cardamon	1979-80	4500	1979-80	110.1	149.36
	1980-81	4400	1980-81	84.2	111.41
	1981-82	4100	1981-82	85.7	112.54
		(000 tonnes)			
(b) Other Spices	1979-80	9320.00			
	1980-81	9000.00			
	1981-82	1080.17			
		(Lakh bales of 170 Kg. each)		(000 tonnes)	
4. Cotton (Raw)	1978-79	79.58		11.8	16.02
	1979-80	76.98		65.6	75.10
	1980-81	78.00		131.6	164.88
	1981-82	84.00		30.0	35.00
		(Lakhs bales of 180 Kg. each)		(000 tonnes)	
5. Raw Jute and Mesta	1978-79	82.94		2.2	0.77
	1979-80	80.28		5.8	1.77
	1980-81	81.95		13.4	4.88
	1981-82	84.00		47.8	15.03

Export of Marine Products

3483. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large potential in export of marine products particularly

shrimps which can also be cultivated in inland fisheries; and

(b) whether Government have given any incentive to or formulated any scheme to safeguard the actual producers from exploitation by middlemen and big exporters?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shrimps are exported through registered exporters after processing in the peeling sheds/processing plants. The primary producers who are scattered all over the coast, therefore, have to sell shrimps to the processors or intermediary suppliers. With a view to ensuring premium price for their products, the association of primary producers is provided with the necessary market information by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Take over of Textile Mills in Bombay

3484. SHRI GULSHER AHMAD:
SHRI K. LAKKAPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in 'Blitz weekly' of 12th February, 1983 suggesting that Government are considering takeover of textile mills in Bombay and if so, facts thereof;

(b) the amount required to repair and modernise the sick textile mills; and

(c) the amount of bank funds' locked in the mills under strike?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):**

(a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under reference. There is no proposal at present to takeover textile mills in Bombay.

(b) No assessment has been made of the amount required to repair and modernise the sick textile mills.

(c) According to information made available to this Ministry the outstanding balance of public sector banks in the Cash Credit Limits sanctioned to 36 textile mills in Bombay (excluding the NTC mills) amounted to Rs. 178.66 crores as on 3-12-1982.

Financial difficulties of Maharashtra Cooperative Housing Finance Society as a result of change in policy of LIC

3485. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
DAVATE: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited has brought to the notice of Government its financial difficulties arising out of the change in the policy of the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the demands of the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd.?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) to (c). The main point urged in the representation dated 22nd October, 1982, addressed by the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd. to Government is that the LIC may be prevailed upon to grant the maximum amount of loan against the Society's request for loan of Rs. 25 crores during 1982-83.

In view of various other pressing demands on the LIC's funds, its assistance to apex co-operative housing finance societies is necessarily limited. For the year 1982-83, the LIC has earmarked Rs. 75 crores for these societies, numbering eighteen, all over the country. Out of this amount, the

LIC has allocated an amount of Rs. 10 crores to the Maharashtra Society.

Defaulting Exporters of Indian Tobacco to China

3486. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government could identify the defaulting exporters who consigned 10,000 tonnes of Indian tobacco in 1981 to China which proved on reaching Chinese port, to be not fit for human consumption;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those export houses;

(c) if not action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are now proposing to initiate any proceeding against them?

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

(a) to (d). During 1981-82, a quantity of 28,841 tonnes of tobacco was exported to China by various Indian exporters. There have been some complaints/claims about the quality of tobacco exported by six Indian exporters to China. The exporters are negotiating with the importers in China for settling the complaints/claims. The Tobacco Board has also impressed upon the exporters to settle the claims expeditiously.

Import of Technical Know-How by Free Trade Zone Industries

3487. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange was spent by the Free Trade Zone industries for importing technical know-how in the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 so far;

(b) how much foreign exchange by way of Fees was given to the foreign experts in the Free Trade Zone industries in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982?

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

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

Exports from Free Trade Zone

3488. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the total value of exports from free trade zone during the last year and to which countries; and

(b) how much our country earned from each country in hard currency and rupee value?

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

(b) A statement showing required information is enclosed.

Statement

Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ)

Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ)

(a) Total value of exports from the Zone from Sept. '74 to 28-2-83 Rs. 12128.98 lakhs
Exports during 1981-82 Rs. 2962.13 lakhs

(a) Total exports since inception to Feb. '83 Rs. 26111 lakhs
Exports during 1981-82 Rs. 7004 lakhs

Countrywise exports are as given below:

From 1980-81 to 1982-83, exports have been mainly to USSR and remaining to Middle East, USA/UK, Holland etc.

1	2
Country	Value of ex-ports (Figs. in Rs. lakhs)
	1981-82
U.S.A.	982.14
W. Europe and U. K.	685.12
E. Europe and Russia	270.78
Hongkong, Singapore	827.04
Japan	94.76
Australia	0.23
Africa	15.89
Other countries	86.17
	2962.13
(b) (i) Value of exports to hard currency area	2691.35
(ii) Value of exports to rupee payment countries	270.78
	(b) Value of Exports to Hard Currency Area during 1982-83 up to Feb. '83
	Rs. 1248 lakhs
	Value of exports to Rupee Payment Areas during the above period
	Rs. 12021 lakhs

बीजों का निर्यात

3489. श्री राम धारे पनिका : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का बीजों का निर्यात करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश-वार उन बीजों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार ने शुरू में निर्यात किए जाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) कितनी मात्रा में बीजों का निर्यात किया जाता है तथा उनकी दरें क्या होंगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बीजों के निर्यात के लिए कोई देश-वार आबंधन नहीं किया जाता है । निर्यात नीति के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न बीजों, आलू बीज, प्याज बीज, सब्जी बीज, फूलों के बीज तथा सजावटी पौधों के निर्यात की अनुमति है । गेहूं के बीज

तथा वन संबंधी बीजों के निर्यात की अनुमति गुणावगुण आधार पर दी जाती है।

(ग) 100 में 0 टन आलू बीज के निर्यात की अनुमति है। प्याज बीज की प्रमाणित किस्मों के 50 किग्रा तथा अप्रमाणित किस्मों के 50 में 0 टन के निर्यात की अनुमति है।

Acquisition of Aircraft Carrier by Pak

3490. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is strengthening its Navy and acquiring an aircraft carrier;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen the Indian Navy to meet the challenge posed by Pakistan and other countries and to see that the country is not found napping?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government have seen reports regarding the strengthening of the Pakistani Navy. Government are taking adequate measures to neutralise the threat to the nation's security because of any strengthening of the Pakistani Navy.

News-Item Captioned "Taxation of Farm Income Suggested"

3491. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 2 December, 1982 "Taxation of Farm income-suggested" and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested taxation on Agricultural income;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made and the reasons given by them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry have in their pre-Budget memorandum for 1983-84 suggested taxation of agricultural income.

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

(c) "Taxes on agricultural income" figures as entry 46 in List II, i.e., the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the State Legislatures alone are competent to legislate in respect of taxes on agricultural income.

Statement

(b) The suggestion made by the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry is reproduced below:—

"Enlargement of tax base—inclusion of agricultural incomes.

Development resources have to be mobilised from all sectors of the economy and for this it is imperative that the tax base should be enlarged to cover agricultural incomes also. At present there is a clear case of specific imbalance between persons engaged in agriculture and other persons engaged in other occupations. Agricultural incomes may therefore be taxed after providing initial exemption of Rs. 50,000/- per assessee/family. In view of the growing resource requirement of the economy, such a measure is unavoidable even if it requires an amendment of the Constitution."

Expert Committee to Devise Formula for Neutralisation of Rising Cost of Living

3492. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee of economists has been set up to devise

a formula for neutralisation of the rising cost of living;

(b) whether the present formula of Rs. 1.30 per point is not acceptable to trade unions;

(c) whether the expert committee is likely to work in collaboration with the panel that has been set up for a national wage policy; and

(d) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). Government have neither set up an Expert Committee of Economists to devise a formula for neutralisation of the rising cost of living nor have they set up a panel for national wage policy. A suggestion from some Trade Union leaders 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.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. No. 1005 Dated 25-2-83 RE: REPLACEMENT OF VIJAYANTA T-54 and T-58 TANKS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Below the reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1005 answered on 25-2-1983 in the English Version add the following:—

(c) The Defence Research and Development Organisation have taken up the development of a main battle tank (MBT) incorporating the latest technologies. This MBT when developed will be indigenously manufactured in the country.

Action to correct the reply was initiated immediately after the inaccuracy was detected.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 1000 DATED 25-2-83 RE: REVENUE EARNED THROUGH IMPORT OF COLOUR TV SETS FOR ASIAD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): In the last line of reply to part (d) of above question the decimal point, in the figure furnished was wrongly placed while typing. The figure of Rupees 14.23 lakhs may be correctly read as Rupees 142.3 lakhs.

This typographical error is regretted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): In the newspapers today, there is a very disturbing news about the desecration of a religious place in Punjab. It is a very serious thing. It should be discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me some motion.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Many of us have given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): You will agree with me, if you give me a patient hearing, that news appeared regarding the railway accident at Howrah. Government have announced that the next of kin of the dead would be paid Rs. 1,000 only. This is what the Railway Minister said in his statement yesterday in the House:—

"I have also ordered to make ex-gratia payment to all those affected immediately."

MR. SPEAKER: That will be taken care of. It is ex-gratia. You give me in writing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why don't you give Rs. one lakh?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Claims Commissioner has to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Later on, you can ask them if they do not do it.

It is premature at this stage. Please sit down.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: An announcement should be made to this effect, that Rs. one lakh ex-gratia would be paid.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily taking the time of the House? It is premature.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: An announcement should come from the Hon. Minister here. I am from West Bengal. So many people have died. That is why I am raising it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष तौर पर दो-तीन दिन से बराबर इस बात की चर्चा चल रही है कि गन्ने का बकाया काफी बাক्री है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कई बार इस के बारे में डिस्कशन करवा चुका हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : गन्ने की कीमत सही नहीं मिल रही है और तीन-तीन साल का किसानों का पैसा मिलों पर बकाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बहुत गंभीर इशू है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये।

I am on my legs. If you cannot even behave like an Hon. Member, what can I do? I am on my legs. Please sit down.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप तो स्कूल टीचर की तरह डांट रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You have made me one. Have you not?

मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप मेरी बात सुनिये, फिर भी आप मानते नहीं हैं। यह क्या बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जब कहते हैं, मैं डिस्कशन करवा देता हूँ। आप इस तरह से करेंगे, तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप कोई मोशन दे सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कब इस पर डिस्कशन करवायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन दफा करवाया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बताइए कि इस के लिए क्या कोई और तरीका हो सकता है?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मंत्री जी से कह कर उन को पैसा दिलवा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I could not follow what you said in reply to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I have to say that a very serious situation is developing in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: I will also request you to give me some motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have already given you a motion regarding the statement made by Sant Bhindranwale following this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We do not want Punjab to become another Assam, for goodness' sake.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you the assurance that it is under my active consideration. I will consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We should exert whatever influence Parliament has got to see that the situation is calmed down.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मेरे पास एक अखबार है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अखबार से कोई बात मत कीजिये, यह कोई बात नहीं है। आप भी ऐसा करते हैं, मुझे बहुत शर्म आती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: एक साल में 2,439 बच्चे अस्पताल में मर गये हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप भेज दीजिये, हम देख लेंगे। आप मेरे से बात क्यों नहीं कर लेते? आप मुझे समझा दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसा करने से थोड़े ही होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: वह गलत अखबार पढ़ रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल): य० पी०, बिहार, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के चार छात्र फरवरी से अपनी मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं, नहीं not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में दो हजार झोपड़ियां जल चुकी हैं। आपने ठीक कहा कि झोपड़ियां जलना किसी के बस की बात नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार का है कि उनको राहत प्रदान करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप 377 दीजिये, और मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हरेक इम्पार्टेंट बात, जो देश के हित की बात है, उसको करने में न मुझे कोई एतराज है, न गवर्नमेंट को कोई एतराज है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सब के सब गरीब लोग हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: झुग्गी गरीब की हो सकती है, अमीर थोड़े ही झुग्गी बनायेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आप सरकार को डायरेक्ट कीजिये कि वह उनके लिये व्यवस्था करे। 377 में तो आप करेंगे लेकिन सरकार का भी दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह वहां जा कर के कम से कम राहत प्रदान करे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मुझे दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप अखबार पढ़ना शुरू कर देंगे...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई मोशन होगा तो उसके बारे में आप मुझे से डिस्कस करें। यहां ऐसे करने से क्या होता है। मुझे लिख कर दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह बताइये कि आप यहां क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

I have not allowed a single word of this to go on record.

आप मेरे पास आइये, मुझे बताइये, मैं फेक्ट्स मांग लूंगा।

I must get the facts and then I will consider it.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। ऐसे करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार तो रोज छपते रहते हैं। रोज अगर आप लोग यहां अखबार पढ़ने लग जाएं तो कैसे काम चलेगा। मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि माननीय सदस्यगण, सारे वही सज्जन, रोजाना खड़े होते हैं, कम से कम कभी तो सोचा कीजिए कि हाउस का समय आपका अपना समय है, मेरा कोई कुछ नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल बेकार है, अर्थहीन है। देखिये अर्थहीन तब नहीं हो जब मैं आप की बात नहीं मानूं, जब मैं किसी इम्पार्टेंट डिस्कसन से आपको इंकार करूं। मैं बिल्कुल ओपन किताब की तरह हूं, खुली किताब हूं। आप

मुझे बताइये कि कौन-सा इम्पार्टेंट सब्जेक्ट होगा, कौन-सा इम्पार्टेंट सब्जेक्ट आप समझते हैं। जिसको मैं इम्पार्टेंट सब्जेक्ट समझता हूं, क्या मैंने उस पर डिस्कसन नहीं करवाया ? अब यहां हमारा आधा घंटा जाया हो जाता है। मैं आपकी हर बात को सुनने के लिए तैयार बैठा हूं। अब आम बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। दिस इज अगेंस्ट द रूल्स, अगेंस्ट द प्रिंसिपल्स। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप थोड़ा-सा स्वयं ध्यान दीजिए कि रोजाना इस के करने का कुछ अर्थ नहीं है। मैं आपकी बात को मानने के लिए बैठा हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : वहां पर दस दिन से 50 किसान आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या बात हुई ?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : यह बात ही नहीं है, दस दिन से आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह 70 करोड़ का देश है। इसमें किसी को भी कोई तकलीफ हो सकती है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid—
Shri R. Venkataraman,

(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE FOR 1983-84, DEFENCE SERVICE
ESTIMATES, 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I be-
to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Defence for 1983-84.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6095/83.

(2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1983-84 (Hindi and English versions.)

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6096/83.

(Interruptions)

AIRCRAFT RULES, 1982, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF . ASRRO-PHYSICS, BANGALORE, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF .GEOMAGNETISM, BOMBAY, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL METEOROLOGY for 1981-82 alone with the Annual Accounts and statements for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in notification No. G.S.R. 685 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1982, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an Explanatory Note.

Placed in L Library. See No. LT-6097/83.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian

Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6098/83.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6099/83 .

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1981-82.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) to (4) above.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6100/83 .

Notification Under Tea Act, 1953

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the Notification Nos. S.O. 709 (E) to 711(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India

dated the 5th October, 1982 regarding extension of the period of take over of the management of the Pashok, Looksan and Vah-tukvar tea estates for another one year more on the expiry of the original period of take over of five years and one year of extension, under sub-section (2) of section 16E of the Tea Act, 1953.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6101/83.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhana Poojary.

(Interruptions)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR THE... YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1980.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1980.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6102/83.

(Interruptions)

ANNUAL REPORT OF AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF PLASTICS AND LINOLEUM EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, BOMBAY, JUTE MANUFACTURERS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, CALCUTTA PROMOTION COUNCIL BOMBAY, TEXTILES COMMITTEE BOMBAY FOR 1981-82.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums 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 Gov-

ernment on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6103/83.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Calcutta, 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 Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6104/83.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Rayon Textiles 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 Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6105/83.

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, 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 Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6106/83.

MR SPEAKER: Shri Satish Agarwal.

(Interruptions)

11.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH AND HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken on Seventy eighth Report of the Committee regarding Working of Military Farms.

(ii) Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken on Thirty-Sixth Report of the Committee regarding supply of defective water proof coats and procurement of spare parts.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention—
Shri Narayan Choubey.

(Interruptions)

11.25 hrs.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपका बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सत्यनारायण ऊटिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्यप्रदेश में सड़ा-गला गेहूं मिल रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention—
Shri Narayan Choubey.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): किसानों के हित के लिए क्या इस सदन में कुछ नहीं हो पाएगा?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी बात आप ध्यान से सुन लीजिए और सरकार से कहिए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किसान की भलाई के लिए जितने आप उतावले हैं मैं भी शायद उतना ही उतावला हूँ। मैंने

हमेशा बात सुनी है हर बार डिसकशन करवाया है। अब अगर कोई और तरीका है तो कश्यप जी मुझे बता दें मैं उस तरीके से करवा दूंगा। कौन सा तरीका है? कश्यप जी पुराने माननीय सदस्य हैं। मैं उनसे राय ले रहा हूँ। मैं उनसे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहा हूँ। कश्यप जी कृपया बता दें कि मैं कौन सा तरीका अख्तियार करूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: हमको आश्वासन दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप एक मिनट मत बोलिए। मुझे कश्यप जी से बात कर लेने दीजिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: किसान ने अपना गन्ना दे दिया है और उसको पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने जोर से बोलने के लिए नहीं कहा। मैं बिल्कुल ठीक सुनता हूँ। मैं आपकी राय मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप राय दीजिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: आप इस पर बयान दिलवा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने रूल तो पढ़े होंगे। उसके हिसाब से मुझे बताइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कि मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। मैं आपका मोशन एडाप्ट कर सकता हूँ। कार्लिंग अटेंशन करवा दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो सरकार जानें, मंत्री जी बैठे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने इस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कैसे आ सकता है ? Shri Narayan Choubey

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फिजूल बात है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना जोर से क्यों बोलते हैं ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हम आपको सुना रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ठीक सुनता हूँ मेरा स्वास्थ्य ठीक है और मेरी आत्मा भी शुद्ध है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : दूर के बारे में कालिग अटेंशन क्या आपके विचाराधीन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं मना न कर दूँ तब तक यही समझिये कि मेरे अंडर कंसीडरेशन में है ।

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार : आपके कंसीडरेशन में है तो अब हमें शांति है ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में सड़गला गेहूँ वितरित किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 377 दिलवा दिया था ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मध्य प्रदेश में नया गंदम आ गया है मैं देखकर आया हूँ । Shri Narayan Choubey

(व्यवधान)

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order, please.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS ROSE.

(Interruptions)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.] we have gone to the next item—Calling Attention by Shri Narayan Choubey and others. All of you please sit down—except Shri Narayan Choubey...

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Gir-dhari Lal Vyas, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

Please sit down. Except Shri Narayan Choubey nothing will go on record. Mr. Vyas, please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

12.15 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Drought situation in many States

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
(Midnapore): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported drought conditions in many States including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the affected people."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN):** Sir, Honourable Members will recall the statements made by me on 20th July, 4th and 14th October and 3rd November, 1982 as well as my reply to the debate in this House on drought situation in the country on 14th and 15th October, 1982. The position as it stands today is that drought conditions are reported to be prevailing in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Pondicherry.

These States submitted Memoranda seeking Central assistance for drought on different dates. A total cropped area of 428.73 lakh hectares and a population of 26.16 crore is reported to be affected in these drought affected States.

After receipt of the reports of the Central Teams and approval of High Level Committee on Relief, total ceilings of assistance of Rs. 407.05 crores, which is an all time high figure, were sanctioned. However, no assistance was sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh as

it was felt that the rains in the month of August and September had relieved the situation in the districts reported earlier to be affected by drought. The State Government had also not taken up any relief measures and on expenditure was incurred till the time the Central Team visited the State. Reports of the Central Teams which visited Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have been received and will be considered by the High Level Committee on Relief tomorrow. The assistance given to States, inter-alia, includes assistance for drinking water supply, employment generation, gratuitous relief, nutritional diet to children and lactating mothers as well as provision of fodder for cattle and input assistance to small and marginal farmers.

In the context drought relief, the Central Government have introduced a new system of making additional allocations of foodgrains to the States for payment of a part of the wages in kind to labourers employed on relief works executed with Central assistance. These additional allocations of foodgrains are over and above the allocations made for public distribution system and under National Rural Employment Programme.

Supplementary Memoranda have been received from the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry. Central Teams shall be visiting the States of Bihar and West Bengal for the second and third time respectively. They are expected to leave shortly. Requests of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry are being discussed in a meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Group on 21st and 22nd March, 1983, to which the representatives of the States will be invited.

It will not be out of place to mention here that vigorous and concerted action programme was launched to increase the Rabi production in the drought affected States. The winter rains have brightened the prospects of the rabi crops.

[Shri Arif Mohammed Khan]

Central Government are also siezed of the problem of drinking water in the affected areas and all-out efforts are being made with the help of Ministries like Works and Housing, Defence, Railways and the State Governments to ensure supply of drinking water to the affected people. Provision has also been made in the sanctions for transportation of water as well, where such contingency arises. In order to help the State Governments to continue their efforts to solve the drinking water problem in a planned perspective, assistance has been given for the extended period upto June, 1983.

Government of India are anxious to ensure proper and effective use of the Central assistance, by the States, keeping in view the severity and intensity of the distress in the different districts. Central Government believe that the only rational way to tackle this calamity is to make district-wise and sector-wise assessment of the problem and to allocate resources accordingly to provide relief to the people. Guidelines in this behalf have been issued to the State Governments, and also for the guidance of the Central Teams and this pattern of relief administration is now being followed. Ministry of Agriculture is also sending follow-up teams to the States to look into the utilisation of the Central assistance. Hon'ble Minister Rao Birendra Singh also intends to visit some of the States as soon as the Parliament has discussed the Demands of my Ministry of Agriculture.

It has been and shall be our endeavour to assist the State Governments in mitigating the rigours of the calamity, caused by drought and other natural calamities to the maximum extent possible.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Choubey. Only Shri Narayan Choubey's speech will be recorded. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the hon. Member does not read the rules I can't help it. I am so sorry. Even if you come and sit here, you cannot do it. Please don't disturb. We have to conduct the House according to the rules. I would request Mr. Era Anbarasu to read the rules. If he wants I will lend him a copy.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every hon. Member must know that the time of the House is precious. This has not been understood.

Now Mr. Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister has a flavour of complacency. This feeling of complacency is perhaps due to the successful completion of the Asiad and the non-aligned meet. They have spent hundreds of crores of rupees to keep our gardens green, our beautiful parks and gardens; to put up the street lights. You have put up huge 3-star and 5-star hotels on which you have spent crores of rupees. But this is not the picture of our countryside. The picture in our country-side is really grim. The water that is spent to keep our parks beautiful and grass ever-green, is more than what the tribals of Keonjhar get to drink. I don't say that the Minister is like Nero of Rome. When Rome was burning Nero was fiddling. I don't say he is such a type of person. Rishi Bankim Chandra had sung: 'Sujalam, Suphalam, Sashya Shyamalam.' Now it is no *jalam* no *phalam*. Rabindra Nath Tagore sang: *Punjaba Sindhu Gujaratha Maratha; Dravida Utkala Vanga*. So, this is the entire India. The entire India is in the grip of severe drought; there is no doubt about it. I hope the Minister will give proper thought to it and I hope that he will not be complacent. Only in today's *Economic Times*, some facts have appeared. I am sure all the Ministers have gone through it. It has been stated that about 480 lakh hectares of cropped area have been affected due to drought. Your figure is less, maybe you are

correct or maybe they are correct, I do not know. A total of 185 districts is in the grip of severe drought and the shortfall of foodgrains for the entire country will be to the tune of 7 million tonnes. Even the rabi crop shortfall will be to the tune of 5 to 8 million tonnes. You have referred to various States where drought conditions are at present prevailing. He has mentioned in his statement about Orissa. The entire region of Orissa which produces 3/4 of foodgrains in the State is under the grip of severe drought. Our party is already leading a very big movement in that State. If the Government does not come to immediate rescue and does not send foodgrains to that region, the situation would go out of control. In Orissa, out of the total blocks of 314, 283 blocks have been affected due to acute drought condition. The Orissa Government have demanded a sum of Rs. 338.36 crores for relief measures from the Centre. Many a time it happens that what we actually demand is not given. There is a big gap between what we actually demand and what they actually give. Again, there is a big gap between what the Government of India sanctions and what actually reaches the area. The condition in Orissa is very serious. The normal production of food in that State is generally 42 lakh tonnes per annum. But this year it is only 28 lakh tonnes. Bolangir, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, districts are in the grip of severe drought. In the newspaper, on 30th October 1982, it was stated that the Tribals are abandoning their children in Keonjhar.

Now, in Kerala, the shortfall in the agricultural production is to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. The average production of paddy was 12 lakh tonnes during 1981-82. This year, it is only 4 to 5 lakh tonnes. There is scarcity of drinking water in that State. Moreover, Kerala was always a surplus State so far as power is concerned. But this is the first time that Kerala is also facing power shortage due to scarcity of water. They are now ask-

ing Andhra Pradesh to supply them power. This is the condition there. Even Mr. O. Lukose, Chairman, Congress(M), has demanded that Kerala should be declared as drought-affected State.

In Madhya Pradesh in Chattisgarh region, is affected with acute drought condition. Out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh, 26 districts are in the grip of severe drought. Whatever money has been spent to combat the famine condition in that region, is not at all sufficient. Out of the amount sanctioned, for this purpose, a big chunk is eaten away by certain officials and the political leaders.

In Rajasthan, there has been severe drought affecting many districts for the last 4 to 5 years continuously. The districts of Kota, Bundi, Barmer, Jodhpur are facing famine. About 2043 villages in 25 districts of Rajasthan have been declared as famine-affected areas.

Now, in Tamil Nadu, the condition is very serious. The Tamil Nadu Government have demanded a sum of Rs. 190 crores from the Centre for providing relief to the people in the affected areas. It seems very recently Rao Birendra Singh went to Tamil Nadu for election campaign and he played politics there. He said that the Central Government accepts responsibility of providing rice to the people of Tamil Nadu. Do they not need now? When will they need it if not now? Tamil Nadu is in the grip of a very serious situation. Thanjavur district is called the granary of Tamil Nadu.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Granary of South.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : But people have started migrating even from there. Distress sale of cattle has also already started. In Madras city the people are going to the beach to dig up holes to get some water.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want more information about Madras I can give you. Madras is my constituency. Once in three days water is very graciously being supplied.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Let the Government do something.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only stating the facts; as a citizen of Madras I get water only once in three days.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For how many hours?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only for three hours in the morning. When I was there, I could take my bath only on third day.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Don't you agree that the statement is complacent? It does not contain even a single word about Madras.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is for you to ask, I cannot.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Then, in Karnataka only 18 per cent of land under cultivation has received water this time. In 16 out of 19 districts in Karnataka, the rabi crop failure is to the extent of 85 per cent. 3000 villages have no source of water at all.

In Maharashtra there is severe drought in Puri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Akola, Sangli, Nariket etc. In U.P. 46 out of 57 districts are in the grip of drought. I do not know why nothing has been said about UP in the statement. Is it because Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has come from there. You can judge the situation from the figures. Ordinarily, the kharif crop in U.P. consists of 120 lakh hectares, this year it is only 28.14 lakh hectares. You can understand the situation, and still they have not given anything to U.P.

About Bihar, my friends will say more but I would only mention that it is in severe drought worst than the 1967 drought.

In Santhal Parganas people had taken a march for food and they were fired at. I have already mentioned about Kerala and Rajasthan.

The situation in West Bengal is very serious. This year the kharif crop failure is to the tune of 16 lakh tonnes.... (Interruptions). In West Bengal, this is the worst drought in the whole of this century. Teams from the centre had gone; we had demanded Rs. 205 crores but we had been given only Rs. 70 crores upto 31-3-1983. Again, the State Government has demanded that the Central Team should pay a visit to the State to assess the situation, and they have demanded Rs. 95.58 crores again to overcome the drought situation, which is still continuing, and it will continue till April, May and June when the Monsoon comes. Our situation will remain grim till that time. The condition of drinking water in various parts of West Bengal is also very very serious, for example in Purulia, a portion of Midnapore district, Bankura and other places. Teams come and go, but nothing happens. Now, I will give you some figures. The Bengal Government gets something different from what you actually allot. We have already complained to Rao Birendra Singh a number of times that what we demand, you allot less than that; and even that much you do not give. I give you the figures in this connection. For the year 1982, which is a year of our drought, the total allotment to us in the month of January was two lakh twenty thousand tonnes and what actually reached us in that month was one lakh seventy thousand tonnes whereas our demand was for three lakh twenty thousand tonnes. Of course, sometimes we may be demanding more and you do not give because you have your own assessment. But at least that much amount which you allot should reach us.

Now, Sir, I will put some questions to the Hon. Minister.

Everybody, including the Hon. Minister, agrees that one of the reason

why the drought situation is gradually becoming a general situation is deforestation. Only the day before yesterday I went through a press report that a fur-like desert is going to grow in South India if deforestation continues as such. It will go on and spread throughout India if the Forest Department Officials and contractors are allowed to do whatever they like. Taking advantage of the deforestation they are adding to their earnings. I would like to know whether a portion of this money will be specifically allotted for afforestation, which alone can save the country from future calamities. If we do that, perhaps that will not give us dividend now, but it will give us dividend in the long run.

Then, Sir, I would like to speak regarding the Central team. It is a pitiable thing that we demand Rs. 300/- crores and they give us Rs. 250 crores. May be we demand more and may be you give us less. But what happens as a result is that the work comes to a standstill. With empty pocket we cannot do any work. Naturally the question is how to solve this problem and keep the momentum of the work going on. Suppose, the Central team does not go how and does not sanction money immediately, all our funds will be exhausted by 31st March. Now they are stating that the Central team is proposing to go to West Bengal and Bihar. Today it is 18th. In that case when will they give us money? So, all our work will come to a halt if other resources are not brought in. Thanks to the Government of West Bengal which does not only depend on the money which has come from the Centre. They have taken resources from other departments and spent at least double the amount that is being given by the Centre to save the situation. So, I would like to know what is the *Modus Operandi* the Government proposes, to avoid this further delay?

Another question is that a very big difference is always found between the figures which the Government gives and what is actually given. The

reality is whatever you give, is not the figure in reality. Therefore, I request that you must give money to all the State Governments enough to meet the situation.

Another question is in regard to corruption. Already there are various press reports about corruptions of various types in this matter. It is our bad luck. A report has come in the Press that in Madhya Pradesh there is a place where Rs. 3/- crores have been spent for 19 irrigation projects already. I have forgotten the name of the place, but I can give its name. Even after spending Rs. 3/- crores, not a single hectare of land has been irrigated. The money for the purpose of irrigation has reached the pockets of some people. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, what measures he is going to take to deal with such corrupt practices. The Hon. Minister must not be lenient in handling such matters. Two more questions, one of which relates to drinking water. In 1982, we discussed the drought situation more than once. In 1983, we have started discussion with drought. Still, Government has not been able to reach drinking water to the people. There is enough water for the pots in Delhi; but there is no drinking water in the various areas of India, including West Bengal. Summer has not yet come. What steps do Government propose to take during this summer, so that drinking water is made available to our people? You should see that efforts are made on a war footing.

Lastly, about cattle. Cattle cannot speak. I can speak, but the cattle cannot. The distress sale of cattle has started. What are you going to do immediately, so that fodder reaches poor people? Already there is a report that in one village in Madhya Pradesh, people there could not pay Rs. 700/- which was due from them towards electricity charges. For six months the people of that village did not get electric power. You can abolish *crorepatis* like Dharam Teja who came to India and has again gone

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

away. I saw it in the Press: Government has been kind enough to waive Rs. 9 crores which was due from him. But what are you going to do about this fodder problem?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:

The Calling Attention relates to the drought situation in various States, and the assistance provided by the Government of India for relief purposes. With your permission, Sir, I would like to confine myself to the subject-matter. I would not go into the other questions which are not related to the subject.

A specific question has been asked about the assistance given to the State of Orissa. We received two memoranda from that State: one in the month of August, and then in November. A total sum of Rs. 33.34 crores to be spent upto June 1983 has been sanctioned for Orissa. In the first memorandum the demand was for Rs. 57.93 crores, and in the second for Rs. 329.17 crores. Central Government does not have endless resources, and the entire country, almost all the States are in the grip of drought. We don't have limitless resources. There are certain guidelines and certain norms. The assessment sent by the State Governments is considered by a high-level committee, a committee of experts and inter Ministerial groups, and then they act according to the guidelines and established norms. Then a decision is taken on the money which has to be sanctioned for relief work. So, this is the amount which Central Government has sanctioned.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: There is a glaring disparity. The demand was for Rs. 386 crores, and the amount sanctioned is Rs. 33 crores.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Choubey would have been fair in

complaining of disparity if it was so only in the case of West Bengal. It was not so in the case of West Bengal alone. That is what he said while drawing our attention. The same is the case in almost all the other States. The demand comes for assistance from the Central Government. Then we make an assessment of their demand.

Allocation of fund is done keeping in view the resources which are at our disposal, which are available to us. Secondly, in the case of Orissa, not only for drought but for meeting out the relief work after the cyclone, Rs. 56.54 crores were sanctioned, for flood relief, it was Rs. 113.95 crores, and then for expenditure upto June 1983, another Rs. 22.97 crores have been sanctioned. It is not only under one head but under other heads also. Government have sanctioned money for relief work.

Another specific question has been raised about Tamilnadu. We received a memorandum from Tamilnadu on 24th January, 1983. It is for the hon. member to decide whether we have delayed it or it was his State Government which submitted the memorandum very late. Normally, memoranda seeking assistance for drought relief are submitted from October to November, but they submitted a memorandum on 24th January, 1983. Then we tried to expedite the whole process, but the State Government was keen that we should delay the visit of the central team since they were busy in some other work. For some reasons, we cannot seek explanation from them on that ground.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): What are the reasons for that?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At least your name should be there in the calling attention.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I think it is better if the question is addressed to the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You raise all these questions on the platform, not here. You deal with them outside.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The visit of the Central team was delayed on the specific request of the State Government. However, now a report has been submitted and tomorrow a high level committee will be meeting and sending its recommendation, and then we can say that the whole thing is in the final stage, and the decision will be taken very soon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do justice to Tamilnadu.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: We try to do justice with all the States.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): How much money extra do you want?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The question is whether he wants to do injustice to West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For my State, I cannot request him like that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: He does not want justice, he wants favour.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: A specific question has also been raised about the State of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur): He should be impartial to every State.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are in favour of West Bengal. We are sending a team for the third time to West Bengal.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You got my letter.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: A question has also been asked about the State of Uttar Pradesh saying that though the State was in the grip of drought and large area, large population was affected, no assistance was provided by the Central Government. I think, again, I won't say the fault lies with whom, but the memorandum was submitted by Uttar Pradesh in the month of July.

Anticipating that August and September will be dry months and anticipating that there will be drought and there will be paucity of water, a central team went to those parts of Uttar Pradesh, but the State was instead of drought, in the grip of floods! However, the central team visited those parts. But in the meantime they submitted another memorandum for flood assistance.

SHR B. D. SINGH (Phulpur): In Western U.P. there was drought and in Eastern U.P. there was flood.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am coming to that point, if you permit me.

Before the central team could go there to visit the State, another memorandum, seeking aid flood relief was also received by the Central Government and both the memoranda were taken into consideration. Then central team, when they visited Uttar Pradesh, they were also of the opinion that though there were floods at that time in Uttar Pradesh and yet some parts of U.P. were still drought hit areas. The central team wanted to visit those areas but the team came to the conclusion that till the date when they visited the State, there was no information available with the State Government, about the areas affected by the drought and the population affected by the drought and in fact no spade-work had been done till that date. No expenditure had been incurred by the States also. I am making this point because we are not responsible for it, if we could not make any sanctions for Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This is how Congress(I) Governments are functioning. That is how the U.P. Government is functioning, and you still talk of West Bengal. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I will go...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Please do come, but come through Bihar.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: As regards West Bengal, I think Mr. Choubey will admit that the Central Government has been giving very generous assistance to them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Deserving assistance.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Very well. Thank God, you are not complaining of any discrimination or unfair treatment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think you have completed all your points.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: One point I want to make. That is that when the Central team visited West Bengal, it was found that 70 per cent of the money sanctioned for drinking water in Purnia and Bangura districts was lying unutilised. We considered memorandum in which they spelt out the sanction given by the ceiling on expenditure, as given by the Central Government, and yet the implementation work or spending these funds is to be done by the State Government and it is their duty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. P.J. Kurien.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has mentioned about Rajasthan.

AN HON. MEMBER: I want to...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can see that the money is spent before March. What I mean is you can carry this message and see that the money

is spent. He is only helping you. He is asking you to spend the money.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ask your State to spend the money immediately before 31 March.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Shri Choubey has already referred to the very serious nature of the situation prevailing in various parts of the country. So, I need not repeat what he has already mentioned. I am confining myself to my own State and my neighbouring State.

In the statement which has been read out by the hon. Minister, nothing has been mentioned about Kerala. There is a very serious situation there. Among the States suffering from drought conditions, Kerala is one of them. But what assistance has been sought by the Kerala Government for drought relief work in the State and what money has been given, nothing is mentioned here. Now the situation in Kerala is very serious. Kerala is known as the land of rivers, lakes and natural streams. It is considered to be evergreen because of abundance of water and enough of monsoon every year on the west of the Western Ghat. But the present situation in Kerala is quite different. The rivers and canals are drying up. Even wells are drying up fast. Now the question of not getting drinking water has arisen in Kerala. In Cochin and Trivendrum the Municipal Corporations have already introduced some restrictions on the supply of drinking water. Almost all the districts in Kerala have been affected by drought. According to the statement made by the Chief Minister in today's press, 800 villages spreading all over the State covering all the districts have been seriously affected and 600 villages have already been declared by the State Government as drought affected areas. Due to very drastic fall in the water level in the reservoirs, Kerala, which was a surplus State in producing power and which was supplying power to your State and also to Karnataka, has

now been forced to impose first 20 per cent cut on high tension powers users, which was later on raised to 40 per cent. It was recently extended to the small scale industrial sector also. The Electricity Minister of the State has recently said that unless monsoon comes, there will be no relief. The drought situation is very serious particularly in the two main granaries of the State i.e. Kuttanad in Alleppey and Palghat area in Palghat district. These are the two rice bowls. These rice bowls, these areas have totally dried up. Green patches have disappeared due to scorching heat and lack of water 50 to 75 per cent production, not only of paddy but also of perennial crops like rubber, cardamom, coconut, arcanut, etc. has been affected. 50 to 70 per cent production is estimated to have been lost. That is the situation in Kerala. Over and above this, we are a deficit State. If such an extent of loss in the production of paddy is happening in the State, then we have to depend more and more on the Centre since we are a deficit State and considerable cultivable area of our State is utilised in the production of commercial crops, most of which are exported and which bring valuable foreign exchange. We have been demanding 1,30,000 tonnes of foodgrains, of rice, every month in order to sustain our public distribution system. You will agree that perhaps Kerala is the only State where the public distribution system has been running very smoothly and satisfactorily as a result of which the general price rice has been curbed in the State. But for the last several months, the situation has gone out of control because of lack of supply of rice. The Centre has reduced its supply from 1,30,000 tonnes to 90,000 tonnes. (Interruptions).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalputtu): Because Congress came into power,

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: We used to get rice from the hon. Member's State also but since his own State is having serious drought condition, we are not getting rice from Tamil Nadu also. We

are in a very very tight position. Unless the Centre comes and supplies us with adequate quantity of rice the food situation in the state would become worse.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question now.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: I want to put some questions now. I want to put a general question first. The general question is that the drought situation has been prevailing in many parts of the country in the last two-three years. Last year also in certain parts of the country, in U.P., Bihar, parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc., the situation was serious. A query was made by my hon. friend about U.P. that they had requested the Centre for drought relief and the hon. Minister had replied that the Centre was prepared to send team but then the situation became different. Instead of drought, it was flood. This situation is there in a number of States like U.P., Bihar, etc. In one part of the State there will be drought, in another part there will be flood. What I want to ask is whether the Central Government has any plan to find a permanent solution to face such a situation?

SHRI ERA ENBARASU: The Ganga-Cauveri canal would provide the permanent solution to this problem.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: What is the long term plan? Of course, you have got the monitoring system. What is the purpose of monitoring? Every year you go on monitoring. It has become a permanent feature, just like floods and drought have become a permanent feature. What is the permanent solution to this problem? Secondly, understand that you have worked out some contingency plan to meet the natural calamities. But for implementing the contingency plan it takes so much time. First, the State has to make a report, then the Central team visits the State and makes a report.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It took no time in the case of Kerala; like this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): That gesture of the hand will not come in the proceedings; it is difficult to record it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is only for his information.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: Secondly, certain relief work is taking place in the drought-affected areas and the Centre is providing some assistance. I have received reports from various regions that the workers employed in relief work are not given even the minimum wages fixed by the State Government; in fact, they are paid much lower than the minimum wages. For example, in Rajasthan the generally prevailing wage rate is Rs. 9. But, in some places, they are getting only Rs. 2 per day. What was the nature and extent of assistance sought by the Government of Kerala for drought relief and what assistance has been given? According to some reports the Central assistance given to Kerala is about Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 9.5 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will give the figures.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: There is also a report that it was diverted for some other purpose, to make adjustment for the overdraft with the Reserve Bank. What is the actual position?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: We received a memorandum from the State of Kerala on the 3rd January 1983 and the final decision on the ceiling of expenditure on drought relief was taken on 14th February 1983. The ceiling was fixed at Rs. 4.10 crores. The amount may look small but the population affected in Kerala, as reported by the State Government was 16 lakhs and the area affected is one lakh hectares. This ceiling of Rs. 4.10 crores is for 1982-83. Another ceiling of Rs. 5.31 crores has been fixed for expenditure upto May, 1983. For supply of water for drinking purposes, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned and for employment generation Rs. 4.55 lakhs

was sanctioned. As far as the complaints about non-payment to labourers go, again the implementation or expenditure of this amount rests entirely with complaint is made to us, I assure the hon. Member that we shall look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhukar....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Mr. Madhukar. You cannot put any question. You need not reply....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not record anything. You sit down. Should you not allow your own colleague whose name has come in the ballot? It is not the way. Please don't record. Please sit down. I am not permitting you. You please sit down. I am telling you time and again it is not the way. This I will not tolerate. Please sit down....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Mr. Balan, if you cannot know that you should implicitly obey the Chair, you cannot be a successful Parliamentarian. I am sorry. You sit down. Everything should be done according to the rules.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : (मोतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चौबे जी ने सारे देश के विषय में कहा है, मैं भी जानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में 26 करोड़ लोग आज अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। किन इलाकों का नाम श्री चौबे और श्री कोडियान ने लिया है, उनके अलावा मैं बिहार की और आपका ध्यान मुखातिब करना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार के 32 जिलों में 24 जिले अकाल पीड़ित हैं और इसमें 387 प्रखंड अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। और जिलों को लिया जाये तो पूर्वी चम्पारन, सधाल परगना, मुंगेर, रांची, रोहतास, सिहभूम,

भागलपुर, नालन्दा, गया, पलामू, समस्तीपुर हजारीबाग, औरंगाबाद, सासाराम, नवादा, पटना वगैरह सब अकाल से पीड़ित है ; स्थिति यह है कि केवल गोपालगंज में एक करोड़ क्विंटल गन्ना सूख गया है । गोपालगंज का इलाका गंडक प्रोजेक्ट में पड़ता है । गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम नहीं हो रहा है, वहां पर सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं दी गई है इसलिये सूखाड़ है । इसके चलते धान, रबी और अगहन मास में जो मकई होती है, ये सब फसलें बर्बाद हो गई हैं ।

हम लोग इस बारे में क्या कहें, बिहार विधान सभा में कांग्रेस आई के सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि बिहार को अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करे, लेकिन बिहार की सरकार ऐसी है, जिसे आप खुद जानते हैं, बहुत भ्रष्ट सरकार है, उसे हटाना चाहिये । हम पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष से अभियान चला रहे हैं । वहां 4146 गांवों में अभी भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । रिग मशीनें लगी हैं । 500 ट्यूबवेल खोदने की उनकी क्षमता है लेकिन 4146 गांवों में पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । पता नहीं आपने क्या मूल्यांकन किया है लेकिन बिहार सरकार में जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, और मुख्य मंत्री के जो कुछ गुण लोग हैं वही उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं, और सही रूप में राहत का काम नहीं चल रहा है — इसलिये केरल, वेस्ट बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और राजस्थान में जो अकाल की भयंकरता है, उससे कम भयंकरता बिहार में नहीं है लेकिन वहां की सरकार की और यहां की सरकार भी अपने कानों में तेल डालकर बैठी हुई है ।

मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा । बिहार की सरकार ने आपसे कितनी सहायता की मांग की है, आपने जो मूल्यांकन किया है

उसके अनुसार आपने कितना दिया है और आगे कितना देने जा रहे हैं ताकि बिहार के अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में कोई भी आदमी भूख से न मर सके ।]

पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में आप जो सहायता दे रहे हैं, जितना आपने एलान भी किया है, उसके संबंध में क्या गारन्टी है कि भ्रष्टाचार तथा अफसरों को लूट के चलते सही मांगों में गांवों तक पानी पहुंच सकेगा ।

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य इलाकों में सब स्वायत्त बाटर जमीन के नीचे के पानी की जो क्षमता है, उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करने के लिये कौन से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ताकि परमानेंटली अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में ऐसा परिवर्तन कर दिया जाये कि वहां कभी अकाल न पड़े ?

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि आप कजमशन लोन कितना देने जा रहे हैं जिसके द्वारा अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिये कम से कम दो जून रोटी की व्यवस्था हो सके ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि एन आर ई पी के अंतर्गत बिहार सरकार ने आपसे कितना लोन मांगा है और कितना आप देने जा रहे हैं ? साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से क्या गारन्टी की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसके जरिये अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में एक भी आदमी भूख से नहीं मरने पायेगा ? इसके अलावा अकाल से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित वर्ग खेत मजदूर हैं और उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है अतः उनको काम देने के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री अतिरिक्त मोहम्मद खां : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

पूर बिहार राज्य को अकाल पीड़ित घोषित कर दिया गया है, केवल उन क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर जहाँ पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। (व्यवधान)

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी ने बयान दिया है कि मधुबन तथा अन्य बहुत से क्षेत्र अकालग्रस्त हैं इसलिये आप स्पेसिफिकली बताइये कि कौन-कौन से जिले घोषित किये गये हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: मैं जो जानकारी दे रहा हूँ वह हमें राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने जिलों में केवल उन क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर जिनमें सिंचाई की निश्चित व्यवस्था है, बाकी सभी जिलों को अकाल पीड़ित घोषित कर दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अकालग्रस्त या अभावग्रस्त?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: जी हाँ, अभावग्रस्त। आपने ठीक कहा है, मैं अपने आपको ठीक करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मुझे सही करने के लिये आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। बिहार सरकार ने पहला जापन 8-9-1982 को दिया था, जिस पर 25 करोड़ रुपये सहायता करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकृत किया। इसके अलावा दूसरा जापन 2 मार्च, 1983 को मिला है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा टीम उन अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिये जाने वाली है—मामला विचाराधीन है। इस पर भी जल्दी ही निर्णय होने की संभावना है?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: कब भेजिएगा?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: प्रोसेस में है।

देर नहीं लगेगी हमारी तरफ से। जल्दी से जल्दी करने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन जो तरीका है, कायदा है, नियम है, उसी के अनुसार ही काम को आगे बढ़ायेगे?

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not reply to him, reply only to Shri Madhukar. This is an important problem. You should have asked for a general discussion. Had you asked for a general discussion, everyone of you could have participated or could have been in a position to ask questions. Or you could have asked for discussion under Rule 193. Now what can I do? Under Calling Attention I have to go according to the rules.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जिस दल के बारे में पूछ रहे थे, मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूँगा कि वह दल बना दिया गया है और वह 21 मार्च, को बिहार का दौरा करने के लिये जा रहा है। एन आर ई पी के संबंध में जो पूछा गया है, यह प्रश्न दूसरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित है और इस प्रश्न में सीधा उस का संबंध नहीं है, फिर भी हम जो सहायता देते हैं उस सहायता में एम्प्लायमेंट जनरेशन का भी हँड होता है ऐसा काम करने के लिये जिससे रोजगार मिल सके, लेकिन रुपये को खर्च करना और कार्यान्वयन का काम प्रदेश सरकार का ही है। वह उन्हीं को देखना होता है।

एक प्रश्न यह भी पूछा गया है कि बिहार सरकार ने कितनी मांग की है? बिहार सरकार ने अपने पहले जापन में 234 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी और दूसरे जापन में 74 करोड़ 57 लाख रुपये की मांग की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने अपने एंसेस्मेंट के मुताबिक पैसा मांगा था, उसी के हिसाब

से हमने भी अपनी गाइड लाइन्स के हिसाब से फैसला किया है। जहाँ तक स्टारवेशन के संबंध में निश्चित प्रश्न पूछा गया है इस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि प्रदेश सरकार से उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार पूरे प्रदेश में कहीं इस प्रकार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है। इसके अलावा भी बिहार प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्राम पंचायत के पास खाद्यान्न की एक मात्रा उपलब्ध कराई है, उनके लिये जो अपने साधन नहीं जुटा सकते हैं। ऐसी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने अब जो तरीका अपनाया है, यह वह है कि हमारी टीम इस बात का भी जायजा लेती है कि हर एक जिले में कितना-कितना नुकसान हुआ है और इस बात के लिये एह्तियात बरतती है कि नुकसान के हिसाब से प्रेपोजेन्ट जो एससमेंट है, खर्च किया जाये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की टीम 21 मार्च, को बिहार प्रदेश में जा रही है। मेरी आनरेबिल मੈम्बर्स से दरखास्त है कि यदि कहीं अपने हल्के और अपने जिले की कोई बात हमारी टीम के नजर में नहीं आती है, तो वे टीम के नोटिस में ला सकते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हर जिले को कुछ न कुछ इन्साफ के साथ मिले। पहले यह तरीका नहीं होता था। हमने यह नया तरीका अपनाया है।

श्री कमला निश्र मधुकर : आप उनको डायरेक्टिवज दें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखते हैं कि आनरेबिल पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स को जब हमारी टीम जाती है, उस इलाके में इतिला दें जहाँ सूखा पड़ा है और फलूड आया है। हम राज्य सर-

कारों को लिखते हैं, लेकिन अगर कहीं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ऐसा नहीं करती है तो मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि आप उसमें दिलचस्पी लें ताकि हमारा इन्तजाम और बहतर हो सके।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : हमें मालूम ही नहीं होता है कि आप की टीम कब और कहाँ जा रही है। हम से सम्पर्क नहीं करते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस टीम की तारीख मैंने बतला दी है। दूसरी जगह जायेगी तो मैं इतिला दे दूंगा।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that our country has to face different natural calamities. Some of the States have faced cyclones, some floods and most of them drought. There are certain States which have to face all the three. There are certain States which have to face two of them and there are certain States which have to face drought only.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is he going to give to the States which are involved in all the three natural calamities—cyclone, floods and drought? If they are involved in two, what relief is he going to grant to those people who are already finished by flood or by cyclone in addition to drought?

Sir, from the very inception of our Planning, we have been trying to draft Plans which are short-term as well as long-term. As far as cyclone was concerned, we have seen at the Koteswaran Committee was appointed and that certain recommendations were also made to the Government by it. Some of the recommendations have been implemented by some States. But some of the recommendations have not been properly implemented by some other States and that is why, we find that

(Shri Uttam Rathod)

these States are affected most. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us if they have any monitoring agency to see what action has been taken properly as far as cyclone is concerned? As far as flood and drought are concerned, we have clubbed these things together. The irrigation systems have been planned in such a way that they would protect us from floods and at the same time they would also irrigate our land so that we can produce more foodgrains in our country. We were in great need of foodgrains. We imported foodgrains. Therefore, naturally we thought that we must have big projects so that we could irrigate our land immediately and get the return. It was a very good idea.

But now this time, we start rethinking about the whole process when we have finished nearly 1,500 major projects. There is an article recently published by Mr. Singh Deo, ex-Minister of Irrigation from Madhya Pradesh. He is asking are we going to finish all the major dam-sites during our generation? Are we not going to leave any site for the future generation? These big dams create several problems. As a Member of Parliament, I have seen that they create deforestation and silting. We thought that the Bhakra Nangal dam would be completely silted in 600 years or 500 years' time. But we have been finding that in 30 years, it has been silted to the tune of one-third of the whole proportion. Would it be possible to have the benefit of this dam even for more than 100 years? If that is so, we have to rethink and re-plan everything. That is why, I suggest that instead of going in for major dams, let us have medium and minor dams. Even for medium dams, you have to go to the Central Government. The Central Water and Power Commission takes time and it delays our progress. So, I will suggest that immediate sanction should be given to them and then, small projects should be allowed to be taken up and the Central Government should give them money.

In Manipur State, we have seen that the people themselves have constructed small tanks and canals and everything has been managed by them. They do not have the Government officials to do it. Those societies which manage these tanks and canals are not accepted as cooperative societies but still they are functioning for ages together. In Maharashtra, we have 'PHAD' system in Nasik and Dhulia districts. This has been working for the last two centuries where the canal water is taken by the beneficiaries themselves. The canals are rectified, constructed and repaired by the beneficiaries themselves. This depletes the middlemen, the Government servants, who try to delay the projects, create hell for the people and take benefit out of it.

There is another thing the DPA Programme. But I am sorry to say that as far as the DPA Programme is concerned, the hon. Minister and his Department has not paid any attention to the problems of Maharashtra. We had given them a list of drought prone areas. In the region of Marathwada, in Maharashtra, we find that only certain areas, certain districts, were included in the programme. The most affected area, that is, Usmanabad district, in Maharashtra was completely left out. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Rao Birendra Singh or his assistant, whether he has ever consulted Mr. Shivraj Patil who hails from that area to find out whether that is a drought-prone area or not and what is the state of affairs in that area.

Another question which I would like to ask is this. When the *annewari* goes below 4 annas or 6 annas, they declare it as a drought area; they give every help; they open works; the labour potential is created; they give them shelter; they give them fodder; they provide drinking water and everything. But there are certain areas where the crop yield is better. As you are aware, the crop requires water or rain only for a specific period, for 2 months or 2½ months, and then it

does not require water. If you want to retain drinking water, you must have subsequent rains. In many cases, it does not happen. That is how we find Madras in the grip of scarcity of drinking water, that is how we find Rajasthan and Maharashtra in the grip of scarcity of drinking water. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to give any aid to the State Governments where such areas do exist. These are large areas which are not included in the drought areas. These are areas where *annewari* may be more than 8 annas. But there is no drinking water. The people are actually carrying drinking water by trucks and bullock-carts. The number in Maharashtra has increased during the last one month from 500 to 1200.

These are the three questions which I would like to ask the hon. Minister and I would request him to reply to them.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Firstly, the hon. Member has asked about areas suffering from cyclone, floods and drought together. Normally, the practice is that the State Government submits respective memoranda on drought or flood or cyclone. Then, it is considered by an inter-Ministerial group, by a high level committee, and a view is taken and the decision is taken according to the guidelines and the norms fixed. As I said earlier, in the case of many States, we have given them assistance under drought relief works, under flood relief works, for meeting the expenses....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These are being granted separately.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Yes, Sir, separately.

As regards the other suggestions made by the hon. Member, the House has on earlier occasions discussed in detail the long-term plans to fight floods or to face drought effectively. We have taken note of whatever suggestions has hon. Member has made and we shall pass on those suggestions to the Minis-

tries concerned. Mainly the suggestions concern the Irrigation Ministry. We shall pass them on to the Ministry of Irrigation.

About the middlemen, the policy of the Government of India is not to involve any middleman as far as the relief works under any scarcity conditions are concerned. If any specific complaint is made or something is brought to our notice, we shall certainly take up the matter with the State Governments.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What about left-out drought prone areas in the region of Marathwada, in Maharashtra? What about scarcity of drinking water in certain areas in Maharashtra? Rajasthan is also facing the same problem. What have you done about it?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: That is a separate programme under the Ministry of Rural Development. We are concerned here with relief given under drought conditions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am going to the next item. (*Interruptions*).

13.35 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORTS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 4(3) (c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(3)(c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

****(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I make it very clear that I am conducting the House according to the rules. I cannot conduct the House according to your wishes. Do not record anything.

****(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are ample opportunities in the House to discuss Demands for Grants in the Budget and about everything. You can utilise that opportunity. Do not record anything.

****(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. Nothing. I have gone to the next item Rule 377. I am not permitting you. Do not record anything.

****(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Usha Prakash Chaudhari.

****(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No submission is allowed. Nothing is to be recorded.

****(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can not use any opportunity for anything. You use some other opportunity.

13.38 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) STEPS FOR SAFE TRAVELLING OF WOMEN IN TRAINS

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY (Amaroti): A horrible incident took place in 121-Dn-Tamilnadu Express on 17th March, 1983, in between Jhansi and Agra. A young lady entered the train at Jhansi at about 10.35 for Delhi. She was to be received by her family members at Delhi. Some of the unauthorised vendors and other persons entered the compartment between Jhansi and Agra and raped and murdered the lady. It was a very horrible incident as this brutal treatment was received by her for about 3 and a half hours. The incident took place in the day light. It was with the help of the Guard of the train that one of the culprits was caught. I have witnessed the incident at Agra and had to arrange the further disposal as the lady had a 4 month child which was to be handed over to her relatives who reached Agra late in night.

It is absolutely difficult for a single lady to travel safely unless definite sufficient reservations are provided in a sleeper with an escort of at least a lady constable. It also necessary to strictly ban the entrance of unlicensed vendors. It is also necessary to ensure arrangement of a Police escort to each of the compartments where reservations for ladies are provided. I request the Government to move in the matter immediately and punish the culprits without loss of time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even on such an inhuman tragedy, the Minister does not feel like making some observation and give an assurance.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The Railway Minister is not present here.

****(Interruptions)**

(ii) INSTALLATION OF A STATE OF DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD IN DELHI AND CELEBA-

****Not recorded.**

TIONS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS BIRTH CENTENARY

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) :
 डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसाद का जन्म शताब्दी समारोह 3 दिसंबर 1983 से मनाया जा रहा है। डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसाद स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति थे। राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रत्येक क्रिया कलाप में उनकी गहरी छाप है। देश के प्रत्येक कण में उनके आदर्श और स्वप्न की झलक है। अपने आदर्शों और सिद्धांतों के माध्यम से उन्होंने जो मार्ग प्रशस्त किया वह आज भी हमारे लिए हितकर है। उनकी वाणी हमारे ज्योति स्तंभ हैं। उनकी यादगारी के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम उनके सिद्धांतों को अपनाएं। हमारे देश को शक्तिशाली बनाने और एकता के सूत्र में बांधने के लिए उनके आदर्शों को अपनाना जरूरी है। वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति जी के शब्दों में स्वर्णीय राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी का जीवन और आदर्श आज के युवा वर्ग के लिए महान प्रेरणादायक है। देश की आजादी और राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण में उनका योगदान अमूल्य है। इस संबंध भारत सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जन्म शताब्दी समारोह में भरपूर योगदान दें और राजधानी में उपयुक्त स्थान पर उनकी सुंदर और भव्य मूर्ति स्थापित करें। बिहार सरकार ने इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव भी केन्द्र के समक्ष भेजा है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से पुनः प्रार्थना करती हूं कि राष्ट्र नायक और महान नेता श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के जयंती समारोह को सुंदर और शानदार बनाने में पूरी रूचि लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समिति का निर्माण कर इसे एक अविस्मरणीय घटना का रूप दिया जाए।

(iii) DRAWBACKS IN THE FUNCTIONING OF DELHI TELEPHONES DEPARTMENT

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
 Under rule 377, I raise the following matter of public importance.

Cross bar system of telephones in Delhi is not working satisfactorily with the result that subscribers have to hold on the line for long before getting a connection or an engaged tone. This system, therefore, needs modification or replacement.

There are a large number of complaints about jamming or inter-mingling of telephone lines or unauthorised use of telephones with the connivance of line staff and others with the result that S.T.D. facility is being misused and bills of one subscriber are debited to the other and some innocent subscribers. Similarly, there are instances that trunk call bills include charges of calls that were never booked. All this results in lot of inconvenience to the subscribers and in many cases the department has to suffer loss of revenue.

Standard of service and efficiency on Service Nos. 177, 198 and 199 and more particularly on Morning Alarm Service No. 173 is very poor.

All these matters need concerted action in order to improve standard of efficiency and performance of the Telephone Department.

(iv) WASTAGE OF FINE QUALITY OF COKING COAL IN COAL INDIA LTD.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) Sir,
 under rule 377, I raise the following matter of public importance.

More than one million tonnes of fine cooking coal i.e. about 10 per cent of the net production of washed coal supplied to the various steel plants are drained out of 10 washeries under Coal India Limited. This avoidable waste costs the country 50 crores per year. Apart from incurring loss, this huge quantity of coking coal fines pollute the water of the Damodar, the only source of drinking water in the Jharia Coal field. In addition to the C.I.L.'s washeries, two washeries of the TISCO and the same of the IISCO at Chasnala are also involved in this wasteful costly pollution.

(Shri A. K. Roy)

The importance of this waste and utilities of the coking coal fines have become suddenly established due to the drought in the Chhota Nagpur area when the dry river bed has exposed thick layer of deposited fine coking coal over the usual sand stretching for miles and the poor villagers have started making soft coke out of them as a new cottage industry.

While the drought-stricken villagers have been stopped from approaching the thick layer of coking coal fines on the bed of Damodar adjacent to Sudamdih washery, the recovery has been stopped as the controversy has arisen about the jurisdiction and as to whom the coal on the bed of the Damodar belongs. The nation as a whole and the people around without work in drought areas are interested that coal on the river-bed should be recovered first; otherwise, the crores of rupees worth of fine coking coal would be simply lost by going under water, increasing only siltation.

The Ministry of Coal must intervene and see that the precious coking coal on the dry bed of the Damodar worth crores of rupees is immediately recovered.

(V) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BRIDGE OVER BARNA RIVER

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जनपद की हंडिया एवं फूलपुर तहसीलों के उत्तरी क्षेत्र से होकर बरना नदी बहती है। यह एक छोटी नदी है, जिसमें केवल वर्षा के दिनों में ही पानी रहा करता था। लगभग तीन वर्ष पूर्व से इस नदी में शारदा सहायक नहर का पानी गिरा दिया गया है, जिससे उसमें अब बारहों महीने पानी रहने लगा है। नदी काफी उथली हो गई है, जिससे उसका पानी दोनों तटों के बाहर दूर-दूर तक फैल जाता है। पानी का फैलाव बराबर बना रहने से हजारों हेक्टर

भूमि की फसलें बरबाद हो जाया करती हैं। कुछ समय पूर्व नदी को गहरी करने के लिये दस लाख से अधिक की धनराशि व्यय की गई थी, परन्तु कार्य नहीं हुआ। परिणामस्वरूप आज बरना नदी आसपास के गांवों के किसानों के लिये अभिशाप बन चुकी है।

इसी क्षेत्र में बरिया रामपुर रेलवे स्टेशन एवं थाना सराय ककरेज एक मार्ग जोड़ता है। बहुत समय पूर्व से इस मार्ग में बरना नदी पर एक छोटे आकार का पुल था, जो कुछ समय पूर्व से क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुका है। अब नदी में बारहों महीने पानी रहने से दोनों ओर के निवासियों के समक्ष आवागमन का भयंकर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है।

जिससे समाज के कमजोर लोगों को अधिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। आने जाने एवं सामान ले जाने की विकट समस्या उपस्थित है। क्षतिग्रस्त पुल के स्थान पर अथवा समेप एक पुल के निर्माण की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उपर्युक्त मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाये ताकि नया पुल जल्दी बन जाये।

(VI) NEED FOR A DIRECTION FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO TAMIL-NADU FOR PROVIDING ELECTRICITY TO THE PEOPLE SPECIALLY THE FARMERS

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I make the following statement under rule 377:—

Due to power and electricity crisis in Tamil Nadu, almost all the industrial sectors, firms, mills and factories were already closed. About seven lakh employees and workers were thrown out of their job. The farmers

also could not get electricity supply to their pumpsets. So, the farmers in Tamil Nadu could not carry on their agricultural works. Neither they could save the present crops nor could raise fresh crops. All the cultivable lands are fastly becoming deserts.

The farmers have no work or job to do to earn their daily bread and project their family and cattle. The Tamil Nadu Government have not taken any steps to save the people of Tamil Nadu, especially farmers and poor people, from famine and serious drought situation. I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to take steps on war-footing to provide power and electricity to save the people from total agricultural and industrial destruction.

(vii) NATIONALISATION OF SWADESHI
COTTON MILLS, KANPUR

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): In 1977, there was a serious imbroglio in Swadeshi Cotton Mills at Kanpur. There was police firing in which a large number of workers were killed. There was agitation and strike and as a result of this in 1978 all units of the mills spread over different parts of the country were taken over by the Government of India and placed under management of National Textile Corporation. These mills were taken over for five years. This five-year period will expire on 1st April, 1983. As yet, no steps have been taken either to nationalise the mills or to extend the take-over period. The workers are very restive. If the mill is reverted to the original owners, the workers would resist it by all means and there is a great apprehension of unrest.

I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to nationalise these cotton mills.

13.50 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up the Budget (General). I request Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): At the very outset I would like to express my gratitude to all the distinguished Members who have participated and made...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Also those who wanted to participate but could not do so.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: They can do it on the Finance Bill.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Melodies heard are sweet but sweeter still are those unheard.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: They have participated and made their contribution on various aspects of the Budget proposals. At the same time the overall performance and the economic management has been scrutinised by distinguished Members of the august House. As many as 59 members including two of my colleagues in the Ministry have taken part in the discussion and you will excuse if it is not possible for me to reply to all the points the hon. Members have made, by referring to their names. But that does not mean—if there be any omission—that they have not made any valuable contribution. Each and everyone in his own way has made his contribution.

Before I touch the various points which have been commented upon, I would like to make a few general observations. I do recognise the job of every Finance Minister is uncomfortable and the day I took it over, my distinguished predecessor warned me by saying, "Now I pass on my sleep-

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

less nights to you." Sir, it would have been easy for any Finance Minister to please everyone simply if he could have...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Sleepless nights and dreams.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
That somebody has suggested to switch over to pipe dreams.

So, Sir, as I was saying, if a Finance Minister had only a magic wand by which he could always reduce the tax and increase the appropriation, he could please everyone, but, in reality it is not possible. I had to take various measures to mobilise resources. I had to take some painful decisions and the reaction is obvious.

In regard to the reaction I would like to point out that when the members were making their contributions, I tried to find out, particularly with reference to some professional critics, I would say and I found out even not in the contemporary period, but even from the days of the distinguished TT Krishnamachari and Morarji Desai, almost the same type of phraseology has very often been used—pedestrian budget...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Same phraseology from both sides.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
'Budget without any direction' 'Rudderless budget', 'Hurting common man', and so on, irrespective of the contents...

AN HON. MEMBER: 'Capitalist budget'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
For instance, my distinguished colleague who participated in the debate, the other day, Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he made his contribution—if I am not correct, he can correct me—in 1963, almost 20 years ago and while commenting on super tax...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a young man.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: ... on companies, he said 'Nothing has been done and much more should have been done'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You better quote me.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It will take more time. What I am saying is more or less the pattern of criticism remains the same.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is bound to be.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, somebody has said that this is a rudderless budget. There is no direction. Sir, to step up Plan outlay in the neighbourhood of 26 per cent, I do not know, whether it is directionless or rudderless. Somebody has commented upon it as 'small minded'. Even in one editorial it was suggested that before 5 p.m. on 28th February somebody should have whispered in the ears of Finance Minister 'think big and be bold'.

Sir, to introduce the concept of minimum tax in the corporate sector which has been commented upon by almost everyone on the Floor of the House, if not outside, or to plug the loopholes by re-introducing wealth tax on the closely held companies or to take measures to plug the loopholes in the name of charitable trusts on which comments have been made and studies have been conducted almost over a decade, I do not think how somebody can come to the conclusion that these are absolutely nothing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But who created the loopholes first?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Loophole is being created in the system of which we find comrade Indrajit Gupta is to bring out. He told

my budget that this is not a budget at all. It is the scrap book of a tax collector. And in the system we find a most distinguished revolutionary bringing out a scrap book where almost all the daily necessities of life right from suji, flour, etc. have been taxed except the colour TV and film. Therefore, this is the system which produces!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
What is the incidence?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Hardly any item is left which we do not use in our daily life. I think in the given situation it was necessary. What I want to drive at and point out is that in the system it happens. Even after Shri Indrajit Gupta simply changes his position from there to here, I think, he will have no other option but to bring about another scrap book and, perhaps, that scrap book may be too lousy and it may not have even a little bit of professional touch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway let us wait for that day.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Sir, I have tried in my budget proposals to give a direction—direction which I mentioned—and somebody has taken exception why I am calling it a philosophy of my budget. I wanted to give direction that in the situation in which we are living we cannot allow to have ostentatious expenditure. We must create a situation in which people will have incentives for savings and investment and there will be clear disincentive for spending. Twenty per cent dis-allowances on certain areas which I have introduced and which have been criticised and obviously by the corporate sector in a big way really, I do not find, any justification of allowing expenses under these heads. I will give you just two examples.

14 hrs.

Recently we have introduced the executive class in our domestic Airlines. You will find that all these

are full on company accounts. A couple of years back I don't think that the company executives suffered or their efficiency went down because they did not have the facility of travelling in the executive class. We see big advertisements coming in English dailies. The subject of the advertisement is, what type of pumpset should be used by a Haryana farmer or a sugar cane grower in U.P. Who is going to use the pumpset or the agricultural equipment? Is he going to do it by going through the advertisement published in the national English daily? And if I come with the proposal that this type of expenditure is not to be allowed, I think, I have done the correct thing. I have no hesitation to do that. Even within the framework of the existing law I would have liked to straightway introduce some sort of Expenditure Tax because it is necessary today to curb expenditure, to avoid expenditure. I do not agree with those who say that merely by spending we will be increasing our efficiency. In our system we should have in-built arrangement where spending should not be rewarded. This is the logic which I have extended even to the export sector. Exporters are complaining that I have withdrawn the concession. It is not my intention to put them in difficulty. Whatever expense will be necessary to promote exports abroad 100 per cent will be deducted. They will get the allowance. But it would not be correct to say that if you spend 100, you will get 125 or 100-plus. That means, some incentive is being given for not earning but on spending. I want to simply rationalise it. I don't think these measures are simply the job of a tax collector or placing some proposal in the form of a scrap.

I have increased the expenditure on the outlay on the 20 point programme; it is stepped up to Rs. 10,000 crores. It is not a small amount. No small minded Finance Minister could provide such a huge amount of money to those sectors which are directly concerned with the removal of poverty in the rural areas. It is always a fashion for the opposition to say that

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nothing has been done in the rural sector. Even in the morning we heard this; they like to use phrases like, 'this is a country of beggars', 'our whole economy is collapsing' and so on. They say, we are not even in a position to meet our debt commitments. I will come to that part a little later. But what I want to point out is this since the beginning of the planned economy we have built up this country. It is not correct to say that nothing has been done; we have built up the country by our collective efforts. We have built up the public sector infra-structure where in monetary terms the investment is more than nearly 24 or 25 thousand crores of rupees. We have built up this system whereby out of that total investment which we are making for our developmental effort, the share of foreign assistance is only 2 per cent. India is one of the very few developing countries where we have been able to do it. We can feel proud of it. Sometimes there may be some lapses here and there. That does not mean we have not achieved something. It is no use saying that we have not been able to do anything. Always there will be a gap between aspiration and achievement. I do not know any society where there is no gap between aspiration and achievement. We can feel proud of what we have achieved and from the past we can take lessons to move forward.

Sir, coming to the areas of certain specific points which the hon. Members mentioned particularly, to the point as to whether we have managed the economy in a better manner and risen to the occasion which has been created as a result of the drought on which we have no control, I have no intention to make any comparison between the period when Janata Party was in Government and the time we came to power. But this has some relevance. That is why I would like to mention it here. If you see the effect of 1979 drought, you will find that there was the impact of the economy. We had a negative growth

rate of 15.5 per cent in agriculture in 1979-80. This year the anticipated decline is only 3.0 per cent. In Industrial sector there was a negative growth rate of 1.4 per cent. We are having a positive growth rate of 4.6 per cent on the top of 8.6 per cent which we achieved in 1982-83 and in the period when you had drought, your whole-sale price reached to the point of 21 per cent and this year uptodate, it is much less. Nobody from the Government has claimed or mentioned this level of price because it is bound to fluctuate. The other day while making his observation, Mr. Maitra was saying that it would have been more in February. But it would be more during this year. So, every year with the exception of last year, when it was in downward trend, so far as the wholesale price is concerned, it increases, it starts moving up. Therefore, it may happen so, but if you take the overall annual average, you will find, when it was about 21 per cent, this is, in the full year of 1979-80, in 1982-83 it is much less. It is 2.8 per cent and odd. Therefore, these are the differences between the bad management and the good management. If we could not have tackled the economy, the situation would have worsened and we would have landed ourselves into a negative growth. We would have landed ourselves into an inflationary situation, in the neighbourhood of 20 to 21 per cent and we would have landed ourselves into a much more difficult situation. Whereas we have been able to achieve a little bit of success.

Sir, I would now come to the area of certain specific proposals and specific comments which have been raised by my old friend, Mr. Ravindra Verma. He has made out one particular point which, I think, I should explain in a little more detail. Always he has pointed out that there is a difference between B.E. and the R.E. and I do not know whether in any one particular year it has not happened. There may be an exception in one or two years, but throughout the period of last 25 or 30 years, if you look at them, you will find that

it is always there and even during the three years' period to which he was a part of the Government, there was the difference. I am quoting what was their difference, because our difference was fully known. In 1977-78, the deficit in the B.E. showed Rs. 84 crores and it went up to Rs. 975 crores in R.E. In 1978-79, it went up from Rs. 1071 crores to Rs. 1590 crores and in 1979-80, for which you cannot take the total responsibility . . . would you like to make any comment, Mr. Varma?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay-North): What matters is, what was raised through pre-Budget and post-Budget imposts and what effect that amount had in reducing or increasing the gap between the Budget Estimate of the deficit and the actual deficit?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will come to that. In 1979-80, it went up from Rs. 1382 crores to Rs. 2700 crores. I do not want to hold total responsibility for that, because he was partly responsible.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: And partly you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, at least for three months.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: For putting them in.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There I do not agree with you, who put in whom.

Then in 1979-80, the figure went from Rs. 1382 crores to Rs. 2700 crores.

Even in certain areas where you wanted to derive at, in certain important social segments, there has been a difference between the BE and RE. It has happened during your period and it has happened during our period also. I am afraid, in our system, it may have to continue; somewhere it may increase, somewhere it may not increase.

Secondly, the objection was taken why we are going for price adjustments before budget. I think I have explained it in a little detail last time, when I was replying to the debate; and I would not repeat it. But I would like to re-emphasise that this is absolutely necessary in our system, if we want to make our public sector units viable and if they are to fulfil their contribution to the national economy. You also did it, and you wanted to know how many times. In 1978, you increased the price of steel two times. In 1978-79, on various commodities from steel to aluminium, and on many others, you did it three to four times. The question may be that it may not be of that magnitude and obviously, it would not be of that magnitude. You cannot get that much amount on petrol during your time, when your production was in the neighbourhood of 10 million tonnes, and today it may be in the neighbourhood of 21-22 million tonnes. Definitely, I would get much more than what you could get in those days. When your coal production was much less, naturally your net kitty and net availability would be much less, than what we are having today when we are increasing our coal production to 125-130 million tonnes. Therefore, that difference would be there. But it is not that you did not do it; you had to do it and I fully support that you had to do it, and it was necessary and we also had to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just before the budget.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not a question of before or after the budget. I would like to make one point clear. The administered price mechanism and taxation proposals should not be mixed, and these cannot be mixed. If the private sector has its own right to determine the price of its own product, public sector obviously should have that. Parliament may sit in scrutiny, Parliament may give its judgement, whether it is right or wrong, Parliament must be kept informed, but you cannot treat it in the same way. The services

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rendered by the public sector organisations, products produced by the public sector organisations, if you want to treat them as the commercial organisation for profit, services and goods, you must treat them at par so far as the leverage of price mechanism and services are concerned.

While dealing with Shri Ravindra Varma who is a good friend of us, and no doubt, one of the most brilliant speakers this House has, and it is always a pleasure to listen to him, and sometimes when I listen to him....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
He is silenced now.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
I am not getting him silenced.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am waiting for what follows the but....

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In the concluding part of his speech, he advised me: "For God's sake, 'you quit'".

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Not you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You, not singular, but plural, I mean. I have no objection to that. Here, when I say 'I', I mean 'we'. We have no objection, provided we are sure that the country will be in the safe hands of Shri Ravindra Varma. But unfortunately, he is not in that position, not even to provide an Opposition, what to speak of position. This is the real unfortunate situation in this country. Even when the people decided that the opposition would rule the country, they had to borrow a traditional Congressman to head that Government in the form of Shri Morarji Desai. They had to have Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri H. N. Bahuguna, or Shri Jagjivan Ram or Chaudhary Charan Singh, and the process has not yet come to an end. And we ultimately had in the latest contribution from this side to that

side our good friend, Shri Maganbhai Barot. And this is the real tragedy of the Opposition in this country that we are to provide people from here to there. So, I have no objection to quitting. I have no objection to handing over the country to the safe hands of Shri Ravindra Varma or his colleagues provided they are in a position to accept it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, in this process one day you will come here.

SRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I don't mind to be there.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): In the process we will be from here to there.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I don't mind. You have reminded me of some very good point. Here somebody has said that we have lost our citadel in Andhra. Yes, we have lost our citadel. As a Partyman I am sorry, we have lost but as an Indian I feel proud that voters and the electorate of that voters and the electorate of Andhra could decide whichever party they would like to have, they would choose that party. And as a Congressman we are proud that we have been able to establish these democratic traditions in this country that nobody is indispensable here and no party is indispensable there.

(Interruptions)

Here Sir, we can feel proud of that as a Congressmen that we have been able to build this country.

The other day, Shri Bahuguna—don't find him here—said that how can he talk now, because all the pigmies are sitting here. What the pigmies can do? When stalwarts like him behave like pigmies, naturally they make room for the pigmies. Therefore, the problem in this country is that when we talk, we totally forget our responsibilities.

The CPM leader was very much vociferous about losing the citadel by the Congress Party. But he has for-

gotten that as late as in 1952, it was also a citadel of the Communist movement and the national parties have been wiped out from there. Therefore, you may have some sort of satisfaction that the Congress Party has been wiped out from Andhra.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We wanted your defeat, that is why we are happy.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, their party has also been completely wiped out.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, in Bengal there is a proverb that a mad man gets pleasure in slaughtering a cow. That sort of satisfaction I don't mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We were wiped out because we concentrated in Karnataka.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Now, I come to a point which was raised by my friend, Shri Maitra, about the public sector units. Sir, I took a little credit about the performance of the Central public sector undertakings and I think I have done so rightly because the performance of the Central public sector units are improving and we want to build up public sector culture and we want to have a vibrant economy which will depend on public sector. The total number of profit making units in the first nine months of 1982-83 are 37 units earning a profit of Rs. 1,255.78 crores. There are loss-making units also. The loss of 76 units is Rs. 896.34. The total profit is 359.44 crores. It is true that substantial contribution has come from the oil companies. But it is equally true in respect of others, which are loss making units, because we had to take the responsibility of these units, not because of the economic viability of those units, but only to meet our social commitment. In Bengal we took over a large number engineering units, a large number of sick jute mills, a large number of sick tea-gardens, textile mills to see that the employees are not thrown out of job. To meet this social commitment we

had to take them over knowing fully well that this would not be made economically viable. And if we accept that position, how can you come and complain that these units are not making profit? We cannot have two things at the same time. But, Sir, the funniest part is that Mr. Sunil Maitra claimed that if they came to power, they would show how to run the public sector undertakings. If I have not heard him wrong, the exact words he used are—and I quote —“We will show them how to run the public sector.” And I am simply telling this House how they are running the public units. Only about two units. The first is State Electricity Board, West Bengal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a civil war among Bengalis.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Their contribution to the Plan during the Plan period—contribution means a minus, i.e. a negative one—Rs. 230 crores; and cash loss Rs. 140 crores. And the same is the story with the Road Transport Corporation. What is their negative contribution? Rs. 92 crores. West Bengal is the State where, and rightly so, I myself advised the Chief Minister that he should increase the tariff rate; and they have increased the tariff rate for electricity.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You advised them, and then you are criticizing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have not said it, I am saying that it is justified; but what has been the result. It is the highest, i.e. 55 paise per unit; and it generates more darkness than light. That is the state of affairs. You have to pay the highest, but you are not to generate light. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will you listen to me for half a minute? As the Finance Minister of India, if you are criticizing the performance of West Bengal Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No; no. I am coming to that.

Disc.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

If that is so, should we not have a discussion, Sir. He is occupying a very high office.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is a small casual remark. I fully support whatever measures West Bengal Government has taken; and I am not criticizing them. You are totally mistaken. You are not taking the humorous part of it. It is not the intention.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: About the performance of the State Government undertakings he has been criticizing. I am prepared to have a discussion on the floor of this House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No; I am not criticizing either the West Bengal State Electricity Board, or the West Bengal Road Transport Corporation. What I wanted to point out is this... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Neither appreciation nor criticism is permitted in the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am neither appreciating nor am I deprecating. What I am suggesting is that Mr Maitra said: "We will show you how we will manage". I simply indicated how they are managing. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking on your behalf now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Pranab Mukherjee says this, knowing how many extra people they have employed there. (*Interruptions*) He should say that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that (*Interruptions*). It is one of the major reasons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What steps do you take to meet the human failure what is the subsidy paid to Delhi Transport Corporation every year? Rs. 20 crores.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: One of the reasons. I know is that per bus,

in the West Bengal Road Transport Corporation, they employ twelve persons, whereas they can be economical if they employ six persons. That is why I am talking about 'how to run'. If you want to run it with more people. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, let him be fair and honest. Who took those people in? He should not go on accusing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not saying that (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He singles out West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chakraborty, the Minister has yielded. You should ask for it under some rule.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Under rule 376.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): It does not apply at all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You will understand it. It is very important (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The fact is that they are in the red in West Bengal.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This House is discussing the Union Budget and our Finance Minister is defending his own budget (*Interruptions*) He is discussing the budget of a State and commenting on it but the Finance Minister of that State is not present here. So, I want your ruling whether it is permissible or not. If you say that this is permissible then you must give us a chance as representatives of West Bengal to defend the budget and accuse them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know how Shri Satasadhan Chakraborty and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have decided that even the word 'West Bengal itself is unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*) I am not referring to West Bengal. Let them bear with me that West Bengal chapter is closed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH HATTERJEE: I hope his temporary sojourn to Gujarat does not mean that he has forgotten Bengal. (*Interruptions*). He has brought in the whole of West Bengal today. Let him justify it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The discussion was initiated by Shri Sunil Maitra; and he has started with Shri Sunil Maitra; he is only replying to Shri Sunil Maitra and certain things he had said; he is entitled to do it.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In a democracy, we can discuss anything and every thing here.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It shows that they are exposed.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Administrative expenditure as a percentage of the total budget is increasing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say some good points about West Bengal to satisfy our colleagues here.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For what I say I am owning the responsibility. Regarding 50 paise, I am owning the responsibility, not you. So, what is wrong with you. (*Interruptions*).

..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have a constructive proposal. Let him get himself elected to the West Bengal Assembly and discuss the matter there. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There too, I can tell you that one of my friends says that they know what we are doing there. Administrative expenditure as a percentage of the total budget is increasing. Suggestions have been made even to the extent that, why don't we have some sort of an expenditure commission. Here we shall have to keep in mind that all non-plan expenditure is not wasteful. The cost of maintaining all the assets which are created out of the plan investment in our system goes to non-plan expenditure. Even the interest from the capital to furnish plan outlay is also treated as non-plan expenditure. There are certain areas of non-plan where hardly there is any area where we can reduce it. Nobody is going to suggest that I should reduce my Defence expenditure; nobody is going to suggest that I should reduce subsidy which we are providing for food and fertilizer or to the weaker sections of the community; nobody is going to suggest that subsidy in the form of providing and projecting jobs where sick units are to be taken over should be reduced. Therefore certain areas are there where it is difficult to reduce it, but still, we are making some serious efforts; and what has been the effect? would like to tell you that in 1979-80, in terms of percentage, the administrative expenditure was 3.8. In 1980-81 it was reduced to 3.7, in 1981-82 to 3.53 and in 1982-83 to 3.18.

Sir, coming to another aspect on which I hope the Members from West Bengal will allow me to speak a little more peacefully, it was said that in our exercise we are trying to see that the State Governments do not get their share. It is totally wrong. When I made my tax proposal, I did not definitely take into account whether the share of the Centre has increased or whether the share of the States is decreasing. Every tax proposal has its own rationale. Besides, when I increase customs Duty, it is not my intention that by my increasing the Customs

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Duty then I will not have to part with the Excise Duty collection to the States. If I am to make the domestic industries flourish, if I am to increase the Customs Duty, if we want to prevent a situation where this country will be utilised as the dumping ground of the industrialised countries to export their products to this country, to overcome the crisis created in the industrialised world, it is not the consideration whether the State Governments will get less or whether the Central Government will get more.

Similarly, when I give concessions in the Excise Duty, it is not that I am depriving the States of their share. What I am trying to do is that in order to give a fillip to the economy or to respond to a particular situation created in the economy what has to be done. I try to do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the income-tax surcharge?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Coming to income-tax, this is a point on which I would like to react.

It has been the demand in this House, almost universally it has been the demand in this House, and this also relevant to the points made by some hon. Members like Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri Agarwal and Shri Indrajit Gupta—that the share of direct taxes is decreasing and that of indirect taxes is increasing. How is it happening? It would happen because my predecessors in the 'sixties could bring income of Rs. 6,000 within the personal tax net and it is almost a universal demand that even the exemption limit should be increased—not merely 15,000 as it is now. When my distinguished predecessor, Shri Venkataraman did raise it to Rs. 15,000, it was highly appreciated and not only appreciated, still the demand is there

to go further. Therefore, if the tendency is to exclude more and more people out of the tax net, then definitely the share of the States will come down. But this time, you will appreciate that I am trying to put the gear in the reverse direction. Obviously, they will lose because of the concessions which I have given by reducing the tax rate on the first slab and by increasing the Standard Deduction.

The second point is, you will have to keep in mind that we are not unaware—we are fully aware—of the needs of the State. When I decided to take the responsibility of the deficit which stood on 31-3-1982 at Rs. 1,743 crores, I did not consider that it would increase my own deficit, for which I have been criticised on the floor of this House. If you simply take the figure in percentage terms, I think it has increased by 24 per cent. But if you deduct Rs. 1,743 crores you will find that it would come to about fourteen and odd per cent. But I had to take that responsibility and in my Budget speech itself I announced that we are going to give to the States more than Rs. 1,600 crores which is more than what was anticipated at the time of planning, to augment their plans. Because I know that out of 97 crores of revenue, a little more than 51 per cent will have to go to the States and the performance of the Plan will depend upon the State Governments and they should be in a position to implement it. Therefore, it is not the intention that, in our tax planning or in our tax proposals the objective is to deprive the States of their legitimate share due to them. We try to rectify the defects if in that process the States have to suffer. And particularly, the States' contribution has increased in the last two or three years, that is, 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84 and I do feel that it would be possible to take care of their future programme.

Not only that. We are proving various concession. We are taking note of their requirements.

AN HON. MEMBERS: Why do you not increase the list of additional duties?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Last year, you will recollect, I increased it by Rs. 35 crores, if I remember aright. I thought, I should do it somewhat more.

Another area in which my proposal has been criticised is that I withdrew concessions which the corporate sector was entitled to have in the name of rural development. There my point is very simple. The basic responsibility of rural development lies with the Government of India and with the State Governments. In a welfare State, it is the responsibility of the State. I do not mind if the corporate sector contributes in that. But what has been the experience? I will give you the example of one State. In Maharashtra, projects worth Rs. 300 crores were approved by the appropriate agencies. Out of that only Rs. 6.2 crores or Rs. 6.3 crores were actually spent. That means, you are creating a situation where projects are being approved and high hopes are being raised, but ultimately they do not get translated into reality. If they want to contribute, I am not preventing them to contribute. What I am suggesting is that if you want to contribute, you contribute in a fund which will be created. The apprehension expressed by my good old friend, Shri Maganbhai Barot, that there is a possibility of misuse, I can assure him that there is no possibility of misuse. When the scheme of this programme is laid down, I will come before Parliament for taking its suggestions and approval. It will be put to scrutiny. Even from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund we cannot contribute to the political parties. So, there is a regular system in which it will have to be operated. If there is an apprehension, he can suggest ways and means and we can rectify it (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding. We will have to take Vote on Account also. The point is that I am not denying the right of the corporate sector to involve themselves in the process of rural development. If they want, they can do it. Even I assure them through this House that

if they want to involve themselves, they can be involved in choosing the programme and in identifying the areas of operation. But simply they get concession and do nothing, I would not like to have that type of a situation.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta expressed his concern in regard to the balance of payments position and debt servicing. At the same time, he expressed his very strong views and resentment about the IMF conditionalities. I am putting the question in a very straightforward manner. He said that we would have to reduce subsidies to the essential sectors. But what has been the actual effect? In the last three years, have we increased the subsidy or reduced it?

AN. HON MEMBER: On fertiliser?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We have increased it. We have not reduced it. The figures are there. Food subsidy we have increased. Fertiliser subsidy we have increased.

He was also saying that we had to open the floodgates for imports and that this country would be converted into a dumping ground. In the same breath he was criticising me as to why I had increased auxiliary duty on customs on two occasions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You might have not criticised, but other have. And all of you come in the omnibus term 'opposition'. You oppose whatever we do.

Third was that it will create a situation in which we shall have to open the doors for the multi-nationals. It is known at least to Mr. Indrajit Gupta that the total contribution of the multi-nationals in this country in the process of industrial development in the corporate sector is less than two per cent of the total investment and if you talk of turn-out, I can give you the figure of turnout also and it would not be much. You can say that we have liberalised our

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policy. When have we liberalised? Last time I argued this point and ultimately you conceded. The point is that they anticipated what would be the IMF conditionalities and they framed their policies suitably. It has been suggested that there is an apparent contradiction regarding the economic declaration in what Prime Minister told in the NAM and in her Press Conference. There is no apparent contradiction. When Mr. Venkataraman attended the first meeting of the World Bank and IMF, he raised the same point. When last year I addressed the Interim Committee, I raised the same point that the developing countries cannot accept a straight jacket formula of development. Each and every country has its own ethos, has its own socio-economic compulsion and if you have one simple model of economic development, dependence on mere commercial borrowings cannot be expected of the developing countries and, therefore, IMF conditionalities cannot be that which will put the developing countries in difficult situation. There is nothing new in it. Mr. Venkataraman, in his capacity as Governor of IMF and World Bank raised this issue, I myself raised this issue, our Finance Minister has raised this issue in all international forums. Mr. Bahuguna wanted to know what pound of flesh we are to pay. I told on a number of occasions on the Floor of this House that we have to be careful under the situation in which we have to go. Balance of payments situation is known to you, deficit in the international trade account is well-known to you and because of this adjustment programme, this year what has been the effect. I have mentioned in my Budget Speech that the drawing from the foreign exchange reserve and the erosion in foreign exchange reserve upto November was in the neighbourhood of about 170 crores per month. I have not said that we have been totally able to turn the corner but we have been able to arrest that erosion and in the months of December and January, instead of net erosion, there has been positive accretion to the tune of almost 200 crores of rupees. As a result, We have been

able to avoid the erosion and there has been a little accretion. I am talking without taking into account the IMF loan otherwise somebody may get up and up and jump that we have drawn more from IMF. Precisely to make the mid-term adjustment, we have to go to IMF and we have taken that advantage and tried to adjust. It is not true to say that we have not gone in a big way for import substitution. We have gone in a big way for import substitution. Cement import has been reduced, dependent on imported petroleum is going to be reduced to the extent of 23 per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The prices are also falling.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a later phenomenon. I listened to your observation. What happened after the presentation of the budget, you expected me to take into account as an astrologer. I think you should have some patience to have a good news. You may go to the extent of saying that even Britishers have reduced the price of North Sea oil. Even if they have reduced the price. I am not going to get anything from them. I would have been happy if they would have given something to us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Those who are giving have also reduced.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What I want to point out is that we have reduced our dependence on imports to some extent on fertilisers, on cement and substantially on petroleum. I can take the House into confidence and say that the investment which we have made in the oil sector was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4,300 crores and that the anticipated expenditure at the end of the Sixth Plan would be more than Rs. 10,000 crores. The country will get benefit from 1985 onwards because of the substantial increase in the oil production and in the industries down-stream, the industries based on petro-chemicals. Therefore, import substitution and exports are also picking up. But the difficulties are known to the hon. Members.

I would not like to go into further details of the points which have been raised, because I am almost ending the time allotted to me.... (*Interruptions*) Perhaps, Shri Somnath Chatterjee is too seasoned not to know that there is a little difference between my colleague in the Railway Ministry and myself. Whatever we do—we do it sometimes—it is at the time of the Finance Bill. All the same, I will give you some good news on kerosene.

As hon. Members are aware, on the 14/15th February 1983, the news came that dual pricing for kerosene was introduced. The main objective of the scheme, which was fully explained by the Energy Minister in Parliament shortly thereafter, was to ensure that the weaker and vulnerable sections of the population obtained kerosene supply at the subsidized rate, while at the same time; the activities of anti-social elements in adulterating HSD with kerosene were effectively curbed. It was recognized even at that time that the implementation of this scheme would call for effective working of the public distribution system in regard to kerosene. It was for this reason that, immediately after the scheme was announced, a meeting of the Secretaries of Civil Supplies Departments was convened. It was agreed at that time that the matter would be reviewed after about a month, in the light of experience gained in the field in different States. Accordingly, the State Civil Supplies Secretaries' meeting was again convened on 15th March 1983, when the position was reviewed. The general consensus was that until the public distribution system, particularly in the rural areas, was adequately streamlined, the implementation of the new scheme, though highly laudable in its objective, might lead to dislocation and inconvenience to those very users, for whose benefit it has been devised.

Government have also taken note of the complaint of malpractices that have been indulged in by anti-social elements, in the wake of the implementation of the new scheme, leading to artificial scarcity and blackmarketeering. In view of the

above, Government have decided, with immediate effect, to restore the single price system for speaker sene... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, on a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As regards the price, it will be the same as the previous subsidized price, with a small increase of 10 paise per litre. Government hope that, as a result of this, kerosene will be freely available, particularly to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

This announcement, which I have made on behalf of my colleague in the Ministry of Energy, would also indicate that the Government is not only responsible, but it is responsive to the needs and urges of the people. Here I must give credit to the opposition, as well as members on this side of the House, because there was no difference between what they said and what our friends from this side said. I am happy that I have been able to concede the almost unanimous demand of the House.

14.50 hrs.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

Sir, we have also taken the decision that adequate arrangement for providing soft coke as an alternative to the use of kerosene be made and my colleague in the Ministry of Energy will look into it.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to reiterate my gratitude to all the hon. Members, and here if I may be permitted to say, let us not be judged by our own thinking from a particular point of angularity. And I must give compliment to my good old friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal. The party to which he belongs is totally opposed to us on every point. But I must tell that some of the proposals which I have incorporated in my budget came from the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and he appreciated it. He appreciated it in regard to the misuse of these allowances. In regard to the concept of minimum corporate tax, somebody has expressed, particularly my friend Mr. Maganbhai Barot, that some of them may not even give it.

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I would not like to explain the scheme in detail, but I would like to say that the only deduction they will be entitled to have is depreciation and after that we would like to have that minimum corporate tax element implemented. And, here it is not so much that I am practically talking to the outside public through the floor of this House because this issue was not debated, but in that respect we were agitated, and some of the top critics have mentioned—always the critic's is the last word. That I admit.

Within a minute I will finish by telling a story of how always the critic's is the last word. Two hunters went for hunting. Then a duck was flying and one of them tried to aim at that, but before that the other clever chap shot the duck and the duck fell. And then the critic obviously will have to tell his friend, 'Why did you waste your ammunition?' The other replied, look I hit it and I got the bird'. Then the critic said, 'Well, you could have got it otherwise because the bird would have been killed even by the fall itself. You have wasted your ammunition.' Therefore, you may take the position that some developments in this country would have taken place irrespective of the measures which we have taken. But that is not correct. I do admit that some of the measures have gone away. I don't say that they have not, but in the given situation there is no option. Even in the given international situation, if you want to pro-

tect the plan—and I do hope we have been able to do it, we will be able to maintain it—there is hardly any option. I can just follow the quotation from *Hamlet* and say: 'If I be cruel to you, only to be kind'.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I want to....

(Interruptions)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL)—1983-84

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) 1983-84 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1984, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 109."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: So the Demands for Grants on Account (General), 1983-84 are now passed.

Demands for Grants on Accounts (General) for 1983-84 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	66,37,000	..
2.	Agriculture	15,36,74,000	123,55,26,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3.	Fisheries	3,15,39,000	67,90,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	27,86,99,000	70,17,000
5.	Forest	6,37,49,000	11,93,000
6.	Cooperation	1,63,46,000	36,88,88,000
7.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education .	12,52,000	..
8.	Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research .	19,76,22,000	..
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
9.	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers . .	119,12,13,000	32,77,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10.	Ministry of Commerce	40,47,000	..
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production . .	116,54,02,000	102,58,48,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts .	26,45,06,000	14,40,31,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
13.	Ministry of Communications	70,17,000	8,12,83,000
14.	Overseas Communications Service	6,09,24,000	3,00,00,000
15.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . .	227,89,33,000	..
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues . .	53,89,04,000	..
17.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . .	..	101,55,63,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18.	Ministry of Defence	38,82,96,000	25,16,25,000
19.	Defence Services—Army	571,46,87,000	..
20.	Defence Services—Navy	75,28,58,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	220,94,50,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Pensions	73,37,67,000	..
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	..	100,59,00,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
24.	Department of Education	37,66,000	..
25.	Education	56,48,93,000	19,73,000
26.	Department of Culture	2,75,88,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
27.	Archaeology	1,47,44,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
28.	Department of Petroleum	1,75,04,000	54,20,47,000
29.	Department of Power	26,79,43,000	148,10,52,000
30.	Department of Coal	20,80,74,000	170,17,67,000
31.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	5,10,18,000	1,52,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
32.	Ministry of External Affairs	31,13,88,000	6,33,83,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
33.	Ministry of Finance	8,80,22,000	55,29,000
34.	Customs	8,75,18,000	3,80,44,000
35.	Union Excise Duties	12,50,50,000	..
36.	Taxes on Income Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	13,54,93,000	..
37.	Stamps	5,96,96,000	27,50,000
38.	Audit	15,29,30,000	..
39.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	12,05,07,000	2,20,88,000
40.	Pensions	18,19,24,000	..
41.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	23,50,16,000	13,84,000
42.	Transfers to State Governments	55,18,75,000	..
43.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	14,11,76,000	219,24,24,000
44.	Loans to Government Servants etc. . . . .	..	17,01,20,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
45.	Department of Food	157,97,96,000	6,55,68,000
46.	Department of Civil Supplies	79,08,000	1,38,50,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
47.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	24,83,000	..
48.	Medical and Public Health	34,33,81,000	12,11,40,000
49.	Family Welfare	60,19,53,000	16,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
50.	Ministry of Home Affairs	83,57,000	..
51.	Cabinet	73,46,000	..
52.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms .	1,90,25,000	3,25,000
53.	Police	64,06,88,000	2,95,58,000
54.	Census	2,57,26,000	..
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	75,08,40,000	33,68,68,000
56.	Delhi	48,37,58,000	41,71,45,000
57.	Ghandigarh	8,22,43,000	3,84,38,000
58.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,71,27,000	4,66,28,000
59.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli;	82,92,000	89,32,000
60.	Lakshadweep	2,17,10,000	33,79,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
61.	Ministry of Industry	84,63,000	..
62.	Industries	16,90,79,000	51,35,67,000
63.	Village and Small Industries;	17,08,90,000	17,41,67,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
64.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	19,59,000	..
65.	Information and Publicity	5,55,87,000	22,00,000
66.	Broadcasting	18,59,16,000	11,53,34,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION			
67.	Ministry of Irrigation	16,69,73,000	1,86,52,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION			
68.	Department of Labour	21,72,000	..
69.	Labour and Employment	15,75,46,000	43,000
70.	Department of Rehabilitation	4,16,54,000	90,26,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
71.	Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs	2,90,88,000	16,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
72.	Administration of Justice	19,76,000	..
	MINISTRY OF PLANNING		
73.	Ministry of Planning	92,000	..
74.	Statistics	3,52,94,000	..
75.	Planning Commission	1,21,04,000	..
	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
76.	Ministry of Rural Development	80,62,31,000	62,000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
77.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	77,48,000	..
78.	Roads	28,42,72,000	32,25,56,000
79.	Ports Lighthouses and Shipping	14,42,76,000	18,43,83,000
80.	Road and Inland Water Transport	42,03,000	12,18,02,000
	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE		
81.	Ministry of Social Welfare	12,26,41,000	22,18,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
82.	Department of Steel	54,54,000	82,83,00,000
83.	Department of Mines	13,23,94,000	29,34,33,000
	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
84.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	19,33,000	..
85.	Meteorology	3,79,22,000	82,61,000
86.	Aviation	6,78,80,000	11,64,00,000
87.	Tourism	1,52,19,000	2,52,34,000
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
88.	Ministry of Works and Housing	29,17,000	..
89.	Public Works	19,66,25,000	9,73,55,000
90.	Water Supply and Sewerage	33,50,00,000	..
91.	Housing and Urban Development	5,85,06,000	22,54,32,000
92.	Stationery and Printing	9,53,50,000	..
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
93.	Department of Atomic Energy	15,37,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
94.	Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	23,12,54,000	35,28,45,000
95.	Nuclear Power Schemes	48,25,52,000	18,83,11,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
96.	Department of Electronics	3,25,28,000	2,54,75,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT			
97.	Department of Environment	3,10,67,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT			
98.	Department of Ocean Development	4,21,12,000	4,01,33,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
99.	Department of Science and Technology	6,16,63,000	39,74,000
100.	Survey of India	5,26,74,000	77,000
101.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	16,24,96,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
102.	Department of Space	13,63,19,000	27,90,53,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS			
103.	Department of Sports	2,34,89,000	1,48,000
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY			
104.	Department of Supply	6,13,000	..
105.	Supplies and Disposals	1,95,45,000	..
PARLIAMENT DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
106.	Lok Sabha	1,57,95,000	..
107.	Rajya Sabha	54,45,000	..
108.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5,50,000	..
109.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,45,000	..

14.51 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1983

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1983-84.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1983-84."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration." Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी जब जवाब दे रहे थे तब इस बात की आशा कर रहा था कि भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बारे में ये जरूर कुछ न कुछ घोषणा करेंगे। लेकिन मुझे निराशा हुई।

सरकार ने चतुर्थ पे कमीशन गठित करने की घोषणा की है जिसका पूरे देश में 16 मार्च को विरोध किया गया, कर्मचारियों ने अपनी सभाएं करके इसका विरोध किया। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार कर्मचारियों के साथ द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के जरिये उनके पे-रिविजन और उनकी दूसरी मांगों के बारे में निर्णय करे यह जो सरकार ने चतुर्थ पे-कमीशन बनाने की घोषणा की है, इसको वह वापस ले।

कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की दो किश्तें बकाया पड़ी हैं। उनके बारे में भी मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा कि वे कब तक उन्हें दे देंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वे कब तक महंगाई भत्ते की किश्त कर्मचारियों को देना चाहते हैं? इसकी घोषणा करें।

फिर बोनस का सवाल है। इसके लिए भी आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इसी बोनस के सवाल को ले कर पिछली बार एशियाड के समय आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों ने आन्दोलन चलाया था। उस समय कुछ कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार भी किये गये थे। उस समय के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के आश्वासन के बाद उन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन बन्द कर दिया था। मंत्री जी ने उनको कहा था कि वे वित्त मंत्री जी को सलाह दे रहे हैं और लिख रहे हैं। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह भी नहीं बतलाया कि वे आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस देंगे या नहीं यह सरकार जानती है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में मुनाफा हुआ है, फिर भी वह चुपचाप बैठी है।

*Published in Gazette of India extra-ordinary, part II, Section 2 dated 18-3-83.

**Introduced with recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

शहरों में सेन्सस मर्दमशुमारी 1981 में हुई थी। उसके दो साल से ज्यादा हो गये लेकिन अभी तक शहरों के वर्गीकरण की कोई घोषणा नहीं की गयी है। अगर यह घोषणा कर दी जाती है तो हाउस रेन्ट अलाउंस और सिटी कम्सेटरी अलाउंस से कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फायदा होगा जिस फायदे से सरकार उनको महरूम कर रही है।

एक बात मैं स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेन्शन के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूँ। आप एक लाख से ज्यादा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेन्शन दे रहे हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारियों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए मंहगाई के अनुसार मंहगाई भत्ता आप बढ़ाते रहते हैं लेकिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को आपने तीन सौ रुपये महीना दे कर छोड़ दिया है। इसके बारे में भी आवाज उठ रही है कि उनकी भी राशि बढ़ा कर के पांच सौ रुपये महीना जरूर की जाए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा इसके बारे में भी आपको कुछ कहना चाहिए।

फिर भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को दी जाने वाली पेन्शन का सवाल भी पिछले साल उठा था। उनके बारे में भी आप चुपचाप शान्त बैठे हैं। उनको आप साढ़े तीन सौ से पांच सौ रुपये महीना पेन्शन देते हैं। मैंने पिछले साल भी मांग की थी कि इनको कम से कम सात सौ रुपये महीना पेन्शन दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष जी, देश में खाद्य संकट भी भयंकर है। देश में भयंकर सुखाड़ की स्थिति है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की आबादी 6 करोड़, 98 लाख यानी 7 करोड़ है। वहां की महावारी आवश्यकता डेढ़ लाख टन चावल और गेहूं की है, आप

उनको दे रहे हैं केवल 65 हजार टन सात करोड़ लोग आज भी सुखे और भुखमरी की स्थिति में कैसे रह सकते हैं। उनको एक महीने में 40 हजार टन चीनी चाहिए और आप 29675 दे रहे हैं। उनको प्रतिमाह 30 हजार टन केरोसीन तेल चाहिए और आप दे रहे हैं 23650 टन। उनको सीमेंट प्रतिमाह 5 लाख टन चाहिए और आप 12910 टन दे रहे हैं। ये सारी चीजें उनको आवश्यकता के मुताबिक मुहैया कराई जाएं ताकि वे भुखमरी की स्थिति से निकल सकें।

एक बात नहरों के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। सिंचाई की कमी की वजह से ही कई हिस्सों में अकाल पड़ता है। बिहार में सोन और त्रिवेणी नहरें हैं लेकिन उनमें मिट्टी बहुत कम जाने के कारण पानी कम आता है। नहरों के रीमाडलिंग के बारे में एक प्रश्न के जवाब में इस सदन में बताया गया था कि इस योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अभी तक इस योजना के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है।

इसी तरह से देश में दालों की कमी है। बिहार में भी दालें कम पैदा होती हैं। यदि फतुहा, मुकामा, बड़हिया टाल परियोजना लागू कर दी जाए तो पूरे बिहार को दाल सप्लाई की जा सकती है।

श्री बंसीलाल (भिवानी) : राज्य के संबंध में बात करने पर आप थोड़ी देर पहले एतराज कर रहे थे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए पैसा दिया जाए।

अगली बात मैं ट्रासपोर्ट के बारे में कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें ये कर सकते हैं । जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गांधी सेतु बन गया है । इसकी वजह से पटना शहर में आवागमन बहुत बढ़ गया है । बिहार सरकार कहती है कि बिना केन्द्र सरकार की मदद से फलाई ओवर नहीं बन सकता मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार ने पुल बनवाने में मदद दी है उसी तरह से फलाई ओवर बनाने में भी बिहार सरकार की मदद की जाए ताकि वहां पर आवागमन के साधनों को ठीक करने में मदद मिल सके ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : (समस्तीपुर) : मैं ऐसा मुद्दा उठा रहा हूं जो देश के 52 प्रतिशत लोगों से संबंधित है। ये लोग पिछड़े वर्ग से संबंधित हैं । इनके संबंध में स्वर्गीय वी पी मण्डल की अध्यक्षता में जो आयोग नियुक्त हुआ था उसने इनके बारे में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट सबमिट की थी । उसके संबंध में इस सदन में भी चर्चा हो चुकी है । उसको लागू करने की बात इस बजट सेशन में की जाएगी ऐसी हम उम्मीद कर रहे थे । अभी तक वह लागू नहीं हुई है । इसकी वजह से आज 52 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या निरुत्साहित हो रही है वे निराश हो रहे हैं । इसलिए निराश हो रहे हैं सत्ता में उनकी कोई भागीदारी नहीं है उनके अन्दर मंथरावाद की भावना पैदा हो रही है—कोई नृप होय हमें का हानि छेड़िछोड़ कहायब न रानी । इसकी वजह से देश की उन्नति में इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या योगदान नहीं दे पा रही है । ये पिछड़े हुए हैं । इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उनको उचित आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करें । सरकारी सेवाओं में उचित आरक्षण दिया जाए ।

दूसरी बात मैं इस सदन में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत और नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी होती है । उस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए आपके पास कोई सक्षम व्यवस्था नहीं है । करोड़ों की बात मैं कहूं तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । गांजा नेपाल से पहुंचाया जाता है और इसकी तस्करी हिन्दुस्तान में होती है । अगर इस तस्करी को सहना ही है तो इसका लाभ हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को ही दे दें तो इसमें क्या हर्ज है । आखिरकार उसकी खपत हिन्दुस्तान में ही होती है लेकिन इसका लाभ नेपाल के लोगों को दे रहे हैं । इसमें क्या औचित्य है ?

ऊर्जा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां ऊर्जा की कई दूरगामी नीति नहीं है । हमारी सारी शक्ति परमाणु के खंडन की ओर लगी है । आप यह सोचते हैं कि परमाणु ऊर्जा के लिए आवश्यक है जिससे संसार में जाना जाय कि आज हमारी टेक्नोलोजी बिल्कुल अग्रिम पंक्ति में है । दूसरी बात आप यह सोचते हैं कि परमाणु भंजन ऊर्जा का अक्षय भंडार है जो बिल्कुल गलत है । पहली बात तो फाल्स प्रेस्टिज के आधार पर है और दूसरी बात यह कि परमाणु के भंजन में अक्षय ऊर्जा है तो सही लेकिन व्याहारिक रूप से यह संभव नहीं है । इसलिए हमें ऊर्जा के दूसरे स्रोतों पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आज देश में गन्ना किसानों की हालत बहुत खस्ता हो रही है । गन्ना भी ऊर्जा के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकता है । जिस प्रकार गन्ने से चीनी छोआ गुड़ बनते हैं उसी प्रकार गुड़ से अल्कोहल बनाया जाए और उसको पावर अल्कोहल के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाए तो वह ऊर्जा का बहुत अच्छा स्रोत साबित हो

सकता है। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair].

कुछ दिन पहले हैदराबाद में रीजनल लेबोरेटरी के प्रांगण में एक सेमिनार हुआ था जिसमें इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइन्स बंगलौर और रीजनल लेबोरेटरी हैदराबाद और आई० आई० टी० मद्रास ने लोगों ने भाग लिया था। वे लोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि देश के नवयुवकों को अधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आवश्यक है कि उनको उद्योग में ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जाए। यह योजना तैयार हुई और जिसका "साईन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी एन्टरप्रिन्सोर पाक" अथवा "स्टेप" नाम रखा गया। मैं समझता हूँ इसके लिए साईन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी विभाग ने काफी राशि का प्रावधान भी किया है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें नए ग्रेजुएट्स को ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था है जिससे वे उद्योग धन्धे में लग सकें और उसे भली प्रकार भला सकें।

श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी (नरसारावपेट): वह क्या है ?

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : आप जैसे वरिष्ठ सदस्य से मुझे यह आशा नहीं थी कि आप इस प्रकार बोलेंगे। मैंने बताया कि इसमें नए ग्रेजुएट्स को ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था है। इससे लाभ यह होगा कि आपको नौकरियां देने के लिये परेशानी नहीं उठानी पड़ेगी वह स्वयं रोजगार पैदा करेंगे और दूसरों को भी रोजगार दे सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार राज्य ने बहुत पहले पहल की थी 1974 या 1975 में और उन लोगों ने बिहार

के कुछ इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के सहयोग से कुछ इसी प्रकार की योजनाएँ चालू की थीं उसमें उचित धन न रहने के कारण यह योजना चारों तरफ नहीं चली लेकिन रांची में बिड़ला इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी के सहयोग से यह योजना चली और 16,17 लाख रु० के प्रोजेक्ट से यह योजना बहुत सफल चली और 40 इंजीनियर्स रोजगार में लग गये। इसलिये आप साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी एन्टरप्रेनोरशिप की योजना दक्षिण में चलाने की जो सोच रहे हैं उसको उत्तर में भी चलायें और कास कर बिहार की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि वह पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां सारे खनिज पदार्थ भी हैं। और रांची तो उसका सेन्टर है। इसलिए बिहार में रांची को उस योजना के अन्तर्गत आप ले लें तो हमारे राज्य का तो भला होगा ही उससे देश का भी भला होगा।

ऊर्जा के बारे में एक बात और ध्यान देने की है कोयले का मुख्य स्थल बिहार है और उसमें भी धनबाद प्रमुख केन्द्र है। इसलिये कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण में जो आधुनिकीकरण हुआ सोचा गया कि इससे सुविधा बढ़ जायगी और वितरण में भी सुविधा होगी लेकिन हुआ उल्टा लेकिन उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ बल्कि कोयले की कीमत ही बढ़ी है और लोगों को कोयला प्राप्त करने में काफी कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि कोयले के परमिट बिचौलिये उपलब्ध करा कर ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच देते हैं। तो इस को भी सरल कीजिए ताकि लोगों को लाभ हो।

मैं चाहता हूँ की जो सुझाव मेरे मान्य हों उनको आप मान लें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: A large number of points have been raised and it is not unusual in this type of discussion. As per the normal practice, I will deal with the points concerning my Ministry and the rest I will pass on to the concerned Ministry.

Two points have been raised by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri—one regarding dearness allowance and the other is regarding freedom fighters. To these two I would like to react.

As the hon. Members are aware of it, this question was raised on the floor of the House on an earlier occasion also and my colleague, the Home Minister, has informed me just now that the Government are looking into the various aspects of it and shortly it will be possible to take a decision on it.

With regard to the DA problem, I have already replied that two instalments have fallen due and we will have to release them. I have made some provision in the Budget itself. We are talking to the representatives of the employees and we are looking into it.

In regard to the other matters, as the hon. Members know, to tackle the whole problem of wage structure and other things, the Fourth Pay Commission has been set up. Hon. Members have their own views and we have our own. . .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Everybody is opposing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not agree with him.

15.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, I am not going into that aspect in detail. The question of smuggling has been raised by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Shastri. We are trying to improve our enforcement machinery in the border areas and I do hope it will be possible to settle the problem. I seek the cooperation from all quarters.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were —added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.18 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1982-83

AND DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL—1980-81).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now go to the next item. Items Nos. 14 and 15 will be discussed together.

Motions moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year

ending 31st day of March, 1983 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 103, 106, 107 and 108."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof;

Demand Nos. 11, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 38, 39, 50, 53, 55, 81, 83, 84 and 91."

Statement

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1982-83 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	14,45,000	..
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	41,21,33,000	..
5	Forest	1,000	..
7	Department of Food	45,73,72,000	..
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	5,89,000	..
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES			
10	Ministry of Civil Supplies	1,000	..
MINISTRY OF COMMERGE			
11	Ministry of Commerce	22,01,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,000	7,20,62,08,000
13	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	2,000	48,68,09,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2		3
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
14	Ministry of Communications	10,06,000	..
15	Overseas Communications Service	4,53,82,000	..
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses.	115,55,43,000	..
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
19	Ministry of Defence	12,27,28,00	8,79,60,000
20	Defence Services—Army	124,31,58,000	..
22	Defence Services—Air Force	112,29,50,000	..
23	Defence Services—Pensions	14,65,00,000	..
24	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	42,09,00,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
25	Department of Education	8,80,000	..
26	Education	29,84,27,000	71,51,000
27	Department of Culture	45,87,000	..
28	Archaeology	57,21,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29	Department of Coal . . . . .	..	41,000
30	Department of Power	13,40,26,000	93,10,59,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31	Ministry of External Affairs	17,73,78,000	17,84,37,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32	Ministry of Finance	5,12,28,000	..
33	Customs	1,27,93,000	..
34	Union Excise Duties	6,64,56,000	..
35	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	8,75,76,000	..
37	Audit	10,38,09,000	..
38	Currency, Coinage and Mint	5,96,64,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
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1	2	3	
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		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
39	Pensions	24,80,09,000	..
41	Transfers to State Governments	222,80,80,000	..
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	..	31,00,37,000

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

44	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	18,18,000	..
45	Medical and Public Health	3,25,71,000	1,000
46	Family Welfare	50,40,81,000	..

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

47	Ministry of Home Affairs	55,04,000	..
48	Cabinet	73,19,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	98,52,000	..
50	Police	44,90,16,000	..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	14,91,54,000	22,38,00,000
53	Delhi	31,30,13,000	29,06,80,000
54	Chandigarh	4,25,57,000	..
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,57,000	..
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,05,000	..
57	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	16,65,000

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

58	Ministry of Industry	43,03,000	..
59	Industries	117,11,74,000	51,80,7,000

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

61	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	10,00,000	..
62	Information and Publicity	62,09,000	..
63	Broadcasting	2,84,00,000	1,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION			
64.	Ministry of Irrigation	1,000	..
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
65.	Ministry of Labour	18,38,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
69	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals Fertilizers	8,00,000	..
70	Petroleum and Petro Chemical Industries . . . . .	..	5,000
71	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	45,99,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
76	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	46,54,000	..
77	Roads	8,05,66,000	25,31,60,000
78	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	8,69,48,000	..
79	Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	..	4,99,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
81	Department of Steel . . . . .	..	1,000
82	Department of Mines	1,000	1,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83	Department of Supply	2,94,000	..
84	Supplies and Disposals	50,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
86	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	11,93,000	..
88	Aviation	79,13,000	2,000
89	Tourism . . . . .	..	5,20,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
90	Ministry of Works and Housing	14,35,000	..
92	Water Supply and Sewerage	1,78,70,000	..
93	Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	..	30,12,01,000
94	Stationery and Printing	4,18,54,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
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1 2 3

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

95	Department of Atomic Energy	3,50,000	..
96	Atomic Energy Research, Development Industrial Projects	11,00,00,000

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

98	Department of Electronics	1,000	..
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DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

100	Department of Ocean Development	12,43,50,000	17,00,00,000
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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

101	Department of Science and Technology	2,000	..
103	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	6,75,00,000	..

PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

106	Rajya Sabha	15,13,000	..
107	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2,30,000	..
108	Secretariat of the Vice-President	73,000	..

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1980-81 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
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1 2 3

I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

		Rs.
11	Ministry of Commerce	1,13,982
17	Posts and Telegraphs	19,49,66,591
21	Defence Services—Army	45,95,82,358
22	Defence Services—Navy	5,96,54,577
23	Defence Services—Air Force	3,06,12,952

1	2	3
24	Defence Services—Pensions	3,68,08,901
38	Currency, Coinage and Mint	3,26,333
39	Pensions	5,75,09,752
53	Delhi	3,65,93,506
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,93,64,712
81	Mines and Minerals	3,11,37,588
83	Department of Supply	28,897
84	Supplies and Disposals	8,07,234
91	Public Works	1,89,41,943

II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL

50	Police	33,57,969
53	Delhi	5,60,20,192

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I want to rise on a point of order and my point of order is based on the Constitution. Kindly see the two items—Supplementary Demands for Grants (General and Demands for Excess Grants (General). These have been circulated. We have got the list. Kindly take up the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1982-83. Kindly see what is mentioned here. Under Ministry of Agriculture they have mentioned certain items and amounts. Now, please refer to the Constitution because the authority is in the Constitution—Article 115—which is the only Article which permits such Demands. It says:

“The President shall—

(a) If the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provision of Article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year...

Therefore, certain amounts have already been sanctioned for a particular service, which are inadequate. Therefore, before the end of the year they must come.

“...or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplement-

tary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year,”

I am on supplementary grants. Therefore, on two grounds the demand for supplementary grant can be made. One is if an expenditure for a particular service will be found to be insufficient or has been found to be insufficient but there is no appropriation made for that or a totally new service can be thought of which was not contemplated either by the Appropriation Bill or the budgetary provision grant. Kindly look at the Supplementary Demands. The House has been completely kept in the dark. There is the list of supplementary Demands. It can be either of the two, nothing else. Then, Sir, what happens? The President shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the House of the People a demand for such excess, as the case may be. Now, the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation does not say whether it is a New Service or an additional expenditure for an old service. It is not there.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): What is the point?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The point is this. Article 115 of the Constitution of India permits supplementary demands on two cases. There is no third case. One is that the amount already authorised by the Appropriation Bill is insufficient for continuing the service or you want the money for a New Service. These are either of the two cases on which you can ask for supplementary demands. Now, Sir, on what basis this is being asked for? That must be contained in the statement that is placed before the House. The statement which has been given does not contain that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This book you have not seen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is not the statement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is the one.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us go one by one. Whether it is New Service or whether it is continuation of Old Service, nobody knows. Sir, it must indicate either of the two things. It should say whether it is in respect of a service already approved or a new Service. Then I will come to the next point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We have given the explanation. Kindly see it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Don't be impatient. What is the hurry? I will come to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As Chairman, you know, at 3.30 p.m. we have to take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: man, you know, at 3.30 P.M. we have to Still the time left is 2 hours. Is it to be completed today? Time is left tomorrow. Why are you impatient? I don't understand.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to know this. Do you feel that the explanation which has been given does not fulfill any constitutional provision? Then you make out such a thing which is either not a New Service or where the

demand which was appropriated at the time of presentation is in excess. You please tell me the item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You said, New Demands or something like that; this is according to Article 115. Now you please see page 92 of this book. What is written there is:

"The Supplementary Grant is required for meeting additional requirements on account of the following:"

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly appreciate my point. Kindly look at the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You read again.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am reading more than once. What does the statement show? You verify it with the List of Demands.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is the demand; this is the combined thing; you must understand all these.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are two points that arise from this. One is that so far as the need is concerned, he should clarify whether it is for new service or in old service. Then, secondly, whether this expenditure has to be for the purpose of that year is to be clarified. So, two things arise out of this. Now, the Supplementary Demand is being asked for, that is, about Rs. 45 crore or Rs. 41 crore. It is during the year. Kindly read that out. A need has arisen during the year. This is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year. Now, therefore, this has to be spent during the year. Now, where has the need arisen in New Service during that year? We are almost at the end of March 1983 and here it is in the Financial Year 1982-83. Now, where are those indications that it is in the New Service or it is in the Old Service? That is not there. That is why I am submitting. Therefore, without those indications, I submit that this cannot be taken up. Let those particulars be given.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: My point is this. If the hon. Member looks at the original document which I have submitted—this is the copy of the document—the position is made clear there. If he looks at page 92 of the document to which you have drawn his attention, the hon. Member would satisfy himself. He is raising two objections that it should be either in New Service or in Old Service and it should have already been sanctioned and the provision is inadequate. Instead of having a global approach, let him tell on what particular item he is objecting, which does not come within the purview of any of these two criteria and I can answer those objections. If he tells me, I can reply to him. I can read out the whole thing. But instead of doing that, please open page 92.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is an example.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is no question of example. It is given there. The second point which you have raised is also not relevant. The Supplementary Grant, sometimes we do take and even the expenditure is in anticipation and, therefore, you cannot forecast.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Supplementary Grant is always to be in anticipation.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The point is whether you will be able to spend it within 31st March 1983? Yes, I expect that I will be able to spend it. If I cannot spend it I will have to come to the House and I will have to explain to the House. If I spend more, then also I will have to come to Parliament and get it sanctioned. Therefore, if you say that the items which I have listed out or any of the item does not qualify, then I will give the explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the point has been clarified by the Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But you have not given your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want ruling on this point? He has already explained the points raised by you. He has clarified your points. Are you not satisfied with his clarification?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I very respectfully differ from you. Now, so far as the Supplementary Grants are concerned, you will see that almost all the Ministries, major Ministries, have made demands. They are asking for Supplementary Demands. I do not dispute that. Supplementary Demands may be necessary. But the point I am making and which I have indicated earlier, also, has to be explained. But suddenly with this huge sum, whether it will be possible to spend, I do not know. But two aspects are extremely important. If the hon. Minister desires, he should clarify. One is with regard to the Supplementary Grants for the year 1982-83. If you will kindly take the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food, it is Rs. 45,73,072. Then there are other Departments etc.

Now, this is the year in which most of the States are facing very serious financial constraints due to drought. The drought which is there in our part of the country, such an experience has not been there for over a hundred years in the past. No doubt, the State Governments are forced to come to the Central Government for special assistance...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: 'RIGHT TO WORK'
AS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT —contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Chandulal Chandrakar on the 4th March, 1983:

"With a view to solving the unemployment problem, this House recommends to the Government to take steps to include 'Right to Work' in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right."

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar to continue.

श्री चन्दुलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है वह इस प्रकार है :

"कि बेरोजगारी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए यह सभा सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि वह काम के अधिकार को संविधान में, मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्मिलित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करे ।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि संविधान में हमको बोलने की, लिखने की और पूजा करने आदि की स्वतंत्रता है। लेकिन हम सभी जानते हैं कि हर आदिमी को, इन्सान को, सब कुछ मिल जाए लेकिन अगर उसको भोजन नहीं मिले, दिन भर काम करने के बाद उसको खाना न मिले तो वह कैसे रह सकता है। कोई एक अच्छा नागरिक भी हो, ईमानदार नागरिक भी

हो और वह अच्छा नागरिक रहना भी चाहता है तो भी उसे अच्छा नागरिक रहने के लिए भरोपेट भोजन अवश्य चाहिए। अगर उसको यह नहीं मिलता है तो वह गलत काम करने के लिये बाध्य होता है। उसे अपने पेट की भूख को मिटाने के लिए गलत या सही कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं।

संविधान में हमें जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं, उस समय के संविधान बनाने वालों ने शायद इस बात को अनुभव नहीं किया कि हमारा देश में बेरोजगारी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ सकती है। आप सभी जानते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में किसी को भी बहुत अधिक समाधान करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि देश में कितने जोरों से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। वैसे तो कई प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी और बढ़ती हुई आबादी सब से बड़ी समस्या है। ये दो समस्याएँ ही देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं। इनमें से भी बेरोजगारी की जो समस्या है, यह तो बहुत खतरनाक है और यह बहुत उग्र रूप धारण करती जा रही है। इस सिलसिले में मैं अपने विचार रखना बहुत जरूरी समझता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव के जरिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, उसको हम कैसे हल करें।

आज बेरोजगारी सब तरफ बढ़ रही है। कामदिलाऊ दफ्तर या रोजगार कार्यालय जो देश भर में हैं, उनके आंकड़े अगर आप पढ़ें तो उनसे आप पायेंगे कि देश में तीन करोड़, ढाई करोड़ से ऊपर लोग बेरोजगार हैं। आप सभी जानते हैं कि यह आंकड़े कितने सही हैं।

सभापति जी, मुख्य बात यह है कि बहुत से लोग जो बेरोजगार होते हैं

[श्री चन्दुलाल चन्द्राकर]

वे अपना नाम लिखाते ही नहीं है ! ग्रजुएट लिखाते भी हैं, उन्हें कुछ समय का, पाट टाइम काम करने को मिल जाता है लेकिन स्वाभाविक है कि व अच्छा काम चाहते हैं ।

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the chair]

ये आंकड़े सही स्थिति का दर्पण नहीं है । यह समस्या आंकड़ों से भी अधिक भयंकर है । इस देश की जनसंख्या 70 करोड़ है और इसमें 14 करोड़ परिवार हैं । इसमें कुछ लाख परिवारों को छोड़कर शेष परिवारों में यह समस्या किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान है । कुछ बेरोजगार हैं, किसी को वेतन कम मिलता है । वे पढ़े लिखे हैं काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता । इसमें उनकी कोई गलती नहीं है । उनको काम देने के बारे में संसद सदस्यों को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए ।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि इस समस्या की वजह से कई और समस्याएं भी खड़ी हो चुकी हैं । बेरोजगारी से तग आकर कई लोग अपराध करने लगे हैं । इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए संविधान में काम देने के अधिकार को शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिए ।

बहुत से लोग कहेंगे कि 70 करोड़ आबादी है उसमें प्रत्येक परिवार के व्यक्ति को किस तरह से रोजगार दिया जा सकता है । इससे 14 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी जो चुनाती है । लेकिन हमारा देश हमेशा चुनौतियों का सामना करता रहा है । चाहे पुराने समय में संत महात्मा रहे हों या आज के हमारे नेता हों । हमारा

देश डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म को मानता है । लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं और उनके अंदर काम करने की इच्छा है । कुछ लोग शारीरिक काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं । कई लोहे के कारखानों और खदानों में काम करना चाहते हैं । कई पटवारी का काम करने में सक्षम हो सकते हैं । लेकिन उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती ।

शहर के लोग दो चार दिन में रोजगार कार्यलय जा सकते हैं । लेकिन जहरी नहीं की उनको नौकरी मिल जाए पर जो गांवों में रहते हैं वे तो एक बार नाम लिखाकर चले जाते हैं और फिर जब तक उनके पास कोई पत्र नहीं पहुंचता तब तक वे पता करने नहीं आ सकते । करोड़ों की संख्या में इस देश में बेरोजगार हैं उनको काम करने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाता ।

यदि संविधान के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था कर दें तब भी कई कानूनी कठिनाइयां उपस्थिति हो सकती हैं । प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने में कई कानूनी अड़चनें आ सकती हैं ।

अब समय आ गया है कि कानूनी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जाएं । पहली बात तो यह है कि हम संविधान में संशोधन करें कि हरेक व्यक्ति को काम के अधिकार दिए जाएं । मुझे पूरा यकीन है इस संशोधन के लिए दोनों पक्ष के सदस्य समर्थन करेंगे । आज कल बेरोजगारी की समस्या देश के हर परिवार में, हर गांव में और हर जगह व्याप्त है । इस प्रस्ताव के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर जो आज गैर-सरकारी रूप में रखा गया है, गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

आप जानते हैं कि आज जो पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार हैं, वे कब तक धैर्य रख सकते हैं। एक समय आ सकता है जब वे अपना धैर्य खो बैठेंगे। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इससे हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र की नींव पर धक्का पहुंचेगा। इसलिए, मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि वे संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव का अवश्य समर्थन करें। यदि 500 की आबादी का गांव है तो वहां 50-60 ही शिक्षित होते हैं और पांच हजार की आबादी का गांव हो तो मुश्किल से एक हजार युवक-युवतियां ही पढ़े लिखे होंगे।

हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली भी इस प्रकार की है कि जो दफ्तरों में बैठकर नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, वे ही स्कूल और कालेजों से पढ़कर निकलते हैं। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में अवश्य परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। गांवों में जो स्कूल और कालेज हैं वहां शिक्षकों की बहुत कमी है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां विज्ञान के शिक्षकों की बहुत कमी है। जो विज्ञान के शिक्षक हैं वे गांवों की अपेक्षा शहरों में रहना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। इसलिए जब गांव और शहर के लड़कों को परीक्षा में बैठते हैं तो शहर वाले ज्यादा पास होते हैं। इन दोनों में कोई समानता नहीं है। हम कहते हैं कि सबको समान अधिकार मिलेगा। लेकिन जब परीक्षा में बैठते हैं तो क्या वह समान है? गांव में ऊंचे दर्जे की पढ़ाई नहीं होती है इसलिए वहां बेरोजगारी अधिक है कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बेरोजगारी दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है।

इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि नौकरी के लिए इतिहास, भूगोल मत पढ़ाओ बल्कि उसकी जगह लेख मशीन

या अम्बर चरखा रख दीजिए और उसी तरह से उद्योग लगा दीजिए। आप देखेंगे कि पचास परसेन्ट से ज्यादा लड़के स्वावलम्बी हो जाएंगे। वह खुद अपने आप कमा सकता है। इसलिए स्कूलों में पढ़ाई की प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। वैसे बहुत सी कमेटियां और कमीशन बने, उनकी रिपोर्ट्स आयीं, लेकिन उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश के स्कूलों और कालेजों को 6 महीने, साल भर बन्द भी कर के व्यावहारिक शिक्षा दी जाय ताकि वहां से निकले हुए बच्चे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें तो इससे बेरोजगारी दूर करने में काफ़ी मदद मिलेगी। मेरे प्रस्ताव का यही मतलब है कि देश में जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और जो आगे चल कर लोकतंत्र प्रणाली को खतरा हो सकती है इसको ध्यान में रख कर हमें आर्टिकल 19 में जहां और मूल अधिकार दिये गये हैं, उनमें काम के अधिकार को भी शामिल किया जाय। हम तो मानते हैं कि जो हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होता है वह हमारा नागरिक है और इसलिये सब को समान अधिकार देना चाहिये। फिर रोजगार के समान अवसर से कैसे वंचित कर सकते हैं? इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है और सदन के सभी सदस्यगण इसका समर्थन करेंगे। जिस समय संविधान बनाया गया था तब इन बातों को नहीं सोचा गया था लेकिन आज जो देश की आवश्यकता है उसमें बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर करने के लिये जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है मुझे विश्वास है सदन के सभी सदस्य उसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

MR CHAIRMAN: Some of the hon. members have given their amendments. Shri Bhogendra Jha—not present; Shri Sanyanarayan Jatiya—not present.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and as women's employment is disproportionately and disastrously low at least 25 per cent of all the jobs be reserved for women." (5)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and to bring forward necessary amendments to the Constitution for this purpose in the current Session." (2)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg move:

"That in the resolution,—

for "take steps" substitute—

"amend the Constitution suitably so as." (1)

Mr. Chairman, I fully support the resolution which has been brought forward by my hon. friend because I am of the opinion that the unemployment problem in India has assumed such a magnitude that if we do not solve this problem immediately and if we do not take suitable measures towards the solution of this problem, the whole nation has to face the consequences of it.

What are the factors which have led to such a situation in which people do not find jobs even though they want to have jobs?

As far as we know, there was a time when the people were free to enjoy the natural fruits and water etc., which were so necessary for the maintenance of the daily necessities of life. But subsequently,

that situation has changed. The people in authority have assumed power and have curbed the means of production and that is why the people have been at a loss as to how to find their jobs, or even how to live at all. But we should remember at this stage, that we are living in a human society and not in other societies of inferior animals. We have our level of consciousness which is higher than the level of consciousness of the lower level of animals. Therefore, I should say that in the feudal society, the landlords grabbed the means of production and used to employ the people for their own benefit and in the capitalist society also we find that people are grabbing the means of production and making the people who seek job jobless.

Sir, in India the British Empire exploited the whole nation, looted the nation and the brave Indian people fought against them, and now we have to fight against the landlords in the villages and we have to fight against the imperialist forces and we have to fight against the system of development of life. If we do not fight against all these forces which are acting detrimental to the interests of deserving people who are searching for jobs we shall not be in a position to solve the unemployment problem.

Sir, as regards the unemployment problem, what does our Plan document say? The Plan document has formulated a policy. I am quoting here from page 207, para 13.28 where the Planning Commission has formulated the Employment Policy. I quote—

"...The employment opportunities have not been adequate in the recent past either for the educated manpower or for the overall population. Even in terms of long term unemployment as indicated by the usual status estimates, the position has not been satisfactory. Therefore, the employment policy during the Sixth Plan has to meet the two major goals of reducing under-employment for the majority of labour force and cutting down on the long term unemployment. Though a lasting solution to these problems could be found only within the framework of a rapid and

employment-oriented. economic growth, suitable measures have also to be evolved in the short term in a co-ordinated way particularly for the benefit of the weaker sections....”

And towards the solution of this problem, the Planning Commission has said that the present estimates show that employment on the basis of the standards of two years will grow at 4.17 per cent per annum in the Sixth Plan period, that is, at a rate much higher than the growth of the labour force or 2.50 per cent per annum over the same period. And towards this policy, they have formulated different projects and these have been enumerated at page....(Interruptions). However, as the time is short, I am not pointing out all those things.

Sir, even after the completion of the Fifth Five Year Plan, and even after the lapse of three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the backlog of the unemployment has been accumulating and what has the Planning Commission done? The Planning Commission has estimated the number of unemployed on the basis of the Dantawale Committee Report, a Committee of experts on unemployment estimates, and of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The Dantwala Committee is wrong because this Committee has not been able to find out the exact number of unemployed in the country. Depending on the Dantwala Committee recommendations, the Planning Commission has estimated that in 1980 the number of unemployed would be 129.61 million and in 1985 it would increase to 185.339 million. From this you can imagine the magnitude of this problem. In order to solve this problem, the hon. Member has suggested that the right to work should be included in the Chapter of Fundamental Rights of our Constitution. In order to include it as a fundamental right we have to change the social system and economic and fiscal policies; otherwise, we will not be able to solve the problem of those people who are living below the poverty line and are facing tremendous unemployment problem. In order to bring about fiscal and economic changes and to provide more employment opportunities to the people, Government will have to take necessary measures like expanding the internal mar-

ket, increasing the purchasing power of the people, relying on self-reliant growth of our economy and stopping imports. We have to depend upon ourselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is very limited. Please touch the main features of the main recommendations.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am just finishing.

I think, the only way to solve the unemployment problem is to adopt the socialist system of development and growth. Without it the unemployment problem cannot be solved. In this regard I want to quote what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said in his Presidential address before Lucknow Congress on 12 April, 1936:

“I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the work's problems and of India's problems lies in socialism, and when I use this word, I do so not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific, economic sense. Socialism is, however, something even more than an economic doctrine; it is a philosophy of life and as such also it appeals to me. I see no way of ending the poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of Indian people except through socialism. That involves vast and revolutionary changes in our political and social structure, the ending of vested interests in land and industry, as well as the feudal and the autocratic Indian State system. That means the ending of private property except in a restricted sense, and the replacement of the present profit system by a higher ideal of cooperative service. It means ultimately a change in our instincts and habits and desires. In short, it means a new civilisation radically different from the present capitalist order.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: As pointed out earlier, there are many speakers. The main point you have already brought out.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I will take only 2 minutes more. In our Directive Principles chapter in the Constitution, the founding fathers were alike to the gravity of the unemployment problem. They were also conscious of the inequalities in income.

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

That is why they included the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy. In U.S.A., all the citizens have been guaranteed the right to work. Not only they have been guaranteed right to work, they have been guaranteed right to rest and recreation. They have been guaranteed leisure also. Their housing problems, their health problems, all these things have been tackled in such a way that they have been given the freedom or they have been given the right to enjoy all these benefits. On the basis of this, I would suggest that there should be created a Central Employment Fund in which subscriptions should come from the industrial employers, the Central Government, the State Governments, the nationalised banks and the public sector undertakings.

The Government may also consider the imposition of a cess at a rate of two or three per cent of the average turnover of the last three years. The Fund should be used for creating employment opportunities for the people.

One more suggestion is that pending the inclusion of the right to work in our Constitution the Government of India should make provision for the unemployment allowances to the people, at least to the educated people. With this, I thank you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. As you have said that I should concentrate on a specific point, I shall concentrate on a very specific subject, may be controversial, that the House will consider. I want that at the end of this Resolution be added 'and as women's employment is disproportionately and disastrously low at least 25 per cent of all the jobs be reserved for women'. The reason for it you will be knowing is that since 1951 women's percentage in organised industry is going down and down. Jute has driven out almost all the women, textiles have driven out. Even during the International Women's Year we discussed these things and noticed that there is the declining trend. Now this is the decade. Again in tobacco industry. 5000 women are going to be retrenched. That

is the situation. Even public sector undertakings like BCCL are also retrenching women. I understand that the Railways and banks etc. who are to go in for new machinery, may also throw out more women. This is the declining trend with industrial expansion, you may think, because of some women going here and there, that probably the general women's percentage is increasing. That is not a fact. Due to shortage of time, I do not want to illustrate with figures. I will try to point out the seriousness of the situation. The other day I had put a question in Parliament enquiring about the working of the Apprenticeship Act. Would you believe that in the year 1982, the percentage of women apprentices under the Apprenticeship Act in the Central sector establishments, was only 0.9? This figure is given by the Government. So, you just imagine the disparity. This is the situation with regard to employment of women opening of new avenues for giving them more and more employment. This is also the social attitude prevailing in the society. This discrimination is practised not only by the private industry but also by the Government undertakings. That is why I feel that we shall never get out of this situation unless we have a statutory stipulation of reservation of at least 25 per cent of the jobs for women.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Why not 50 per cent?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That will be the ideal thing. I will be only too glad if you accept the concept of 50 per cent. I have not put it, because I have no hope of your accepting it. That is why I say that at least 25 per cent of the posts must be reserved for women. This is not a matter of joke. Under the Apprenticeship Act only 0.9 per cent of women have been provided employment or apprenticeship. This being the general situation, for promoting the further employment of women, to prevent their being driven out of organised industry, for getting them a better percentage of employment in the public sector undertakings, It is absolutely essential that at least 25

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

per cent of the jobs are reserved for them in the future.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) :
सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस प्रस्ताव के बारे में मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

अगर राईट टू वर्क को संविधान के अन्दर मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में सम्मिलित कर दिया जाए तो भी यह देखने की बात है कि क्या हम आज इस स्थिति में हैं, क्या हम इस मौलिक अधिकार का परिपालन करने में सक्षम होंगे ? यह सोचने का प्रश्न है। अभी जो स्थिति देश में है, उसमें अभी तक हम इसके लिए सक्षम नहीं हुए हैं। हमें इसके लिए अभी बहुत से रास्ते पार करने हैं, बहुत ही मेहनत करने की आवश्यकता है। हमको कर्मठ हो कर कुछ कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ेंगे और कठोर निर्णय करने के लिए सब से पहले परिवार नियोजन की ओर हमें अपना ध्यान आकर्षित करना पड़ेगा।

आज परिवार नियोजन का कार्य जिस प्रकार से हो रहा है, जिस प्रकार से देश की पार्टियाँ परिवार नियोजन के कार्य के प्रति कार्य कर रही हैं, परिवार नियोजन के बारे में जिस प्रकार से परिपालन हो रहा है वह बहुत आशानुकूल नहीं है। परिवार नियोजन का कार्य जिस प्रकार से हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए हम अपने देश में कितनी भी पैदावार बढ़ायें, कितना भी अपना औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ायें उस से इस देश की समस्याओं का हल होने वाला नहीं। अगर हम अपनी जनसंख्या को नियंत्रण में करने में सफल नहीं होते हैं तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमें बड़े संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

हमने योजनाएँ बनायीं। ये योजनाएँ हमारी गरीबी मिटाने का एक रास्ता था, हमारी बेरोजगारी मिटाने का एक रास्ता था परन्तु इन योजनाओं के बारे में भी हमने जो संकल्प किये, जो टारगेट्स फिक्स किये, हमने वे टारगेट्स फुलफिल नहीं किये। हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का टारगेट फुलफिल किया लेकिन बाकी किसी पंचवर्षीय योजना का टारगेट फुलफिल नहीं किया। जो काम 5 वर्ष में होना चाहिये था उसमें 7 वर्ष लगे। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हम 10 वर्ष पीछे रह गए हैं। इसलिए योजनाओं को रियलिस्टिक बनाना पड़ेगा। उसी प्रकार की योजना बनानी होगी जिस प्रकार की हमारी क्षमता है, नहीं तो हम सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

रोजगार देने के सवाल को हमने फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में नहीं माना है लेकिन डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में माना है। अगर इसको फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में मानेंगे तो सबको अधिकार होगा कि वे दावा करके अपना अधिकार ले लें।

आज हमारे देश में 5 करोड़ बेरोजगार हैं। इनको यदि 50 रुपये भी बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाए तो 95800 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ेगा। 50 रुपये से वे संतुष्ट भी नहीं हो सकते। 100 रुपये से भी संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते पड़े लिखे लोग तो 400 रुपये में भी संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते। हमें इस समस्या को हल करना है। उस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने आई०आर०डी० प्रोग्राम चलाया है। इसके अंतर्गत 1500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। 750 करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से और 750 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्र की तरफ से रखा गया है। 3000 करोड़ रुपया बैंकों द्वारा ऋण

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

के रूप में दिया जाएगा । यह कार्यक्रम बहुत अच्छा है और समस्या के समाधान में इसका बहुत योगदान होगा । सातवीं योजना में हमें इस कार्यक्रम का और अधिक विस्तार करना होगा । जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं उनके लिए आई० आर० डी० पी० को विस्तृत बनाना होगा । डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने का आवश्यकता है भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए भी कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । डेडिकेटेड वर्कर्स को काम करना होगा तभी इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है । इसके लिए हमको कुरबानी देनी होगी, मेहनत करनी होगी । डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम, एन० आर० डी० पी० जैसे जितने भी प्रोग्राम हाथ में लिए हैं उनको हमें सफल बनाना होगा । हमें कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे । सभी पार्टियों को संगठित होकर कार्य करना होगा । देश का निर्माण करना होगा । जिस तरह से आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए कुरबानियां दी गई हैं उसी तरह से आज इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए भी परिश्रम करने की आवश्यकता है । जब पूरी मेहनत और लगन से काम करेंगे तभी जाकर राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो सकेगा ।

श्री मूल चन्द डांगर : सभापति महोदय, यह सदन बुद्धिजीवियों और जनप्रतिनिधियों का सदन है महात्मा गांधी जी ने एक बात कही थी कि राजनैतिक आजादी से पूरी आजादी नहीं होगी जब तक आर्थिक आजादी नहीं मिलेगी । उन्होंने साफ कहा था—

According to him, "political democracy cannot survive without economic and social democracy."

दीवारों पर लिखा हुआ है सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आप कुछ दिनों के बाद देखेंगे कि आपके इरादे मजबूत नहीं हैं क्योंकि आपके जो सारे योजना बनाने वाले हैं, उनको जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे 42 करोड़ लोग हैं, खत्म कर देंगे । यह आपको समय बता देगा । बुद्धिजीवियों का कहना है कि नहीं कर सकते । आपको मालूम नहीं कि करने का इरादा नहीं है । सारे बुद्धिजीवी अपने आप में सुखी हैं ।

आज देश को आजाद हुए 35 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन आप देख सकते हैं कि आज तक कोई वित्त नीति नहीं बनी । श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्दाकर, जो ए० आई० सी० सी० के सेक्रेटरी हैं, उन्होंने भी काफी कुछ कहा है ।

जिन देशों ने राइट टू वर्क बना लिया है, उनका उल्लेख मैं आपके समक्ष करना चाहता हूँ ।

Albania: The State guarantees to the citizens the right to work.

Bulgaria: The right to work has been made as one of the Constitutional Right.

Egypt: Work is a right.

German Democratic Republic: The right to work is guaranteed.

Hungary: Work is right.

42 करोड़ की जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे होने के बाद भी कोई वेतन नीति नहीं बनी है । एक को मिलता है 40 हजार तो दूसरे को 40 रुपया । जब चालीस हजार मिलता है तो कौन कहता है हिन्दुस्तान में कमी है । संविधान के आर्टिकल्स के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ ।

Article 39 (a) "that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;"

Article 41: "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work...."

आज आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि जो पूंजीपति हैं उनके घरों में पूंजी चली गयी है और कुछ लोग इसलिये गरीब हो गये कि अभी भी हमारा शोषण और दमन की नीति पर समाज चल रहा है। जो शोषण और दमन की नीति पर सरकार चलेगी, वह कभी भी यह इरादा नहीं करेगी कि राइट टू वर्क होना चाहिये। यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। गांधी जी ने कहा था जो चीजें बड़े-बड़े मंत्रियों और राजा-महाराजाओं के पास उपलब्ध हैं, जब वह गरीबों की झोपड़ियों में उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी, तभी मेरा सपना पूरा होगा। सब दो अक्तूबर और तीस जनवरी को राजघाट पर जाते हैं और समाधि पर जाकर प्रार्थना करते हैं।

"वैष्णव-जन तो तेने कहिए, जे पीड़ पराई जाने रे"

आज भी हर साल एक करोड़ 15 लाख आदमों बेकार होते हैं।... (अर्थशास्त्र) फैमिली प्लानिंग का इससे मतलब नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि जो हमारे संविधान की भावना है, आर्थिक न्याय देने की दृष्टि से इकोनामिक जस्टिस देने की उसको देने का हमारी सरकार का इरादा है क्या? अगर इरादा नहीं है तो माननीय वीरेन्द्र पाटिल जी 100 बातें कह सकते हैं खड़े होकर। क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने गारन्टी योजना शुरू नहीं की? फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिये आप कामन कोड क्यों नहीं बनाते। जाहिर है कि ऐसा करने का इरादा नहीं

है। झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग समझने लगे हैं कि गगनचुंबी मकानों में रहने वाले हमारा ध्यान नहीं रखेंगे। और एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा कि वह इन बड़े-बड़े मकानों को ढहा देंगे और उस समय कोई नहीं बचा सकेगा। झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले इस बात को समझने लगे हैं, धरती जिनका बिस्तरा और आकाश चादर है उनमें यह भावना आने लगी है। बुद्धिजीवी कहते हैं कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या आप स्वयं सादा जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं? नहीं। गांधी जी लन्दन में केवल खादी की धोती पहनकर क्यों गये थे? इसलिये कि उनके दिमाग में यह बात थी कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। राजा विक्रमादित्य नदी के किनारे क्यों रहते थे? औरंगजेब अपनी टोपी खुद बनाकर बेचता था और अपनी रोटी कमाकर खाता था। सभापति जी, आप तो जनरल रह चुके हैं, केवल विल का सवाल है। अगर करना चाहते हैं तो कर सकते हैं, नह तो जा जा हुई जाता प्राप्त की हुई आजादी को भी खतरा पहुंचा देगी। जो योजनायें बनी हैं उनका आधार ज्यादातर शोषण रहा है। आपने बिजली पैदा करके बड़े-बड़े घरों में ज्यादा बिजली पहुंचा दी और गरीब के घर में कम पहुंची। तो जो-जो काम हमने किये हैं अपने हित में किये हैं, साधारण नागरिक के हित में नहीं। बुद्धिजीवी अपना हित पहले सोचता है। लेकिन अब गरीब अपने अधिकारों को समझने लगे हैं। भगवान करे उनमें प्रौढ़ शिक्षा हो जिससे वह अपने अधिकार को ले सकें। इस देश में एक को 4,000 रु० मिलें और दूसरे को 40 रु० यह व्यवस्था अधिक नहीं चल सकती है। एक को 40 कैलारोज मिलें और दूसरे को 1,800 कैलारोज यह ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once again, my request to the hon. Members is that they should try to be very brief in their speeches without repetitions, just making the points.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे को बहुत खुशी है अभी डागा जी ने जो लेजिस्लेचर पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी हैं और माननीय चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर, जो संगठन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं, दोनों ने अपने विचार रखे, और सही विचार रखे। और इन्होंने यह भी आभास करा दिया सरकार की तरफ से क्या जवाब आ सकता है। और इन्होंने कहा भी कि 1985 निकट है। यदि नहीं किया तो 1985 में उल्टा रिजल्ट भी हो सकता है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने बहुत ही थोड़े शब्दों में कहा है कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये यह सदन सरकार से सिफारिश करता है कि वह काम के अधिकार को संविधान में मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल करने की कार्यवाही करे।

उनका एक लाइन का प्रस्ताव है और इसमें सदन को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इसलिये मैंने चन्द्राकर जी को कहा कि कल या आज जब वोटिंग का मामला आयेंगा तो हम आपको समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन आप ही प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लेंगे। मैं सर्व-प्रथम उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि भागने का काम नहीं करें और जब प्रस्ताव रखा है तो उस पर सरकार की नियत का भी साफ पता चल जाये, अपोजिशन का भी पता चल जाये और जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव रखा है उनकी नियत का भी पता लग जाये। इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये।

हमारे माननीय डागा साहब ने महात्मा गांधी का उद्धरण देते हुए कहा कि आजादी तब तक अधूरी है, जब तक आर्थिक आजादी नहीं मिल जाती। संस्कृत में एक श्लोक है—

“विभुक्षिता किं न करोती पापम्”
भूखा कौन पाप नहीं करता।

मैं एक किताब पढ़ रहा था, किस की वह थी, वह मुझे ध्यान नहीं, लेकिन उसकी जेल की डायरी में लिखा था कि मैं आज बहुत बड़े औहदे पर हूँ लेकिन जब जेल में था तो 24 घंटे में वहाँ दो रोटी मिलती थी। मैं उन दो रोटी और समय को गिनता रहता था। मैं उन रोटियों के 8 टुकड़े करता था और 2-2 घंटे में एक-एक टुकड़ा खाता था। हर वक्त देखता रहता था कि दो घंटे कब बीतने वाले हैं। उसने लिखा है कि एक दिन मेरा मित्र बीमार पड़ गया, उसकी रोटी के लोभ में मुझे झूठ बोलना पड़ा और उसकी रोटी मैंने ले ली।

जब लोगों के पेट में आग जलती है तो देश में धर्म और कर्म की पूजा नहीं होती, रोटी ही उस समय भगवान का काम करती है।

Man cannot live without bread.

इसकी मूल भावना है कि लोगों को रोटी मिले।

महापि विश्वामित्र जैसे बड़े आदमी को भूख लगी थी तो उन्होंने चांडाल के यहाँ जाकर मांस खाया था और चांडाल का झूठा खाना खाया था। पेट की भूख पेट की बीमारी है। पेट की भूख जब चलती है तो लोग देश और धर्म को ठुकरा देते हैं।

आज इस सदन में इस विषय पर तीसरी बार बहस हो रही है। सन् 1978 में श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री ने एक बिल लाने की कोशिश की थी और दूसरी बार शायद श्री मधु दंडवते जी का बिल था। इस सदन में बार-बार चर्चा होती है और सरकार की तरफ से बार-बार एक ही उत्तर दिया जाता है। आप और हम जो भी पावर में आये हैं गरीबी हटाने का नारा लगाया है। अगर गरीबी हट जाती तो इस संकल्प की जरूरत नहीं थी लेकिन यह बढ़ती जा रही है।

मैं श्री डागा जी से शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ कि राइट टू जॉब और राइट टू वर्क किस के लिये है। बड़े लोगों के बेटे, अफसरों के बेटे, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के बेटे क्या बेरोजगार हैं? कोई बेरोजगार नहीं है। जो मिनिस्टर हो गया है, उसका बेटा अन-एम्प्लायड नहीं रहेगा। अन-एम्प्लायड कौन है, बेरोजगार कौन है? जिसके कोई मां-बाप नहीं है, जिसका कोई देखने सुनने वाला नहीं है। राइट टू वर्क तो उसके लिए है। हिन्दुस्तान का एक पक्ष है उसको तो आलरेडी सब कुछ मिल रहा है, कोई बता सकता है कि बड़े लोगों का कोई बेटा बेकार है? नहीं है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : वह ज्यादा खाता है और बीमार हो जाता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उसके सामने प्राबलम है कि किस प्रकार से पैसा खर्च किया जाए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वह ज्यादा खाता है, ज्यादा हस्पताल की दवाएं लेकर देश के और लोगों का नुकसान करता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कुछ लोगों के सामने प्राबलम है—

How to earn money.

उन लोगों के सामने तो यह है कि पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाये। एक आदमी की अपनी कमाई ही दस रुपये की है लेकिन किसी के सिर्फ पान खाने की कीमत 10 रुपये होती है।

जहां तक दूसरे देशों की बात है, डागा साहब बता रहे थे। मैं रूस के संविधान की धारा 118 को पढ़कर सुनाता :—

“The citizen of USSR shall have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for the work in accordance with the quantity and quality.”

यूगोस्लाविया के वान की धारा 159 में कहा गया है :

“The right to work shall be guaranteed.”

“Rights acquired on account of labour shall be inalienable.”

जापान के संविधान की धारा 27 में कहा गया है :

“All people shall have the right and obligation to work, Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law. Children shall not be exploited.”

रूमानिया के संविधान की धारा 18 के अनुसार :

“In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the citizens have the right to work. Each citizen is given the possibility to carry on, according to his training and activity in the economic, administrative, social or cultural field and is remunerated

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

according to its quantity and quality. For equal work there is equal pay."

जर्मन डिमोक्रेटिक पब्लिक का कांस्टीट्यूशन कहता है :

"Every citizen of the German Democratic Republic has the right to work. He has the right to employment and its free selection in accordance with social requirements and personal qualifications. He has the right to pay according to the quality and quantity of the work. Men, women, adults and young people have the right to equal pay for equal work/output."

चीन ने भी 1975 में अपना विधान संशोधित किया है और चीन के संविधान की धारा 27 में लिखा है :

"Article 27 of 1975 constitution *inter alia* provides that citizens have the right to work and the right to education. Working people have the right to rest and the right to material assistance in old age and in case of illness or disability."

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के युनिवर्सल डिक्लरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स की धारा 23 में भी कहा गया है :

"All of us have the right to work and choose a type of work we deserve. We are entitled to receive equal pay for equal work."

जहां तक जनसंख्या की बात है हमारे मुकाबले चीन में जनसंख्या अधिक है लेकिन वहां पर राइट टु वर्क दिया गया है। यहां पर चूंकि आपकी विल नहीं है इसलिए आप इधर उधर भरमाते हैं। आपके संविधान के आर्टिकल 39, 41 के अनुसार और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में जो प्राविजन है उसको तो कोई पढ़ता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को तो हटा ही देना चाहिए क्योंकि उसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह

गया है। जनसंख्या के बारे में तो तर्क दिया जाता है कि बहुत से लोग हैं और इतने फंड नहीं हैं वह भी थोड़ी दलील है और वास्तविकता से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

जहां तक ब्लैकमनी का सवाल है युसुफ पटेल, हाजी मस्तान और बखिया जैसे लोगों ने जो कहा है वह आप उनके इन्टरव्यू में पढ़िए, वह कहते हैं कि बम्बई में 75 परसेन्ट पैसा ब्लैकमनी का है।

एक जाननाय सदस्य : आपके जेठ-मलानी उनकी वकालत करते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वकालत उनका पेश है, मैं उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि युसुफ पटेल और बखिया जैसे लोगों ने कहा है बम्बई और दूसरे बड़े बड़े नगरों में 75 परसेन्ट पैसा और प्रापर्टी ब्लैकमनी का है। मैंने इस पार्लियामेंट में भी कहा था कि आप तीन काम करें। आप राइट टु वर्क करना चाहे तो राइट टु वर्क करें। यदि यह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो अनप्लायमेन्ट एलाउन्स दें। यदि यह भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो नौकरी की उम्र की सीमा को बढ़ाइये। आज नौकरी की उम्र आप ने 25, 28 साल और 30 साल रखी हुई है। 30 साल की उम्र के आज 15 लाख पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट बेकार हैं 20 लाख ग्रेजुएट बेकार हैं। हमारे वे लड़क जो ग्रेजुएशन कर के, पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएशन कर के आते हैं, इंजीनियरी पास कर के, डाक्टरी पास कर के आते हैं, जब उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो आप जानते हैं खाली दिमाग शैतान का वर्कशाप होता है। वे लेफ्ट-राइट करते रहते हैं, इधर से उधर नौकरी के लिये भागते

रहते हैं, लेकिन जब नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो जीवन से निराश हो कर आत्म-हत्या कर लेते हैं या गलत रास्ता पकड़ लेते हैं ।

जब 70 वर्ष की अवस्था का मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री हो सकता है, जब 80 वर्ष का व्यक्ति एम0 पी0 या एम0एल0 ए0 हो सकता है, तो फिर 40 वर्ष की उम्र वाले को नौकरी क्यों नहीं मिलती ? आप कह दीजिये कि 55 साल की उम्र में रिटायर होना पड़ेगा या 58 साल की उम्र में रिटायर होना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था भी कीजिये कि 50 साल की उम्र का व्यक्ति भी नौकरी पा सकता है चाहे उसे 5 साल ही नौकरी करनी पड़े । इस में आप को क्या एतराज है ? आप ने ऐसी उम्र रख दी है जिस से आप के लिये प्राबलम न हो, क्योंकि उस उम्र के बाद आप से कोई नौकरी मांगने नहीं आयेगा । लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये चाहे आप से नौकरी नहीं मांगेगा लेकिन देश के सामने एक प्राबलम हो जायगी । इस लिये मैं इस मांग का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ । अभी भी समय है—आप इस को स्वीकार कीजिये, संविधान के फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में इस को रखिये, मूल अधिकारों में इस को जोड़ कर उस को काम पाने का अधिकार दीजिये । तब सरकार की जवाब-देही रहेगी, चाहे जो पार्टी पावर में रहे उन के सामने यह लक्ष्य रहेगा कि उसे लोगों को राजगार देना है । इस प्रकार का कदम देश के भविष्य के लिये बहुत अच्छा कदम साबित होगा तथा देश की एकता, अखण्डता, उन्नति, प्रासपेरिटी को बढ़ाने में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा । इस लिये मैं इस का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि राइट टु वर्क फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में इन्क्लूड किया जाय ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भैल-वाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, काम के अधिकार को संविधान के मूल अधिकारों में शामिल करने का जो प्रस्ताव माननीय चन्द्राकर जी ने रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ । अभी जितनी बातें कही गई हैं और जिस प्रकार के हाल त आज देश के अन्दर हैं उन को अगर निरन्तर सही रास्ते पर नहीं लाया गया और इसी प्रकार बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई तो उस से बड़ी निराशा कोई नहीं होगी । खास कर आज गांवों के अन्दर जो हालत है, आप ने जो लैंड रिफार्म किये हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो लैंड-लेस लेबरर्स हैं और जो लाखों की तादाद में हैं । जिन के पास अपनी निजी कोई जमीन नहीं है, उन लोगों की अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट की समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है । हमें इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है ।

गांवों में जो छोटे किसान हैं, जिन के पास छोटी जमाँनें हैं, मैं कुलक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, जिन के पास हजारों बीघे जमीन हैं वे तो अपने पास सैकड़ों आदमियों को नौकर रख कर खेती करवाते हैं, लेकिन जिन के पास थोड़ी जमीन है, 10-5 बीघे जमीन है, इतनी जमीन से वे 6 महीने भी गुजारा नहीं कर पाते हैं, उन को अनएम्प्लॉयड रहना पड़ता है, उन के पास दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं है जिस से वे वर्ष भर अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण कर सकें, ऐसे लोगों को जो 6 महीने बेरोजगार रहते हैं, उन को रोजगार-धन्दा देने की कोई न कोई निश्चित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं करती

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

है—ऐसी बात नहीं है, हमारे संविधान में जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपलज हैं, उन के तहत सरकार ने कई प्रकार की योजनायें देश में चलाई हैं। आप जानते हैं—आई० आर० डी० पी० का प्रोग्राम चलाया है जिस के तहत लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को पैसा देकर रोजगार से लगाया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार एन० आर० ई० पी० का प्रोग्राम है जिस के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये जो कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिये जाते हैं उस में उन को रोजगार और धन्य दे कर उन की रोजी और रोटी का प्रश्न हल किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार से हम काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को गांवों के अन्दर विशाल पैमाने पर हम बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इन काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ा कर भी हम निश्चित तरीके से गांवों के लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार-धंधा दे सकते हैं। खादी का काम जो गांवों के अन्दर चलाया है, उसके जरिये से हैंडलूम का काम हाथ में लिया है, इनको भी बड़े पैमाने पर चला कर हम निश्चित तरीके से लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं।

लेकिन सोचने की बात यह है कि क्या ये प्रोग्राम ठीक प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहे हैं? आई० आर० डी० का प्रोग्राम भी बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम है। जिस प्रोग्राम में आप 15 सौ करोड़ रुपये अपने जरिये से और तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये कर्ज के रूप में बैंकों से दिलायेंगे। क्या यह प्रोग्राम भी गांवों के अन्दर ठीक से चल रहा है? इसको देखने के लिये मोनिटरिंग की क्या व्यवस्था है जिसके जरिए से आप जान सकें कि यह ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है या नहीं? इस प्रोग्राम के जरिये से भी आप गांवों के करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के अन्दर दौरा करता

हूं तो देखता हूं कि आई० आर० डी० के प्रोग्राम के तहत जो रुपया आप कज का देते हैं वह तो लोगों को मिल जाता है लेकिन जो सन्सीडी का रुपया देते हैं, छोटे कारखानों और शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों को 33 परसेंट सन्सीडी उपलब्ध कराते हैं वह लोगों को नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम की मोनेटरिंग करने की आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? अगर आप इसकी मोनेटरिंग नहीं करते हैं तो करोड़ों रुपया जो सरकार की तरफ से गरीबी निवारण के लिए दिया जा रहा है वह बर्बाद हो जायेगा और लोगों को रोजगार-धंधा नहीं मिल पयेगा। इसलिये यह आप का कर्तव्य है कि आप भी देखें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी इसको देखने के लिये कहें जिससे कि बरोजगारी की समस्या ठीक प्रकार से हल हो। आपकी इस सन्सीडी का रुपया सरकारी अधिकारी हजम न करने पायें, निश्चित तरीके से इसके लिये आप को कदम उठाने चाहिए। हमारा फर्ज है कि हम हर व्यक्ति और हर हाथ को काम दें। आप इस कार्यक्रम को काम-याब बनाने के लिये मोनेटरिंग की व्यवस्था ठीक करें। आपकी यह व्यवस्था न होने से यह कार्यक्रम ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पा रहा है।

इस आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम की तरह से एक एन० आर० ई० पी० प्रोग्राम है। इस प्रोग्राम के जरिये से जो धन दिया जाए, उसको आप देखें कि वह सही ढंग से लोगों तक पहुंच रहा है या नहीं। मैंने देखा है कि आप इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चाहे अनाज देते हैं या पैसा देते हैं उसका दुरुपयोग करके लोगों ने बर्बाद किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के जरिये से जो एम्प्लायमेंट मिलनी चाहिये थी, वह लोगों को नहीं मिल पाई है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर कई प्रांतों में इस कार्यक्रम के लिये जितना पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को खर्च करना चाहिये था, वह उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया है। इस कार्यक्रम में जितनी केंद्रीय सरकार सहायता देती है, उसके बराबर का पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लगाना पड़ता है। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चूंकि इस कार्यक्रम पर पूरा पैसा नहीं लगाती, इसलिये यह कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित नहीं हो रहा है और लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी आपका यह कर्तव्य है कि हम सारे प्रोग्रामों को ठीक प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये मोनेटरिंग करें। भारत सरकार तो इसके लिये दिल खोल कर पैसा दे रही है मगर राज्य सरकारें इस पर पूरा पैसा खर्च नहीं कर रही हैं जिससे कि यह कार्यक्रम इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पा रहा है और हमारे गरीब भाइयों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसको ठीक प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट कराने की आवश्यकता है।

काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और खादी कमीशन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे कार्यक्रमों के जरिये से भी आप लाखों लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं। लेकिन खादी के प्रोग्राम में भी क्या हो रहा है? उनके अधिकांसी, कार्यकारिणी के सदस्यगण गड़बड़ी कर के, जितना पैसा खादी कमीशन की तरफ से लोगों को रोजगार धंधा देने के लिये मिलता है, छोटी-छोटी काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज चलाने के लिये मिलता है जिससे कि लाखों लोग अपने-अपने धंधे में लग सकें वह बर्बाद हो रहा है। इस गड़बड़ घोटाले को भी देखने की आवश्यकता है। गांवों के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। उसमें सही तरीके से लोगों को रोजगार मिल रहा है या नहीं

यह देखने के लिये आप के पास क्या मोनेटरिंग की व्यवस्था है? इस तरह की व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है।

एक बात और निबंदन करना चाहता हूं। आप के यहां पर जो रोजगार कार्यालय हैं यहां पर व्यवस्था को सुधारना बहुत आवश्यक है। बगैर पैसे लिये नाम नहीं लिखा जाता। इस तरह से गरीब आदमी इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जाता है। प्रत्येक योग्य आदमी का नाम जिस जगह कामकाज दिलाया जाना है वहां पर भेजा जाना चाहिये। इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

हमारे यहां धरती में अपार संपदा है जिसको हम एक्सप्लायट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अगर हम इसके लिये सही योजना बनायें तो करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकता है और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में भी सुधार आ सकता है। इसलिये इस बारे में विशेष योजनाओं की आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार हमारे यहां पानी की कमी नहीं है लेकिन हम पानी को रोक नहीं पाये हैं। अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो कृषि का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है, बाढ़ और सूख से राहत मिल सकती है और करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकता है। नदियों को एक दूसरे से कनेक्ट करने की भारत सरकार का योजना भी, उसको भी क्रियान्वित किया जाना चाहिये। इन योजनाओं के बिना हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते।

इसी प्रकार राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत इरीगेशन, पी. डब्ल्यू. डी., सायल कंजरवेशन आदि जितने भी विभाग हैं इनमें ठेकेदारी प्रथा के जरिये से सारे

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

काम करवाये जाते हैं। इसकी वजह से सारा मुनाफा ठेकेदारों को ही मिलता है। क्या ये काम एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम जिस तरह की महाराष्ट्र ने बनाई है उस तरीके से नहीं करवाये जा सकते। इससे लाखों लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा और शोषण को भी रोका जा सकेगा।

शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। आज प्रत्येक अधिकारी और मिनिस्टर कहता है कि शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन किया जायेगा। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज बाबू बनाने वाली शिक्षा को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान पर टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की आवश्यकता है। इसके जरिये यदि कोई चाहे तो नौकरी कर सकता है और यदि चाहे तो अपना काम भी कर सकता है। इससे वह अपनी रोजी रोटी आसानी से कमा सकेगा। शिक्षा की समान व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द किये जाने चाहियें। अगर बंद नहीं किये जा सकते तो सभी के लिये एक जैसी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। अगर यह नहीं किया गया तो गरीब आदमी का बेटा गरीब रह जायेगा और अमीर का बेटा अमीर रहेगा। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि तमाम लोगों को शिक्षा की समान सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये।

हमारे जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं उनके हिसाब से राइट टू वर्क होना चाहिये और इसलिये यह फंडामेंटल राइट्स में इक्लूड होना आवश्यक है। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हमने जो बेरोजगारी दूर करने का नारा दिया है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर हाथ को काम मिले, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारी सरकार के ज़रिए से

होनी चाहिये। हमें उम्मीद है कि श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में निश्चित ही इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था देश में होगी।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मैं हल्स कमेटी में व्यस्त था इसलिये अपनी अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं कर सका। कृपया मुझे इसके लिये इजाजत दे दें।

समाप्ति नहीं दी : एज ए स्पेशल केस मैन कर दिया है।

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I beg to move:

"That in the resolution, *add* at the end-- "and each unemployed person should be paid appropriate maintenance allowance till the 'Right to Work' is granted.".(4)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to offer my vigorous and emphatic support to the Resolution moved by our esteemed friend, Shri Chandulal Chandrakar. The Resolution, as you might have observed, is very specific, and it has got no scope of any kind of digression or any kind of misrepresentation. The focus of the Resolution is that the unemployment problem in our country is massive, it has become menacing and may become explosive. The thrust of this Resolution is that the Government should take certain action so that the right to work can be included as one of the Fundamental Rights. These are the two aspects. It is not the other question which has already been mentioned by many hon. Members.

Mr Chairman, Sir, you will agree and the Labour Minister, who is here, will also agree with me that poverty is a denial of life. This is a curse. Anybody, who has suffered hunger knows how it pinches. Whatever might be the views, greatest philosophy is the philosophy of poverty: poverty means denial of life. In other words, in plain words, poverty means the negation of the right to live. In view his problem from that point of view. It is a great pleasure when I find

that our Constitution includes in its Preamble that we want to have socialism in our country.

Just on this point, I want to mention, as my distinguished friends, Shri Daga and Shri Paswan have pointed out, almost all the socialist countries of the world have accepted this right to work as a Fundamental Right. But this Government, which claims to build up socialism in our country now, wavers, falters, and brings in certain points to say that the right to work cannot be accepted, cannot be implemented because of limits imposed by economy.

If you permit me, I can read out the relevant Articles of the Constitution. But Article 31 is clear on that. It is a Directive Principle and the State shall provide an opportunity for work provided the economic situation and the economy does permit. Now, on the one hand you want to develop a socialist economy, on the other you cannot provide what the Socialist States of the world have provided in their Constitution — the right to work as a Fundamental Right. And still you want to be a Socialist. Now these are known to the people and you are exposed before the people.

Keeping apart the socialist countries which have a different attitude towards life, which you do not accept, even a country like Japan about whose praise we hear from many of you quite often, has accepted this. Japan is not a Socialist country at all. As a matter of fact the present policy of the Japanese Government is hostile to the socialist world.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Japan is the richest country now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But, Sir, Japan, even though it is a capitalist country has accepted the right to work as a Fundamental Right. Sir, France has not become a Socialist State, although Mitterand was its President in the recent past. They have also allowed, long before Mitterand came on the seat of power, the right to work as a Fundamental Right in their Constitution. Sir, I do not like to mention other States. The only point which I want to drive at is that the Socialist countries have

accepted the right to work as a Fundamental Right. You claim to be a Socialist State, but you do not accept that right as a Fundamental Right. Not only the Socialist States, even the capitalist countries also have accepted the right to work as a Fundamental Right. Therefore, Sir, nothing more is required to expose your true face.

Very often you are seen eloquent about the Human Rights. What is Human Right? You make allegations against countries saying that such and such countries are violating the Human Rights. But have you ever gone into the very basic concept of Human Rights? The Right to Work is also included in the Schedule on Human Rights. For your information, kindly see Article 23(i) of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. You are a party to that. You are committed to protest the Human Rights. You always speak against those who are violating the Human Rights, but Mr. Chairman, Sir, by not accepting the Right to Work as the Fundamental Right, you are violating this Human Right. You don't want that Human Right should be violated by anybody. How do you say that when you yourselves here in India are violating the Human Right? The very concept of Fundamental Rights includes the Right to Work. I quote: 'Every one has a right to work, to free choice of employment, to a choice of favourable conditions of work and the protection against unemployment.' I am leaving the other two parts, because it is not possible in India. I concede that we can't have that right to free choice of employment, because we have got no choice for employment, but the compulsion of hunger. We have got no choice, no option what to talk of conditions of work. But we simply want the right to work. We have got hands. We are human-beings. We have got the productive capacity. Utilise this productive capacity; utilise these hands; utilise these talents. It is not a heaven we are clamouring. What we are clamouring is that allow your own youth, your own countrymen to have that right to live. Right to live means the right to earn. So, it is not necessary to convince the House about its necessity. You go by the human

[Shri Chitta Basu]

rights, but the basic concept of human rights is the right to work. You want to defend those rights beyond the borders of our country: you refuse to defend this human right within our borders. So, there cannot be any argument whatsoever for opposing this Resolution.

I have got enough facts. What is the magnitude of poverty? You will be astonished to know it if you really quantify poverty. One of the best economists of our country has done it. I had an idea to inform the House about it. There cannot be any other philosophy in the country to-day than the philosophy of poverty which is a very dangerous one. I think you should understand its implication. (*Interruptions*) I am quite grateful to my friend Shri Viridhi Chander Jain who said that if you agreed to give Rs. 50/- as unemployment allowance, the total sum required would be Rs. 800 crores. I think I have heard him correctly. I do not know what is your figure. It must be bigger than that. Anyway, I am relying on his statement. After all, he belongs to your party.

Do you know that more than Rs. 800 crores are still remaining as income-tax arrears? I think I am not making a wrong statement. Do you know what is the amount of evasion of taxes? Do you know what is the evasion of Excise duties? Do you know what are the arrears of Excise revenues? So, the question of limitation of resources does not arise, provided we have the will, and we understand the truth and correct philosophy.

17.02 hrs.

[*Mrs. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair*]

I am quite grateful to the General Secretary of the Congress (I) that he has mustered the courage to bring forward such a specific, pointed and sharp resolution. I am quite sure about my ground when I say that these NREP schemes etc. are not going to liquidate the unemployment problem. Your 20-point programme is not going to liquidate it. Let us call a spade a spade. The time has come when

you should speak the truth. These Rs. 10,000 crores which they have allotted for the 20-point programme are not going to liquidate it, or even reduce the number of unemployed in our country—which has already shot up to 4.41 million. If the figure of Mr. Daga is correct, everywhere a large number of people have become unemployed. So, what is needed is not some kind of a palliative, but an overhauling of the socio-economic structure. In the name of socialism, you are building capitalism in our country. There should not be any doubt about it, whatever you may say. You may have your public sector industries; but practically, the whole thing that you have built up is the capitalist socio-economic structure in our country.

The world has proved the importance of the theory of Karl Marx. Our Speaker was kind enough to mention about Karl Marx. In the Rajya Sabha also, there was a mention about his theory. We have to understand what is the philosophy of poverty enunciated by great Karl Marx. This is the only way we can reduce it; this is the only way we can liquidate it; this is the only way we can reveal a line and guarantee human rights. For that, I don't expect that thing of them; but what I expect of them is that they can speed up the land-reforms; it is a policy adopted by them; it is a policy adopted by the Planning Commission. This policy you have already accepted but it has not been implemented. But if you merely implement the land reforms measures, we can make some advance. If you take certain policies for rapid industrialization along, with medium and small scale and cottage industries, the problem can be tackled to a certain extent; the problem can be reduced, but it cannot be eliminated. Beyond this, what is the major objective? The major thrust is the distribution of the means of production and redistribution of income, assets pattern. Unless you can change that within this framework, this problem cannot be eliminated; but if you take certain measures, then this problem can be reduced; and in order to force the States to adopt that policy position, the inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right is necessary, because the

Directive Principle is not justifiable; and since it is not justiciable, there is no hope for the implementation of the Directive Principles. The major thrust is that you it justiciable; and in order to make it a justiciable right, it is necessary to include it in the list of the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution. Therefore, I think the hon. Minister understands everything, but he has got certain constraints. I say what I want to say and I know what is his reply likely to be, that is, the same Article 41, that is, limitations subject to certain condition. If we require to abolish that condition and bring in a new condition wherein the bring in a new condition wherein the you go that way, would you proceed that way or would you go backward? This is the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You did not mention the way you want to go.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Give up this antifeudal policy; give up the pro-capita policy; give up the pro-monopolist policy and change the socio-economic structure of the country. This is the new road which you should take. If they agree to take up this new road, the country will march forward.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He will definitely choose the Gandhian way.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I may have certain reservations on the particular in-built character or mechanism of Gandhianism, but so far as the philosophy is concerned, I cannot dissolve it. I don't mind if they can attain the end with the Gandhian means; I would not object to it. But it has been proved that the Gandhian means have not led to the end which we aspire. The way I have indicated is the only way. I know that this way they can not take up; this is the way which they always abandon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sultanpuri.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I want to move... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After he speaks, I will call you. You can move and speak.

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Sir, my name also is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, But the name of Shri Sultanpuri is above that of yours. Shri Sunder Singh and Shri Shailani are also there. But, the name of Shri Sultanpuri is above that of all of you. All of you will have your turn.

Now, Shri Sultanpuri.

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

रेशम के गलीचों पर धनवान के बेटे
सोते हैं ।

मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर जी ने, जो आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के महामंत्री भी हैं, जो प्रस्ताव इस माननीय सदन के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उस का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज वक्त आ गया है जब हम इस बात पर विचार करें क्योंकि 1921 में महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था— अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी प्राप्त करनी है तो जो गरीब लोग, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, अछूत लोग हैं, उन को साथ ले कर चलना होगा। आज दशा यह है कि हमारे गांव में जो लोग खेती का काम करते हैं, मजदूरों के रूप में काम करते हैं, पत्थर तोड़ने का काम करते हैं, मकान बनाने का काम करते हैं, सफाई का काम करते हैं, उन को अख्तियारात नहीं हैं कि वे महलों में रह सकें। जो उन मकानों के मालिक हैं, जो धनी लोग हैं, वे ज्यादा धनी होते जा रहे हैं। इन लोगों की तरफ सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है लेकिन वे सरकार का बकाया देने नहीं आते हैं। इसलिये अगर हमें रोजगार मुहिया करना है तो संविधान में यह गारन्टी हम को देनी पड़ेगी। जो गरीब लोग हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी जाति के हों, जो भूख और नंगे हैं, जिन को दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं मिलती, यदि हमें देश में जनतन्त्र को चलाना है, इस संविधान को चलाना है तो उन्हें यह गारन्टी देनी होगी ।

[श्री कृष्णदत्त मुलतानपुरी]

आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एजकूेशन का जो तरीका है, जो शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है, वह एक दूसरे ढंग की प्रणाली है। जो लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों से पढ़ कर निकलते हैं उन को ही आगे चल कर ओहदेदारी मिलती है। गांवों के बच्चे जो देहातों के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, चाहे हमारे जैसे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोग हों, काश्मीर या नागालैंड के हों, उन बच्चों को स्कूलों में जमीन पर बैठ कर या टाटपट्टी पर बैठ कर पढ़ना पड़ता है। किसी तरह से जब वे हाई स्कूल या बी०, ए० कर के निकलते हैं, इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लड़कों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते हैं। हम लोग दिल्ली में आकर उनके लिये तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं, जिससे उन के अन्दर यह उम्मीद पैदा हो जाती है कि शायद उन को भी नौकरी मिल जायगी, लेकिन निराश होना पड़ता है। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में करोड़ों नाम दर्ज हैं लेकिन किसी को रोजगार नहीं मिलता। वे 50-50 और 100-100 मील दूर से इंटरव्यू के लिये आते हैं, दूर-दराज के इलाकों से चल कर आते हैं, उन के आने-जाने पर मां-बाप का धन खर्च होता है, जिन दफ्तरों से उन को बुलाया जाता है उन की तरफ से किराये का कोई सवाल नहीं होता है, क्योंकि वे क्लर्क की पोस्ट के लिये आते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद भी उन को निराशा का सामना करना पड़ता है।

जहां ठेकेदारों के जरिये उनको काम पर रखा जाता है, वहां ठेकेदारों द्वारा उनका शोषण किया जाता है। पी०डब्लू०डी० में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उनको 8 रुपये 25 पैसे रोज मिलते हैं, लेकिन अगर वे किसी और महकमे में काम करते हैं, बैंकों में काम करते हैं तो उन को डेलीवेज इस रकम से दुगना मिलता है। हमें यह भी देखना है कि एक तरफ एक आदमी को हम चार हजार रुपये महीना तन्खावाह

देते हैं, जो देश का कुछ काम नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ एक मजदूर को इतना कम वेतन दे रहे हैं जिसमें वह अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण भी नहीं कर सकता है। आज उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान भी नहीं है। जो मकान बनाने वाला है, पत्थर तोड़ने वाला है, उस मकान में सफाई करने वाला है, नालियां साफ करने वाला है, वह उन मकानों में नहीं रह सकता, उस कि कोई इज्जत नहीं है कि वह उसमें रहे, उसके पास रहने के लिए कोई निवास स्थान नहीं है। इसी लिये हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है कि गरीबों को हर तरह की मदद दी जाय। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि वह मदद बिचौलिये खा जाते हैं, हमें इस बात को देखना होगा ब्लाक वाइज, खण्ड वाइज देखना होगा पंचायतों के जरिये देखना होगा कि गांव के जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको मदद पहुंच रही है या नहीं। यह सारा देखना होगा, तभी हम इस काम को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

देश में जो कारखाने हैं उनमें बहुत से लोग डेलीवेजिज पर रख लिये जाते हैं और डेलीवेजिज में उनको बहुत कम तन्खावाह मिलती है। जो लोग मेनेजमेंट के साथ मिले होते हैं उनको ज्यादा तन्खावाह मिलती है। सरकारी कारखानों में बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लड़के लगाये जाते हैं, गांव के किसानों के लड़कों को कोई नौकरी नहीं दी जाती।

आज गांवों के अन्दर प्रोडक्शन की बिक्री की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। बहुत से लोगों के पास अपनी भूमि नहीं

है जिससे कि वे खेती करके अपना काम चला सकें। उनके लिये रोजगार के प्रबंध करना बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हर घर में एक आदमी को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए। ये जो आपके आफिसरों की पांच बड़ी केटेगरीज हैं, आई० ए एस, आई पी एस, वगैरह: ये केटेगरीयां बड़े बड़े लोगों के हिस्से में आयी हैं, छोटे-छोटे लोगों के हिस्से में नहीं आयी हैं। गरीब आदमी का बच्चा न किसी सलाहकार बोर्ड में आ सकता है, न उससे कोई सलाह ली जाती है न गरीब का लड़का पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में जाकर कामयाब हो सकता है। एम्प्लोएमेन्ट एक्सचेंज में भी भाई-भतीजावाद चलता है। वहां से भी वे उन्हीं का नाम निकालते हैं जिनकी कि सिफारिश हो। गरीब का लड़का वहां भी रह जाता है।

सरकार ने तो अपनी निगाह से देश से गरीबी मिटाने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये हैं। जब हम इसे रिजोल्यूशन की परिभाषा देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि यह ऐसा टाइम है जबकि यह देश की मांग है कि विधान में हम काम की गारंटी दें। इस से किसी को भी कोई गलत बात करने का साहस नहीं हो सकेगा।

गरीब लोगों की जो आर्थिक दशा है वह बहुत कमजोर होती जा रही है। गरीब लोगों के पास ओढ़ने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं होता। वे विचारे ठंडी रात में फुटपाथों और धर्मशालाओं में पड़े रहते हैं। यह जो रिजोल्यूशन आया है उस तरफ के सदस्यों को भी जिनको किमान्यता से प्यार है, इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। हम भी इन्सानी प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम भी इन्सान हैं, हम जो इन्सानी भलाई के काम हैं वे हम भी चाहते हैं। जो सूरज की किरणें हैं,

जो जल है, वह केवल अमीरों के लिये ही नहीं है, वह सब के लिये है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि बिजली का जो प्रोडक्शन है वह अमीरों के लिये ही नहीं है, वह सब गरीब लोगों के लिये भी है। उसको बराबर तक्सीम किया जाना चाहिए ताकि गरीब लोगों को भी फायदा दे सकें।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको पास कराया जाए ताकि गरीब लोगों का कल्याण हो सके और सभी घरों के लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके।

यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): This Resolution provides yet another opportunity to the House to express its views on this most important problem facing the country. Already many hon. Member's have spoken on this Resolution. They have brought before the House the information that many countries of the world have already accepted the right to work as a fundamental right. So far as the socialist countries are concerned, there is no problem of unemployment. Almost all of them have accepted this right of work as a fundamental right. Even those countries which are not socialists like Japan, France and even West Germany, have accepted the right to work as a fundamental right.

In the discussion which has taken place you must have noticed that there is a unanimous demand from all sides of the House that this right to work should be accepted as a fundamental right and the Constitution should be suitably amended. It has become all the more imperative because unemployment problem is increasing alarmingly and the stark reality of the bleak future which is staring into the faces of our youngmen has caused their

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

frustration. You know that there is student unrest. If you really go deep into the cause of student unrest, you will see that if there because students see no future for themselves. They are suffering from frustrations and they take to all kinds of ways which cannot be commended. There is a deterioration in law and order situation. Everyday, we have been reading about incidents of dacoity, robbery, murder and all that and we are facing a very explosive situation. The hon. friends who have spoken, have already referred to this and said that this political democracy will have no meaning if there is no economic and social democracy. They have underlined the imperative need for providing employment to everybody, failing which you should provide them with unemployment allowance. Even Members of Government, while speaking in public, have said that it is necessary that the Government should bring masses into the main stream of life by implementing the Directive Principles. Clashes between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are bound to arise. The founding fathers of the Constitution desired that the Directive Principles should be implemented. I need not read Article 39 or 41 wherein it has been said that the Directive Principles virtually are crucial, are fundamental to the governance of the State. We have found, even after 33 years of this Constitution, that we have not implemented the Directive Principles. In every field you will find that there has been failure in implementation of our policies. Only the other day Shri Lakappa had brought forward a Resolution here. The underlying current of thinking was the same anxiety that there is tardy implementation of the socio-economic programmes with the result that the socio-economic structure remains as it was and there has not been any significant change in that structure which is necessary.

Mr. Daga who is Secretary of the Congress Party very eloquently warned the Government that if they did not accept this as a Fundamental Right and provide work and job to the jobless whose number is everyday increasing there will be chaos and disturbance. He went further and said that people should organise themselves to

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demand this right. Mr. Shiv Shankar an important Member of the Cabinet also, at one stage, addressing a meeting, said that if the country failed to provide social, economic and political justice, it will lead to radical methods involving violence. This is the warning given by Members of the ruling party. It is not as if the opposition is serving this warning to the Government. I know that our Labour Minister is a sympathetic person. I am sure, he will not come forward with the usual plea that we have lack of resources and so we cannot accept it as a fundamental right.

Bihar has introduced an unemployment allowance of Rs. 50. West Bengal also has a scheme of unemployment allowance, which is given to those who have registered their names in the employment exchange for a minimum period of five years. Maharashtra introduced the Employment Guarantee Scheme a long time back. It was acclaimed by all and it attracted wide attention. We had also introduced the Antyodaya scheme under which we gave benefit to the poorest sections of the people. We have been doing all this, yet, when this question is raised, the paucity of resources is always trotted out as an excuse for the inability to accept the Resolution. When the Government have introduced several schemes to provide benefit to the poor families and bring them up above the povertyline, they should straightway accept this Resolution and take steps to amend the Constitution to include the right to work in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights.

In the Directive Principles of State Policy it is stated that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity, make effective provision for securing right to work and also assistance to old age, sickness and unemployment benefit. So, there is no reason why we should not accept it straightway and provide for it. When we have been spending money for Asiad and other schemes, it should not be difficult for Government to find money for this purpose. The other day in reply to a question the then Labour Minister, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, stated that if unemployment allowance was to be provided, it would come to Rs. 629 crores per year. In

my opinion, it is not a very big sum, which cannot be found by the Government.

Only today we have concluded the general discussion on the budget, where there was reference to the rural development fund. Shri Chitta Basu referred to the evasion of income-tax and excise duty. The Wanchoo Committee estimated that the black money circulating in the country may be in the region of Rs. 20,000 crores, which is a staggering figure. Can we not do something to tap these resources?

We should create a special fund for this purpose. We can also ask the private sector to contribute to this fund, by giving them incentive in the form of income-tax concession. There is no reason why the Government should find it difficult to accept this Resolution.

My hon. friend, Shri Giri, referred to the report of the Planning Commission a little while ago. I would also quote that para:

"The present estimates show that employment on the basis of standard person years will grow at 4.1 per cent per annum in the Sixth Plan period i.e. at a rate much higher than the growth of labour force of 2.54 per cent per annum over the same period. In terms of absolute numbers, it means an increase in employment in the standard person years by 34 million, which will almost match the increase in the labour force, defined as persons of 15 years of age and above, over the same period.

"This result can be interpreted thus: if all new employment is on full-time basis, then the total jobs created will accommodate the entire increase in the labour force. However, assuming that in reality all the newly employed cannot be on a full-time basis, there will be a greater absorption and the existing backlog of unemployment will be reduced."

This is what the Planning Commission stated and in the face of this, I do not think that the Government should find any difficulty in accepting this Resolution because the Planning Commission itself

said that they will be creating so many job opportunity for increasing the labour force. Therefore, my humble submission to my friend is that in view of the fact that you have been hearing from everybody and you have been seeing warning signals everywhere in the countryside in the shape of student unrest, labour unrest and deterioration in the law and order situation, it is incumbent on you to accept this Resolution. If the Planning Commission finds difficulty in accommodating the entire labour force, for the backlog of unemployment you can create a special fund to cater to the needs of those unemployed people. Several State Governments have already started giving unemployment allowance or they have started employment schemes which you can also adopt and thus provide jobs to everybody in this country. This way you can earn peace and make progress because the economic system has not served our purpose, and you have seen the demand from several Members here that it requires a close look. Why is it that the economic system has not served our purpose? If it is necessary to change it, we should do it, and take a bold step and see that all the schemes that you are launching are strictly implemented. But this requires political will, political courage, to face those who are standing in the way of speedy implementation of these schemes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon Mr. Namgyal, the next speaker, I would like to say that two hours are allowed for this discussion, and this period is over. There are 10 more speakers still to speak.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I think we can extend it by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, we can extend the discussion by one more hour. I hope the House agrees to extending this discussion by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, what about my Resolution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Resolution is safe. Even if it is taken up next time, it will continue to be the first. The rules permit it. Therefore, your Resolution does not get lost. Under Direction 9A, it can be there.

I would like every Member not to take more than 8 to 10 minutes. Now, Mr. Namgyal may speak.

श्री पी० नामग्यल (लद्दाख) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे टाइम दिया जो रिजोल्यूशन श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर ने एबान में रखा है। मैं इसकी तारीफ करते हुए चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक राइट टू वर्क का सवाल है यह होना चाहिये। लेकिन किस ढंग से होना चाहिये, कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिये इसमें काफी सोच विचार की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट को चाहे एजूकेटेड की बात हो या अन-एजूकेटेड की बात हो, इस मसले को हम कभी सोल्व नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक कि हम फैमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ ध्यान न दें हमारी पोपुलेशन का जो एक्सप्लोजन होता जा रहा है, उसको कंट्रोल करने का कोई तरीका जब तक न सोचा जाये यह नहीं हो सकता। आपको पता है कि हर साल हमारे मुल्क में 2 करोड़ 20 लाख नये इन्सानों की नेट पोपुलेशन बढ़ जाती है। उसके लिये हमारे पास जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें उनको एम्प्लायमेंट देना, खाना देना, या रोटी, कपडा और घर का जो मसला है, वह हम हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी मैं फैमिली प्लानिंग को समझता हूँ और इस पर टाप-मोस्ट जोर देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Namgyal, before you speak on family planning you must announce the number of children that you have. Only then you will be qualified to speak.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I have only three. But so far as my Constituency is concerned, its area is roughly one lakh square kilometres and the people living there are about 30,000. So, there is a great scope for more population. Therefore, I do not believe in family planning so far as my area is concerned.

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहने जा रहा था वह यह है जैसा श्री भी मेरे मुअजिज साथियों ने कहा है कि हमारे मुल्क की 76 फीसदी आबादी एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर पर डायरेक्टली डिपेंडेंट है। उसके लिये लैंड रिफार्म का होना बहुत जरूरी है। लैंड रिफार्म कई स्टेट्स में बहुत पहले से इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया है, जैसा कि जम्मू काश्मीर है। लेकिन वैसे लैंड रिफार्म भी नहीं होना चाहिये जैसे जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट में है। उस लैंड रिफार्म में एक ऐसा नुस्खा है कि जो लैंड ओनर्स थे, वह लैंडलैस बन गये और जो लैंडलैस थे वह ओनर बन गये। एक जगह से एक को हटाकर दूसरे को आबाद करना भी नहीं होना चाहिये। इसके लिये मिनिमम लैंड सीलिंग फिक्स होनी चाहिये। हमारी एग्रीकल्चर लैंड रिफार्म के लिये मैक्सिमम सीलिंग लिमिट तो है, लेकिन इसके लिये मिनिमम लिमिट भी होनी चाहिये। अगर लैंड रिफार्मड एक्ट में Lower Limit न रखी जाये तो वह अन इकनामिकल हो जाती है। यह भी एक गंभीर मसला है। इसलिये लैंड रिफार्म का सही ढंग से होना बहुत जरूरी है।

अगर हम अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम को गौर से पढ़ेंगे और आग इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई वजह नहीं है कि हमारे मुल्क की अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का मसला हल न हो जाये। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा जोर Stress फैमिली प्लानिंग, एग्रीकल्चर और इर्रिगेशन पर है। बाकी मादा प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम में जो है,

अगर सिल्वरली हम उन्हें इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे तो यह मसला हल किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अकेले प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की दांड घूप से हमारे मसले हल नहीं होंगे। जब तक हम लोग चाहे इधर के हैं या उधर के हैं, सभी को मिलकर सिल्वरली काम न करें लहदा जरूरत इस बात की है हम सब को मिलकर Sincerely काम करने की जरूरत है।

जैसा कि मैंने आपसे पहले अर्ज किया मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में पापुलेशन बहुत कम है लेकिन उसके बावजूद अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का मसला है। जितने भी सौ-पचास एजूकेटेड लोग वहां पर निकले हैं, उनको भी अभी तक एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिल सका है। अब्बल तो जो टेक्निकल कालेजेज है उनमें दाखला मिलना ही मुश्किल रहता है। मेडिकल कालेज में एडमीशन का ही मसला लीजिये। हमारे स्टेट में चार साल मुतवातिर तो कैंडीडेट मेरिट पर आये थे उनको नहीं लिया गया बल्कि सेलेक्शन सिफारिशें और पोलिटिकल Consideration से किया गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मुतवातिर चार साल जम्मू कश्मीर में सेलेक्शन लिस्ट को स्ट्राईक डाउन किया लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर ने हाल ही में लेह में आफिसर्स की एक मीटिंग में कहा है कि चाहे मैं खत्म हो जाऊ लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो डायरेक्टिव है उनको नहीं मानूंगा। इन हालत में मैं तो नहीं समझता कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का मसला हल हो जायगा। और खास कर मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी जिस में बहुत थोड़े से लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं लेकिन उनके एम्प्लायमेंट का जो मसला है इन हालत में वह भी हल होने वाला नहीं है। सरकार को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। यही वजूहात है जिसकी वजह से आज असम में एजिटेशन हो रहा है शुरू शुरू में जैसा कि कहा गया था मेरे साथी मुझे माफ करेंगे

कहते हैं कि वहां के लोग काम नहीं करते हैं इसीलिये बाहर से वहां पर काम करने वाले लोग जाते थे और थोड़े से पैसों पर नौकरी कर लेते थे लेकिन अब वहां पर एक स्टेज आ गई है कि बाहर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग वहां पर दाखिल हुए और नतीजा यह एजिटेशन आपके सामने है। इसलिये सेंसिटिव ट्राइवल और बाडर एरियाज की तरफ सरकार को ज्यादा तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर जी ने एक बात यह कही है कि जो पब्लिक स्कूल्स हैं उनको एवालिश होना चाहिये और हर जगह एक ही स्टैण्डर्ड की तालीम दिलाई जानी चाहिये। मैं उनकी इस बात को पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करता हूं क्योंकि पब्लिक स्कूल्स में सैलरीड परसन्स और इन्कम टैक्स पेयर्स के बच्चे ही पढ़ सकते हैं और अच्छी तालीम के बाद उन्हें अच्छी नौकरी भी मिलती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि रूल एरियाज के सरकारों स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। लिहाजा एजूकेशन पालीसी में भी तरमीम करने की निहायत जरूरत है। जब तक पब्लिक स्कूल्स रहेंगे, यह मसला और भी बढ़ता चला जायेगा। अभी भी वक्त है सरकार इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे।

सर्विसेज में रिटायरमेंट एज का जहां तक सवाल है, ज्यादातर स्टेट्स में यह 55 साल है और सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में 58 साल है और कई जगह पर 60 साल भी है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मुल्क की सारी सर्विसेज में ख्वाह वह सेन्टर की हो, आर्मी सर्विसेज हो या कोई भी सर्विस हो सभी में एक यूनिफार्म रिटायरमेंट एज होनी चाहिये और मेरी राय से 55 साल होनी चाहिये। इससे फायदा यह होगा कि बहुत सारे लोगों को जल्दी

دوسری بات جو میں کہنے جا رہا تھا وہ یہ ہے جیسا اور بھی مہرے معزز ساتھیوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہمارے ملک کی ۷۶ فیصدی آبادی ایکریکلچر سمیٹر پر ڈیڑہیکٹلی ڈیڑہیکٹلڈ ہے۔ اس کے لئے لیڈ ریفارمر کا ہونا بہت ضروری ہے۔ لیڈ ریفارمر کئی اسٹیٹس میں بہت پہلے سے ایمپلیمینٹ کیا گیا ہے جیسے کہ جموں کشمیر ہے۔ لیکن ویسا لیڈ ریڈ'مر بھی نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ جیسے جموں و کشمیر سٹیٹ میں ہے اس لیڈ ریفارمر

میں ایک ایسا نقص ہے کہ جو
لیڈ آئرز تھ وہ لیڈ لوس بن گئے
اور جو لیڈ لیس تھ وہ آئر بن گئے -
ایک جگہ سے ایک کو ہٹا کر دوسرے
کو آباد کرنا بھی ہونا چاہئے -
اس کے لئے مٹی سے لیڈ سیلنگ
فکس ہونی چاہئے - ہمارے ایگزیکٹو
لیڈ ریفرمر کے لئے میکسیمم سیلنگ
لیمٹ تو ہیں لیکن اس کے لئے
مٹی سے لیمٹ بھی ہونی چاہئے -
اگر لیڈ ریفرمر ایکٹ میں
lower limit نہیں رکھی جائے تو
وہ ان اکانومکس ہو جاتی ہیں - یہ
بھی ایک گنجلک مسئلہ ہے - اس لئے
لیڈ ریفرمر کا صحیح ڈھنگ سے
ہونا بہت ضروری ہے -

۱ میں سبھی کو مل کر سلسلہ
کام نہ کرے لہذا ضرورت اس بات کی
ہے ہم سب کو مل کر
Sincerely
کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے -

جیسا کہ میں نے آپ سے پہلے
عرض کیا میری کانستی چیونسی
میں پاپولیشن بہت کم ہے لیکن
اس کے باوجود ان ایمپلائ میٹ کا
مسئلہ ہے - جتنے بھی سو پچاس
ایجوکیٹڈ لوگ وہاں ہو نکلے ہیں
ان کو بھی ابھی تک ایمپلائ میٹ
نہیں مل سکا ہے - اول تو جو
ٹیکنیکل کالج ہیں ان میں داخلہ
ملنا ہی مشکل رہتا ہے - میڈیکل
کالج میں ایڈمیشن کا ہی مسئلہ
لیجئے - ہمارے سیمینٹ میں چار
سال متوازن جو کیلڈی قیمت میرٹ
پر آئے تھے ان کو نہیں لیا گیا بلکہ
سایکشن سفارہ اور پولیٹیکل
consideration سے کیا گیا اور سپریم
کورٹ نے متواتر چار سال جنوں
کشمیر میں سایکشن لیمٹ کو
استراکٹ قرار دیا لیکن چھٹ منسٹر
نے حال ہی میں لہ میں آفیسر
کی ایک مہنگ میں کہا ہے کہ
چاہے میں ختم ہو جاؤں لیکن
سپریم کورٹ کا جو ڈائریکٹو ہے اس
کو نہیں مازوں گا - ان حالات میں
میں تو نہیں سمجھتا کہ ان ایمپلائ -
میٹ کا مسئلہ حل ہو پائے گا -
اور خاص کر میری کانستی چیونسی

اگر ہم اپنے پرائم منسٹر صاحب
کے ۲۰ سوتی پروگرام کو فور سے پڑھیں
گے اور ایمپلائ میٹ کریں گے تو میرا
خیال ہے کہ کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ
ہمارے ملک کی ان ایمپلائ میٹ
کا مسئلہ حل نہ ہو جائے - اس میں
سب سے زیادہ زور (*Stress*) فیملی
پلاننگ ایگزیکٹو اور ایڈمیشن پر ہے -
باقی ماندہ پوائنٹ پروگرام میں جو
ہے اگر سلسلہ ہی ہم انہیں ایمپلائ میٹ
کریں گے تو یہ مسئلہ حل کیا جا
سکتا ہے - لیکن اکیلے پرائم منسٹر
صاحب کی ذمہ دہی سے ہمارے
مسئلے حل نہیں ہوں گے جب تک
ہم لوگ چاہے ادھر کے ہیں یا ادھر

[شری پی - نام گپال]

جس میں بہت تھوڑے سے لوگ پڑھ لکھ ہیں لیکن انکے ایمپلائی منسٹر کا جو مسئلہ ہے وہ ان حالات میں حل ہونے والا نہیں ہے - سرکار کو اس کی طرف دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے - یہی وجوہات ہیں جن کی وجہ سے آج آسام میں ایسی تیشن ہو رہا ہے - شروع شروع میں جیسا کہ کہا گیا تھا - مہرے ساہی مجھ معاف کریں گے - کہتے ہیں کہ وہاں کے لوگ کام نہیں کرتے ہیں اس لئے بھر سے وہاں پر کام کرنے والے لوگ جاتے تھے وہ تھوڑے سے پیسوں پر نوکری کر لیتے تھے لیکن جب وہاں پر ایک اسٹیج آگئی ہے کہ باہر سے زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگ وہاں داخل ہوئے اور نتیجہ یہ ایسی تیشن آپ کے سامنے ہے - اس لئے سیٹنسی ٹیو ٹرائیبل اور بارڈر ایریاز کی طرف سرکار کو زیادہ توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

شری چندو لال چندراکر جی نے ایک بات یہ کہی ہے کہ جو پبلک اسکول ہیں ان کو ایڈولس ہونا چاہئے اور ہر جگہ ایک ہی اسٹینڈرڈ کی تعلیم دینی چاہئے میں ان کی اس بات کو پوری طرح سے سمجھتا ہوں کیونکہ پبلک اسکول میں سیلریڈ پرسنل اور انکم ٹیکس پیئرس کے بچے ہی پڑھ سکتے ہیں

اور اچھی تعلیم کے بعد انہیں اچھی نوکری بھی ملتی ہے - نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ رورل ایریاز کے سرکاری اسکولوں میں پڑھنے والے بچوں کو موقعہ ہی نہیں ملتا ہے - لہذا ایجوکیشن پالیسی میں بھی ترمیم کرنے کی نہایت ضرورت ہے - جب تک پبلک اسکول وہیں گے یہ مسئلہ اور بھی بڑھتا چلا جائے گا - ابھی بھی وقت ہے سرکار اس کی طرف دھیان دے -

سروسز میں ریگولر مینٹ ایج کا جہان تک سوال ہے زیادہ تر اسٹیٹس میں یہ ۵۵ سال ہے اور سینئرل سروسز میں ۵۸ سال ہے اور کئی جگہ پر ۶۰ سال بھی ہے - میرا سمجھاؤ یہ ہے کہ ملک کی ساری سروسز میں خواہ وہ سڈلر کی ہو آرمی - سروسز ہوں یا کوئی بھی سروسز سوسٹی میں ایک یونیفارم ریٹائرمنٹ پلنٹ ایج ہونی چاہئے اور میری رائے سے ۵۵ سال ہونی چاہئے - اس سے فائدہ یہ ہوگا کہ بہت سارے لوگوں کو جلدی نوکری کا موقع مل جائے گا - یہی ۵۵ سال کی عمر ہر لوگ ریٹائر ہونے کے تو ان ایمپلائی مینٹ کا بھی مسئلہ کچھ حد تک حل ہو جائے گا -

یہی دو چار باتیں میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا تھا - شری چندو لال چندراکر جی نے جو ریزولیشن پیش کیا ہے میں اس کی تائید کرتا

ہوں اور ملتوں جی سے نویدن کرتا
 ہوں کہ ان کو کچھ نہ کچھ اس کا
 حل نکالنا پڑے گا - دھندے واں -
 ((شکریہ))

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha. You can move your amendment and speak also.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA (Madhubani): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do formally move my amendment which I could not move earlier.

I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“ensuring one persons one job for every adult citizen of the country.”

On this issue of “right to work”, there cannot be two opinions in this House or in the country. But the problem is how we can ensure it. It is also well-known that as long as the capitalistic system is there, as long as the present social order is established, there cannot be durable solution to the unemployment problem. It is because when a class which does not work amasses the wealth produced by a large number of others, that very class in order to increase the value of its own wealth, creates inflation and, when the purchasing power is less and the worker becomes the victim of recession, again, to ensure profits, it combines the two in the form of stagnation. And in all these processes, those who are hit are the producers of wealth, the toilers who work in fields or factories or offices or anywhere. That is well-known. I am not going to emphasise that joint because that can be solved only after the overthrow of the system, the capitalistic social order.

For that, I can squarely blame the ruling party. But if they blame us, I cannot deny this because I will plead

guilty that we have not been in a position to overthrow this system and we have not been in a position to rouse the toilers of the country to rise to a revolution and overthrow the system in the country. I also plead guilty for our inability to rouse the toiling masses of our country.

Here, what I would submit under the present circumstances is what can possibly be done. Formally, we can get it incorporated in the Constitution. If the ruling party agrees to it and, when there is a resolution moved by a General Secretary of the ruling party, it is supposed that they mean what they say. I think, because there has been no whip to bar the moving of this resolution, we do take it and the country could take it that the ruling party now is committed to it, that it will come forward with a formal Bill to get it incorporated in the Fundamental Rights Chapter of our Constitution. Otherwise, it will be plain hypocrisy; it will be plain wasting of our time and cheating of the people. I think the whole House unanimously approves of it.

I want to submit something more. Suppose we incorporate it in the Constitution. But there are no jobs, not because there is dearth of jobs but because of our system and the capitalistic social order. Even the remnants of social order do not permit creation of jobs, the capacity to re-create jobs to get people employed in productivity. That is the problem. That is why I have moved the amendment that “one-person-one-job” should be ensured. What is the present position? Whenever there is any advertisement for out of the total number of applicants, almost 80 per cent are those who are already in jobs. So, the remaining 20 per cent who are actually unemployed mostly remain unemployed, because those who are in job, do apply for new job, better job, whatever it is which they think is a more suitable job.

Another aspect is in our society, a section of the people—I am talking of the middle class—in the political line, administrative line, judicial line, or even business line, they have several professions at the same time. One may be owning 20 acres of land and he is roaming about because he

is unemployed. Till the land, at least, No, he will not till the land. Land is treated only as a security, not as a source of growing food or developing the wealth of the country.

So, some method the country will have to evolve so that a person may choose the main profession of his or her life. Suppose I have got Rs. 500 p.m. income and I have got land. Why cannot I cultivate the land? But I will never like that my children should cultivate or till the land. I do not think that a III Grade or IV Grade employee will dream that his or her children should become cultivators. They do not like it. Then why should you own the land? And those who actually want to till the land, they have no land. That way, our agriculture suffers. Production on the farm suffers and wherever you are, you also do not spend your money on productive endeavour, for self-employment.

Fortunately, in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi, one important factor is, that the people came and settled here as refugees from the Western part of India.

Otherwise, if you go to the Eastern side of the country, you will find that the problem is same everywhere. The problem is not a single retired engineer or professor can have self-employment. Even for personal benefit, they like that they should not retire even after death. For that, they meet this MP, that MP, this Minister, that Minister. That is another thing. Or they purchase some land or some building.

The productive effect is most important for producing wealth in the country and for humanity. That is the problem. That is why, I say that we should provide for some legislation where a person should be compelled to choose the best possible profession, according to his capacity for his life and wherein he can utilise his energy or his resources and talent for reconstructing our country.

One aspect is that everyone should get a job for himself. The main thing is that the energy of the entire youth of

the country should be employed for reconstructing the country. That is much more important. Our Parliament or sovereign people also have got no power to bring back that lost youthful vigour. That one should do. That is why, one person, one job and then guaranteed productive employment as a fundamental right—if you combine this in the present capitalist system, to some extent, we can go ahead and those who cannot get service for self-employment, Government can provide him with the means, instruments and money so that through self-employment they can maintain themselves and produce sufficiently for the country also. These have to be combined and these alone can, to some extent, enable us to solve and to tackle our socio-economic problems. That is why I submit and again I repeat that if the resolution has been seriously moved, the ruling party should come forward with an amending Bill for the consideration of the House.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शेलानी (हायरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने साथी श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर जी का बड़ा आभारी हूँ और उनको कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने आज देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में एक ऐसा संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसका सीधा संबंध देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ शोषित, सर्वहारा, दलित, गरीब मजदूर, पिछड़े और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों से है।

मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर जी ने इस देश की आधे से अधिक जनसंख्या के लोगों के हृदय को छू कर, उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझकर और उनकी वेदनाओं को समझकर यह संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है। श्रीमन्, 'काम का अधिकार' संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल किया जाए—इसलिए यह संकल्प पेश किया गया है, मेरे जैसा छोटी बद्धि का आदमी य

मान कर चलता है कि काम का अधिकार जन्म-सिद्ध अधिकार है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि अगर आदमी को काम नहीं मिलेगा तो वह किस तरह से अपना जीवन व्यतीत करेगा, किस तरह से अपने खर्च को चलाएगा और कैसे अपना जीविकोपार्जन करेगा।

श्रीमन, हमारे भारतीय संविधान में एक मौलिक अधिकार है—राइट टू इक्यूएलिटी, समता का अधिकार। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज हम समान हैं? क्या इस मुल्क में असमानता नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है? हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और देखते हैं कि जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, भाषा के नाम पर असमानता इस मुल्क में विद्यमान है जबकि भारत के संविधान में समता का अधिकार मौजूद है। हमारे संविधान में राइट टू फ्रीडम स्वतन्त्रता का अधिकार भी है लेकिन क्या हम स्वतन्त्र हैं। रात को 1 बजे या 2 बजे कोई यात्री ट्रेन से उतर कर आता है, तो मामूली सा सिपाही उस को डंडे मार कर बन्द कर देता है दफा 109 में। क्या यह स्वतन्त्रता है?

तीसरे हमारे संविधान में अधिकार राइट एगैन्स्ट एक्सप्लोएटेशन शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार। क्या हम शोषण से मुक्त हैं? क्या हमारा शोषण नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आज इस बात को बड़े दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इस दश में गरीब और कमजोर लोगों का तरह तरह से शोषण होता है और हो रहा है। आये दिन इस सदन में और देश में यह बात दखने को मिलती है।

चौथा है धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता का अधिकार राइट टू फ्रीडम आफ रिलीजन। क्या हम धार्मिक रूप से स्वतन्त्र हैं? आज भी मंदिरों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों, अछूतों को गिरिजनों को प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता है। धार्मिक पूजा पाठ करने का क्या हमारे पास अधिकार है और क्या हम धार्मिक रूप से स्वतन्त्र हैं?

पांचवा है कल्चर एण्ड एजुकेशन का अधिकार है, संस्कृति और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अधिकार। क्या इस देश में जो बच्चा पैदा होता है, उस प्रत्येक बच्चे को समान शिक्षा और समान संस्कृति का अधिकार प्राप्त है? इस दश में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोग हैं, जिन के बच्चे नगर-पालिका और जिला परिषदों के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं और वहां के अध्यापकों की क्या हालत है, मैं इस को बयान नहीं करना चाहता और इसी मुल्क में ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिन के बच्चे कन्वेंट और पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति का हम को समान अधिकार है? क्या सब को समान अधिकार इस मामले में है।

छठा है राइट टू प्रापर्टी, सम्पत्ति का अधिकार। 15 अगस्त 1947 से पहले इस देश में टाटा, बिरला, डालमिया, मोदी और सिद्धानिया की हालत को देखिये और आज उन की हालत को देखिये। सम्पत्ति का अधिकार तो गिने चुने लोगों के लिये ही है और इस देश के बहुसंख्यक लोगों के लिये नहीं है।

सातवा है राइट टू कॉन्स्टीट्यूशनल रेम-डीज, संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार। यह भी अधिकार खात लोगों के लिये ही है और देश की जो साधारण जनता हैं, उस को इस का फायदा नहीं मिला है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि अगर 'काम के अधिकार' को इन 7 अधिकारों

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

के अलावा आठवा अधिकार मौलिक अधिकारों में जोड़ दिया जाए, तो कौन सा गजब हो जायेगा, कौन सा पहाड़ टूट जाएगा और कौन सा आकाश टूट पड़ेगा। बावजूद इसके मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज देश में परिस्थिति ऐसी है, आठ देश में माहौल ऐसा है और आज देश में ऐसी स्थिति बन गई है कि हमारी सरकार हर आदमी को रोजगार नहीं दे सकती। इस के भी कारण है और एक कारण यह है कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति दूषित है। हमने जोब ओरियन्टेड एजुकेशन को नहीं अपनाया है। किताबी ज्ञान हम को मिलता है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, कन्वेंट स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं और जो बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चे हैं, वे अच्छी अच्छी पोस्टो पर चल जाते हैं और गरीब अपनी जगह पर जहाँ का तहा रहता है।

18.01 hrs.

श्रीमान, चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर साहब न जो संकल्प पेश किया है, उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि काम के अधिकार को संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों में सम्मिलित किया जाये। उन्होंने

कहा है कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये यह सभा सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि काम के अधिकार को मूल अधिकार में सम्मिलित करने के लिये कार्यवाही करे।

यह बात सही है कि हमारे मुल्क में बेरोजगारी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। अगर मैं गलत नहीं हूँ तो आज की तारीख में लगभग दो करोड़ शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shailani—you will be concluding in one minute or so? One or two minutes.... All right, you can continue next time.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow-Saturday. We have got the House tomorrow.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: On Saturday also you are taxing us.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 19th March, 1983/28th Phalgun, 1904 (S).