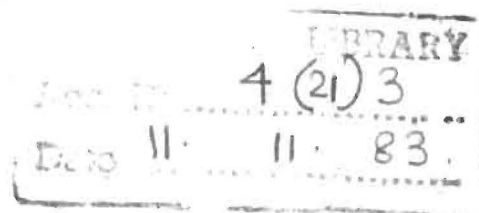


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Friday, April 29, 1983/
Vaisakha 9, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 41-48)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 29, 1983/Vaisakha 9,
1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Attracting Foreign Tourists

*810. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arranged for publicity abroad about the places of interest in India for attracting foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, the names of places of interest thus advertised abroad ;

(c) the number of foreign tourists who visited India in 1982 and the places which were visited by most of them ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some tourist have complained of frequent changes in the schedules of Indian Airlines ?

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

(a) to (c) The Department of Tourism through its 23 Tourist Offices located in America, Europe, Australasia, West Asia and East Asia undertakes publicity and promotion of Tourism to India in the major tourist generating markets of the world. The

various attractions India has to offer are advertised and promoted by means of publicity literature, films, audio-visuals, India evenings and other press and public relations activities. The statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled on an all India basis and not place-wise. A total of 12,88,162 foreign tourists visited India in 1982.

(d) The Indian Airlines as a matter of policy avoid changing established time schedules ; but the rapid expansion in domestic traffic accompanied by a number of new places being brought on the get map of India, has led to some unavoidable schedule changes. However, such changes are resorted to under unavoidable circumstances.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, if you go through the answer given by the Minister, my question No. (b) has not been answered. The answer has been cleverly avoided.

I had put this question because of a serious allegation made by the State Government of West Bengal against the Central Government and the Tourism Department. It has been alleged that the tourist spots of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa etc. i.e. the eastern zone of our country are not being advertised abroad. Not only that. The foreign visitors are compelled to obtain some inner line permit if they want to visit the tourist spots in West Bengal. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would advertise the tourist spots of the eastern region, particularly of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa abroad.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not Assam ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : What will the Government do, to do away with the system of obtaining inner line permits from the Central Government before visiting the tourist spots in West Bengal ? Even visitors who go to Gangtok in Sikkim are not

required to obtain the inner line permit ; but in the case of West Bengal, the permit system has been made compulsory. Is the Government of India going to do away with this system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : At the outset, I would certainly like to refute the charge that we are not advertising places located in West Bengal or any other part of the country included in the north-eastern region. Actually, we give due publicity to all the States and to all the regions equally ; and it is obvious from the fact that we have circulated separate folders for each State, highlighting the places of tourist interest in each State ; and, therefore, you cannot say that places in West Bengal have not been highlighted, or that places in West Bengal have not advertised.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is because a Marxist Government is there ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I am interested in tourism, and not in any other aspect. As far as tourism is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that West Bengal receives the same attention, and the north-eastern region receives much more attention than, any other region.

As regards the inner line permit, I have mentioned more than once that this is a matter which is to be dealt with by the Home Ministry. It is a question of security. Certain areas are restricted areas ; certain areas are prohibited areas. I am sure that the Home Ministry has to be referred to in this matter ; only they can take a decision about the restrictions imposed ; or the relaxations that are required to be made in respect of West Bengal, or any region in that area.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : We are proud that we Indians have a glorious past. We also have some distinct cultural traits. On 15th January 1983, there was an incident in the Calangute Beach in Goa. There was a nude sun-bathing parade by the Hippies. Hundreds of school children were scared. Not only that ; the foreign visitors were also scared. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he

would take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future.

Secondly, is the Government in a position to resort to an integrated tourism whereby foreign visitors would be given an opportunity to choose a village, where they will pass days exactly as the villagers do ? Is Government in a position to offer such opportunities to foreign visitors ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : When the tourists come to this country, they are given full liberty and full choice—they can go wherever they want to go, except to places which have restrictions. And in order to take people to various places, we provide all the necessary information and facilities. Infrastructure is created in such a fashion, that wherever they go, in any part of the country, they get the necessary facilities of accommodation, transport and all the information that they need for sight-seeing and other purposes, particularly for the culture tourism. We always try to make it possible for the foreign tourists to know our rich cultural heritage including our performing of arts and all other allied matters.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Assam has got nice tourist spots. But the question is that inland permit takes a long time because this is being issued from here. Is it possible for the Tourism Ministry to request the Home Ministry to open one office in Calcutta to sort out this problem ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am happy to hear from the Minister that they would like to encourage more foreign tourists. I would like to know from the Minister whether they have a selective policy on tourists coming into India. Recently, the Minister may have seen in the Press that an Israeli couple was arrested somewhere in Bhubaneswar or a place like that. I would like to know whether government wants to discourage tourists coming from certain countries, for example, from Israel or is this tourism independent of the foreign policy of the country ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I am sorry to say that I have not read anything about this incident of arrest of an Israeli couple,

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I represent the City of Bombay. An Israeli Consulate is there. Jews are living there and their relatives are living in Israel. I have got a right to ask this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Has anybody objected to your right ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : As far as we are concerned, we always encourage quality tourism ; and about quality tourism, I suppose the hon. Professor knows much more about it than I do. Particularly his love for Israel, I never thought so much that he is going to plead Israeli tourism case in this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is there any ban on tourists coming from Israel or not ? That is a straight question, not for love for Israel. My love for India is larger than my love for Israel.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Tourists are welcome from any part of the world provided they have valid travel documents.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The question basically is of attracting foreign tourists. Now, I fear that this quality tourists may be misinterpreted and the interpretation may be that those who come and stay in Five Star Hotels, they are quality tourists. The government has given much more attention to the construction of Five Star Hotels thinking that most of the foreign tourists who come to India are rich people ; they can afford to stay in Five Star Hotels while the fact is otherwise. Now, many tourists who belong to middle income group in foreign countries, they would like to come and visit India provided cheaper accommodation—what you call Three Star Hotels or motel—is available on a larger scale. Is the government paying any attention to it ?

MR. SPEAKER : That had been answered earlier also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Japan is one country whose thousands of tourists are going all over the world, but the number of tourists from Eastern Japan is very small, though it has increased during the last two years. Would the government use certain specialised agencies, which can create

conditions and take responsibility for publicity so that more and more tourists come to India from Eastern Japan ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : On the previous occasion also, I had made it very clear that tourism in this country is not all Five Star Culture. As far as Five Star Hotels are concerned, not many hotels are available of that category in this country. There are few in the five-star category. As regards five-star hotels, particularly, they are in some of the metropolitan cities. Rest of the accommodation is only three-star, two-star or one-star. There are rooms which are even un-starred.

There are 29,000 rooms which are the approved rooms, and out of these 29,000 rooms not even one-third are five-star rooms. There are 80,000 rooms available in all.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope, you do not refer to my Unstarred Question !

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You need not be stary-eyed, either.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : So, there is sufficient accommodation available for the Buddhist tourists and we are always conscious of this fact.

As regards tourists from Japan, we know that for million tourists go out of Japan and our share is only one and a half per cent. We are making special efforts to attract tourists especially the Buddhist tourists who want to visit the various Buddhist pilgrim places in the country. For example, we are constructing Japanese style hotels at Rajghir and Kushinagar and there is also a train called the Great Indian Rover which is for Japanese tourists, particularly those who want to visit the Buddhist shrines, like Rajghir Bodh Gaya and Kushinagar. This train will take them to all such places of Buddhist interest and take them back to Calcutta.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is Saranath also include ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Yes. All the important pilgrim places of Buddhist interest have been included in the itinerary and I hope this will be a great attraction to the Buddhist tourists coming to this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhim Singh.

इलाहाबाद बैंक द्वारा शहरी क्षेत्रों में और शाखाएँ खोलने की अनुमति मांगी जाना

*812. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्रीमती किशोरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद बैंक ने शहरी क्षेत्रों में और शाखाएँ खोलने की अनुमति दिये जाने का हाल में अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंक को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी अपनी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ाने के लिये कहने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

STATEMENT

It has been the endeavour of the Reserve Bank of India to secure increased availability of banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas. The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1982-85 accordingly lays stress on opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in underbanked areas having a banking coverage poorer than 1 branch for every 17,000 people. Primary responsibility for opening these branches is to be borne by the Regional Rural Banks in the districts of their operation. Other banks involved area-wise are to be those having sizeable presence in the area. Branch opening at urban/metropolitan centres is limited and related to felt needs in terms of new localities, volume of business, specific project development etc.

Within the parameters of the policy set out above, Reserve Bank of India have allowed Allahabad Bank to open 23 branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres. Of the 14 metropolitan/port town centres and 29 urban centres for which Allahabad Bank had sought licences, Reserve Bank of India

have, upto March 1983, allowed the Bank to open branches at 6 metropolitan centres and 6 urban centres.

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट इन्होंने टेबल पर रखा है, उसमें इन्होंने लिखा है कि

'It has been the endeavour of the Reserve Bank of India to secure increased availability of banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas. The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1982-85 accordingly lays stress on opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in underbanked areas having a banking coverage poorer than one branch for every 17,000 people.'

इन्होंने इलाहाबाद बैंक को जो मंजूरी दी है, इस स्टेटमेंट में मेशन किया है—

'Reserve Bank of India have, up to March 1983, allowed the Bank to open branches at six metropolitan centres and six urban centres.'

इनकी पालिसी में अर्बन और सेमी-अर्बन के लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने मंजूरी दी है।

Is it not contrary to your policy ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is not contrary to our policy. The Reserve Bank is following a rational policy and expansion of banks has to be done in a phased manner. Before nationalisation, in the year 1969 we had one branch for a population of every 65,000 and today, according to the policy of the Reserve Bank, there are 17,000 in rural and semi-urban areas. That is why, now, so far as the Allahabad Bank is concerned.—not only Allahabad Bank, for every nationalised Bank—we have got certain policies. The Reserve Bank has allotted the branches to be opened by each Bank. So far as the Allahabad Bank is concerned, they have got 23 branches in rural areas and 12 in metropolitan and urban areas. If the hon. Member wants to know which are the places where we want to open the branches, I can give him the list of those branches also.

श्री भीम सिंह : मेरा इतना ही निवेदन था कि जो भी आपने इमीडिएटली ब्रांच खोलने की

अनुमति दी है उसमें 6: अर्बन में और छः सेमी अर्बन में खोले जायेंगे, रूरल सेक्टर में एक भी नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : He has mentioned about 23 rural centres.

श्री भोम सिंह : जो 23 बताये हैं, वह आगे के लिये हैं। अभी जो 12 इमीडिएटली खोलने के लाइसेंस दिये हैं उनमें 6 मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज के हैं और 6 अर्बन सिटीज में हैं। रूरल एरिया बिल्कुल मिसिंग है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have already stated that the Allahabad Bank has been given permission to open 23 more branches in rural areas in this year.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अधीन कपड़ा मिलों में उत्पादन

*815. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अधीन बहुत सी कपड़ा मिलें चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन मिलों के 1982-83 के उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1982-83 (upto February, 1983), these mills produced 60.6 million kgs. of market yarn and 685 million metres of cloth.

(c) The production targets fixed for these mills for 1983-84 are 80.5 million kgs. of market yarn and 1000 million metres of cloth.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The answer shows that the target for 1983-84 is increased by 20 million kgs. of market yarn and about 400 million metres of cloth. On what basis has this increase in the target been fixed ? Whether the production in 1982-83 was less ; if so, whether any new machinery or new device has been formed so that the Government can anticipate that the production would be more to this extent ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, Sir. The percentage utilisation of spindles has gone up. Also capacity utilisation of looms has gone up. Productivity in spinning in 40 conversion has taken place. If you take 1975-76 as the base, the productivity of spinning in 40 conversion has gone up from 52.6 gram to 60 grams in 1982-83. Utilisation of commissioned capacity has gone up from 68.1 per cent to 75.1 per cent in April-December, 1982. Similarly, weaving utilisation has gone up from 64.6 per cent to 75.6 per cent in April-December, 1982. So, there has been a general improvement on this. We hope that with more workers joining Bombay mills, the production will be high. This is the basis of our expectation.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : While answering a similar question in Rajya Sabha on 15 March, 1983 the figures that were given by the hon. Minister were that in 1982-83 the production was 164 million square metres of cloth while I find the figure here as 685 million metres. As far as part (b) is concerned, there the answer was 300 million square metres, but here it is mentioned as 1000 million metres. As far as cloth is concerned, it would be measured in metres only. I would like to know as to how the hon. Minister will reconcile these two answers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have to see whether the expression was in metres or in square metres.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the production figure of 1982-83 and the estimated production figure of 1983-84 and he has said that the capacity utilisation has improved from 68 per cent to 75 per cent. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the total loss of profit during 1980-81 to 1982-83 and what will be

the estimated loss or profit for 1983-84 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is that relevant to this question ? He might not be having the figures.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Then what is the need of production if he does not have the statistics of loss or profit. He is going to reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He will need another question to get the statistics. It is the question of statistics. You put another question, he will give you the statistics.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, the loss in 1980-81 was Rs. 20.53 crores which went up to Rs. 69.51 crores in 1981-82 and is estimated to be Rs. 96.34 crores in 1982-83. So far as 1982-83 is concerned, the loss in March has come down. As against the provisional loss of Rs. 812 lakhs in January 1983 and Rs. 820 lakhs in February, 1983, the tentative results for March, 1983 put the loss at Rs. 762 lakhs for nationalised mills. The reduction in losses during March, 1983, compared to February, 1983, work out less by Rs. 58 lakhs. So, we hope that the losses will be reduced in 1983-84.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that large sums of money going to the workers in their provident fund accounts is yet to be paid by the nationalised NTC mills since the time of the erstwhile employers. It is forming part of the huge arrears on account of provident fund. So, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware as to how they are going to contribute this provident fund to the respective accounts of the workmen ? If they have not taken any steps...(Interruption). It is their hard earned money...(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very wise man, you can put another question if you like to have the answer. There is no hinderance to that.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I can put but Sir this is a very alarming question. Everybody knows that their Provident Fund Accounts have not been settled so far.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why don't you put another question ?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The Minister was referring in his answer that more workers are coming in the Bombay mills. While he has taken charge of this portfolio, we heard that he has taken certain steps to resolve the Bombay strike. We are yet to hear what is the result of his attempts to settle the Bombay strike.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not pertain to this question.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : He made a reference, that is why I have put this question.

MR. SPEAKER : But you can put another question.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : Sir, may I know that the production in 1982-83 had been affected by factors other than the strike, which are pertinent to the managerial deficiency as well as the mechanical difficulties, and if so, what action did the Government take to improve the functioning of the textile mills ? I am talking of the production...(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Just for the sake of supplementary you should not try to poke up something.

Payment of Commuted Pension to Ex-Servicemen

*816. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Supreme Court has upheld its earlier judgement delivered on 17 December, 1982 regarding the payment of commuted pension to ex-servicemen including the increase granted in 1979 irrespective of the date of retirement, thus striking down the existing disparity in the rates of pension ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the light of the Supreme Court decision and the likely date by which it would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAM RAO) : (a) The main issue before the Supreme Court was whether the grant of liberalised pensionary benefits

to those who retired on or after 31.3.1979 involved any illegal discrimination against those who had retired before that date, and did not relate to payment of commuted value of pensions to ex-Servicemen. The Supreme Court, it is reported, has upheld its earlier judgement that the benefit in question should be given to old pensioners also. The copy of judgement in respect of the Review Petition has, however, not been received so far from the Supreme Court of India.

(b) Further action will be taken on receipt of a copy of the judgement from the Supreme Court of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, I am on a point of order. The Minister has tried to mislead the House. The Supreme Court rejected the review petition. It did not deliver any judgment. (*Interruption*). What copy is he waiting for ?

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will you allow him to mislead the House ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he will put the same question.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, the sanction of liberalised pensionary benefits was ordered during the days of the Janata Party Government. The basic mistake was put in then that it should have been granted irrespective of the date of retirement, but the date of retirement was fixed during those days as 31st March 1979. So the whole thing has been distorted because of this earlier order. So, may I know from the hon. Minister for Finance, through you, Sir, that since our congress (I) Government is wedded to relieve the lot of pensioners including ex-Army personnel, how long it will take or what is the likely period by which the Government would take a decision in this matter after getting the copy of the Judgment ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

When we come back to power, we will rectify.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I would like to make one point clear. (*Interruption*). It is not a question of change of Government. As I mentioned on an earlier occasion also when I got the Judgment in December, we are interested in the matter of pensioners and we are prepared to extend the facilities to the pensioners. The Review Petition which was filed was relating to certain aspects on which we thought that a fresh look is necessary by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its Judgment has rejected that review petition. So far as the main judgment is concerned, when it was made available to us in December itself, the hon. Members will recall that we reacted to it saying that we are going to respond to it.

In regard to the actual time schedule by which we will be in a position to disburse, it will take some time, but the hon. Member would appreciate that even in this year's Budget, when the review petition was pending, I made some allocation under the head of the pension keeping in view the additional commitment of Rs. 252 crores as per the present calculation—I do not know actually what would be the calculation because the hon. Members would appreciate that the number of pensioners covered from 1972 onwards would be about 11 lakhs. Therefore, to prepare the records of these 11 lakhs of persons and to extend the benefits to them is a time-consuming process, but the intention of the Government is quite clear when I made the provision in the Budget itself taking into account the approximate requirement to the tune of Rs. 254 crores as arrears and Rs. 50 crores would be recurring expenditure on this Head alone from the current year.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Did you anticipate rejection by the Supreme Court ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, I did not anticipate the rejection, I would like to make it quite clear.

I did not contest the main part as to whether it would be given to the employees or not. On certain issues I do feel, because

the issues are very simple, we cannot have any fiscal policy. Today it is Rs. 254 crores. If suddenly it comes that we will have to meet a commitment of Rs. 50,000 crores, it is possible? Is it possible for any Government to meet the first liability? It is a question of principle. It may be Rs. 24 crores or Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 250 crores. But if as a result of the judgment any Government is placed in a situation that they are to meet a liability of Rs. 50,000 crores, is it possible?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is not Rs. 50,000 crores.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, that is the question of principle.

That is the question of principle—in fiscal policies can you give a judgment which will have retrospective effect? From where will you get money?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I am glad to know that the provision has already been made in the budget in this regard. Whereas, the Supreme Court judgment relates to the entire gamut of the pensioners—Army and Civil. The resentment is particularly in the minds of ex-servicemen. So, the question of reducing disparity has already been engaging the attention of the Government. The hon. Defence Minister has also been stating in the Ministry of Defence debate that steps are being taken to reduce disparity as and when possible. In view of this may I know from the hon. Minister, would the gradual removal of disparity in the case of ex-Servicemen be hastened because of this judgment?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Apart from this judgment, the hon. Member should appreciate that almost in every Budget from 1980-81 onwards, we have given some facilities to the pensioners. It may not be up to the expectation of the pensioners. But from the Budgets of 1981-82, 1982-83, including current year's budget, it will be found that there is increase. The increase may be nominal. But Government's attitude is quite clear from the treatment. We are making provision in the Budget proposals. It is relating to civil and military personnel.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Supreme Court gave its judgment on 17th December, 1982. It was in favour of those who had retired on or before 31st March, 1979 or some such date. Instead of implementing that decision, the judgment of the Supreme Court is the law of the land—Government decided to file review petition. It was heard in the Chamber, the petition was circulated to the judges. It was dismissed. It was one line decision. No new judgment was delivered. But the Minister says that the Government is waiting for the new judgment. The old judgment stands.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is why review petition has been filed.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : We must have got the copy.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Judgment was delivered four months back. You have come with the plea now. Have you instructed your advocate to apply for a copy of the new judgment? It has not been done so far. I am in daily contact with the Registrar. I know there are difficulties. You have to find out money. But do not mislead the House. I would like to know from the Finance Minister why did you file the Review Petition? Now that the Review Petition has been rejected, are you in a position to indicate the time limit? (*interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Should we not work for a review wherever we find reasonable? All judgments are not final.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am prepared to recommend to the Prime Minister that Shri Lakkappa should be made Minister or atleast a Deputy Minister. I do not know whether my recommendation will become a qualification...(*interruptions*)

You know, more than one million pensioners are effected. Some of them are dying every day. Their number is being reduced. I would like to know from the Finance Minister, is he in a position to indicate some time limit by which the Government will make up its mind and the Liberalised Pension Rules will be applied irrespective of whether they retired in 1979 or before that?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as making up our mind is concerned, I have already indicated in reply to Shri Parashar's supplementary that the Government has agreed to implement it. There is no question of making up our mind again. We have agreed to extend this facility to all the pensioners who are covered by the Pension Rules of 1972. Mind is already made up. A token provision has been made in the Budget itself towards that end. What would be necessary to implement it? After all, you have to get the records of all these 11 lakh cases.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : All these records are there.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Each individual case has to be decided in respect of the amount of arrears. You will have to determine the amount of arrears in respect of each individual case. You cannot simply have one.

In regard to the Review Petition, as I mentioned, I have no privilege of passing any judgement. I cannot do it. The judgement of the Supreme Court is supreme. But on certain issues which I have mentioned, I just gave a reference on certain issues even on the decision of the Supreme Court and we want to seek further clarifications. For instance, in another case when we were told that if we want to take over any industrial unit, we will have to give the hearing to the person concerned whose unit is going to be taken over. To my mind, it would totally frustrate the whole object of taking over the units—even to give a notice to the owner that I am going to take over. I am just giving an illustration.

Naturally, in a case like this, we will have to go for a review and we shall have to place before the Supreme Court our view points and we will have to submit what would be the repercussions. Similarly, in this case, after all, what is the point written there? Your Government took the decision in 1979. You were in the Government at that time. What was the rationale? I do agree with the rationale that there were certain demands of the employees. The employees said, "We want this, we want that etc." When the Government sat with the employees, they said, "We cannot give

you this but we can give you certain facilities in respect of the pension in lieu of certain other demands." It was agreed upon by the employees.

Naturally, when you are having a legislation like this; you must have a cut-off point and a cut-off date. It cannot be made retrospectively. Apart from larger financial and administrative implications, what we feel is as a result of this, today I shall have to think twice—whoever will be in the Government will have to think twice—whether any liberalisation of pension is available at all or not. This is the point today. If I wanted to give Rs. 10 more, I cannot think of employees who are retiring from 1st of March, 1980. I would have give them Rs. 10 more—but now I cannot give it. Because I will have to keep in mind the 11 lakhs, 12 lakhs or 13 lakhs of people. Don't you think it is a serious implication both from administrative and financial point of view? And if we filed a review petition to place our view points what is wrong in it? The Supreme Court, in its judgement, rejected it. I will have to accept it. Therefore, this is the position.

SHRI R.R. Bhole : What is the time limit? One year, one and a half year or two years—by what time you will be able to decide? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any of you.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : Sir, the Petitions Committee of this august House made certain recommendations on the principle of commutation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have considered dispassionately the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions and when are they going to implement the recommendations?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, after this judgement on matters of pension, I shall have to think not twice but much more time and I shall have to see what will be the financial implications. I am sorry, I cannot make any commitment now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He asks what are the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions and what is your

attitude towards them? Sir, this is a house Committee appointed by you. Is this the way of treating it by him?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : He is asking about commutation. You know the catch. 'Don't pin me to the trap.'

MR. SPEAKER : Because he has got commuter trains.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कृषि तथा इंजीनियरी उत्पादों का निर्यात

*818. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्य व्यापार निगम को अपनी दक्षता और क्षमता विशेषकर कृषि तथा इंजीनियरी उत्पादों के निर्यात के मामले में बढ़ाने के लिये कहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

STC has been asked to intensify its efforts to explore new markets for agricultural commodities, light engineering products, leather goods, marine products, cashew nuts, and army software. It has also been directed to organise its export production activities within the country by building up links with supporting manufacturers and also assisting in setting up infra-structural facilities as in the case of shoe-upper, garments and sports goods etc.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य व्यापार निगम की दक्षता और क्षमता कई वर्षों से कम हो रही है। इस बात को वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने स्वीकार किया है। मुझे खुशी है कि इसको दूर करने के लिये मंत्रालय ने आदेश दिए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन बातों को देखते हुए यह तय किया गया कि क्षमता में कमी आई है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में मूलभूत विचार है कि क्षमता कम है, पहले मैं इसका निराकरण करना चाहता हूँ। 1982-83 में कुल निर्यात 630 करोड़ का हुआ। यह गत वर्ष से 13 प्रतिशत अधिक था। इसमें केनालाइज्ड एक्सपोर्ट 1982-83 में 270 करोड़ था जो गत 12 प्रतिशत अधिक था। नान केनालाइज्ड एक्सपोर्ट 1981-82 में 324 करोड़ का था जो 1982-83 में बढ़कर 359 करोड़ हो गया। इसमें 11 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स का निर्यात गतवर्ष 117 करोड़ था जो 1982-83 में 158 करोड़ हो गया। इसमें 36 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। मेरे खयाल से इतने ही आंकड़े काफी हैं। क्षमता में कमी नहीं आ रही है, बल्कि निर्यात वृद्धि हो यह देश की नीति है। इसी आधार पर एस०टी०सी० को आदेश दिया गया है कि वह निर्यात में वृद्धि करे।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : आपके निर्देशों के बाद क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मैं प्रगति ही तो बता रहा था। वृहद रूप से प्रगति बता दी है। सूक्ष्म रूप से माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो वह भी बता दूंगा।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : आपके निर्देशन के बाद प्रगति हुई है या नहीं ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : निर्देश मेरे नहीं हैं, भारत सरकार के स्थाई निर्देश हैं। निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : आपने कहा है कि मैंने निर्देश दिया है। इसलिये आपका ही निर्देश हुआ। उसके बाद वृद्धि हुई है या नहीं ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : उसके बाद भी वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको संतोष हो गया है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : एस० टी० सी० की परफार्मेंस पर इसलिये शंका है कि सोशलिस्ट कंट्री रूस हमारे यहाँ से जो आयात करता है, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार वह गवर्नमेंट और सेमी गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज से ज्यादा आयात प्राइवेट एजेंसीज के माध्यम से करता है। जबकि सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज की प्राइवेट एजेंसीज में रुचि नहीं होती है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : देश की निर्यात नीति के अनुसार किसी भी देश के साथ भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता। सभी देश वहाँ से भी माल खरीदने के लिये स्वतंत्र हैं। रूस भी स्वतंत्र है, जहाँ से उचित समझता है खरीद सकता है। किसी देश को इसके लिये निर्देश नहीं दिए जा सकते।

Deterioration in Efficiency and Customer Service in L.I.C. and G.I.C. Establishments

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of efficiency and customer service has considerably deteriorated in the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Companies and there is a large number of complaints from the public in this behalf ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) remedial measures adopted by the Companies to improve the position ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that policies of insurance, both life and general, are not issued for months together although the relative cover notes are marked valid only for two/four weeks and if so, the reasons therefore and remedial measures proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) Insurance is a service-oriented industry and a high level of customer satisfaction is essential for the growth of the industry. Insurance undertakings have, therefore, been striving to improve the standard of efficiency and customer service.

The most important aspect of customer servicing is speedy settlement of claims. The insurance undertakings have been disposing of an increasing volume of claims and are keeping the pendency in check.

Insurance undertakings go on risk immediately with the issue of premium receipts and cover notes. Efforts are made to issue formal policy documents soon thereafter. However, delay in issue of a formal policy document does not affect the risk coverage.

The following are among the measures taken by the insurance industry to maintain customer service at the satisfactory level :—

(1) Improved productivity in the offices at all levels, through a system of appraisals as well as in-service training, seminars and management development programmes.

(2) Decentralisation of functions and powers to the operating levels.

(3) Simplification of procedures.

(4) Establishment of complaints cells at different levels.

(5) Observance of periodical arrears clearance programmes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker Sir, let us fight for the policyholders today.....

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to put a question on their behalf.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Right from (a) to (d), the answer has been summarised. Usually we get the answer 'yes' or 'no.' But in this case from (a) to (d), the answer

has been summarised. This is about customer service so far as LIC and GIC establishments are concerned. It is a very serious matter that the claims of the policyholders have not been settled as per the rules. Many times the rules have been violated and bypassed. So, the general reply that has been given is not satisfactory. In the background of the statement laid on the Table of the House, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether any dynamism to cut short delays for the clients in both LIC and GIC has been introduced and if so, what are the measures that he has taken apart from the general indications given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether any dynamism or any new proposals have been introduced because time and again there has been hue and cry from the policyholders that their claims have not been settled. I would like to know categorically whether any guidelines have been issued and if so, how many cases have been settled on the basis of those guidelines and the procedure adopted.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : We share the concern of the hon. Member...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is not my concern ; it is the country's concern that I am voicing. My concern is very limited.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : Insurance is a socially oriented industry and a high level of customer satisfaction is essential for the growth of the industry. We accept this principle. I want to submit before the House that, in the year 1980, there was deterioration in the customer service because of the strike in the industry particularly in LIC. But after that there has been improvement and particularly during the course of one and a half years the service has not deteriorated ; on the contrary it has improved. There is scope for improvement. I do not say that there is no scope for improvement. There is scope for improvement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What about my question ?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : I will come to that. Stress has been laid on punctuality and also on attendance.

Stress has also been laid on the disposal of outstanding claims. Because of these actions, there has been lot of improvement. I may bring to the notice of the House one thing. So far as GIC is concerned, in 1974 83 per cent of the claims were outstanding at the beginning of the year, and it has been brought down to 66 per cent. In the case of LIC, you may kindly take a note, the percentage of outstanding claims as at the end of the financial year...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : That is not my question. My question is whether any dynamism has been introduced, whether any guidelines have been issued and how far those guidelines and dynamism have resulted in quick disposal of the claims.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : Dynamism has been injected. I have already said that stress has been laid on punctuality, stress has been laid on efficiency and stress has also been laid on quick disposal of the outstanding claims. We have been paying surprise visits. Dynamism has been injected. It is not the case of anybody that dynamism has not been injected. Now the question is whether there has been any result. I have stated that in the course of the 1½ years there has been a visible improvement and in order to support my contention I am giving the statistics. If the hon. Member does not want it, I leave it to the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : At any time did I say that I do not want statistics ? Did I say that ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your second supplementary. I think there has been enough of injections.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Anyhow I do not want to embarrass my friend. The hon. Minister is here. It is not that the remedial measures in the guidelines have been adopted on the floor of the House and regarding LIC and GIC various claims are pending and have not been settled for a long time and still I would like to know whether anything has been adopted to see that the number of claims both in GIC and LIC is reduced. Take for example—in GIC people take policy for animal insurance or crop insurance. But the policy will not reach the people. Therefore, they cannot

claim for any risk or danger to the commodities or animals. Therefore, even both in GIC and LIC there is an inordinate delay in the Department because of the bulkness and the vastness of the administration. Therefore, I am asking the question whether any such tendency is there and how many cases are pending till to-day where the claims have not been settled both by GIC and LIC. What are the improvements that you have been suggesting for easing the situation and helping the policyholders?

MR. SPEAKER : Enough of the injections, now some oral prescriptions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : You may kindly take into consideration the number of complaints. Now we have been receiving 5 complaints for 10,000 policies. That means...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : That is not what I am asking.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In the main reply we have mentioned what are the steps we have taken. We have given in detail and if the hon. Member wants it, I can repeat it once again... (*Interruptions*)

So far as the claims are concerned, percentage-wise I am just mentioning. In the year 1980-81 the percentage of total number of claims stood at 18.80. It has been brought down to 13.85 in the year 1981-82. So because of the steps taken by us the outstanding claims are also being reduced.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Since there is no time, I cannot elaborate. But Mr. Lakkappa should know that LIC's claim settlement is one of the best in the world, which can be compared favourably with Sunlife of Canada and Prudential of UK.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about Soviet Union?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Soviet Union does not have life insurance—because there security is guaranteed. Secondly, Mr. Lakkappa should know that an insurance policy (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has come to the help of Mr. Poojary.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I should have replied. One real danger for servicing of the Life Insurance Corporation is in the offing and that danger is that the Life Insurance Corporation's machine department is becoming obsolete and, therefore, they are going in for micro-processors. Even they are bringing in micro processors in the branch offices in towns where there is no infrastructural facility. Will the Government please look into the matter and see to it that micro processors for the purpose of servicing are not installed in the Branch offices in small towns where infrastructural facilities are not available. They are installed in the Divisional Offices so that the servicing to the policyholders can be improved.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The Hon. Member is referring to this.

When I was having a discussion with the L.I.C. Management, the Trade Union leaders including the Members of Parliament, at that time, I told him that this was engaging my attention. But, he cannot expect me to have a reply in either way just at this Question Hour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Services between Ahmedabad, Bombay and Kandla

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

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from Gujarat demanding introduction of Airbus Service between Ahmedabad and Bombay and Vayudoot service between Bombay and Kandla with halts at Surat and Bhavnagar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) The main demands are :—

- (i) Introduction of an Airbus service between Ahmedabad and Bombay ;
- (ii) Vayudoot service between Bombay and Kandla with halts at Surat and Bhavnagar ;
- (iii) Strengthening of runway at Ahmedabad airport to make it suitable for Airbus operations.

Indian Airlines has provided about 300 seats daily between Bombay and Ahmedabad in each direction at convenient timings of the day on its B-737 services. The Corporation would consider introduction of an Airbus service when the runway at Ahmedabad is suitably strengthened which, however, cannot be taken up by the Department of Civil Aviation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan due to constraints of resources.

The proposal of operating a service between Bombay and Kandla by Vayudoot is under examination. The runway length at Surat is shorter than the minimum required for Avro aircraft. Facilities for supply of aviation turbine fuel are also not presently available at Surat. Bhavnagar is airlinked with Bombay by Indian Airlines.

Restoration of I.A. Services from Kanpur to Calcutta

*813. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to restore the flight services of Indian Airlines from Kanpur to Calcutta alongwith the action taken for further improvement of Kanpur Airport ;

(b) whether it is a fact that by delinking the Kanpur air services directly to Calcutta much of the industrial growth of Kanpur has been retarded ;

(c) whether the delinking was done in June, 1982 because of non-availability of service facilities of Avro at Calcutta ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof, date of first flight of IC-411/412 from New Delhi to Calcutta *via* several towns and efforts for immediate restoration thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The poor generation of traffic from Kanpur for Calcutta does not justify the restoration of the flights. Civil works for the strengthening of the taxi-track and apron at Kanpur airport have been taken up by the Director General of Civil Aviation and are likely to be completed by December, 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

1 Development of travel circuits in Orissa

*814. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for not including tribal areas in the travel circuits identified for development in Orissa ;

(b) what specific development measures have been taken in those travel circuits ;

(c) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme has been prepared to develop those travel circuits ;

(d) if so, the details of the programme, stating in particular the precise role played by the Central Government in the development of these circuits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) In the two travel circuits in Orissa, sizable tribal areas are being covered like Khiching-Joshipur (Simlipal), Tapta Pani, Koraput, Angul, Tikarpara etc. The development of tourist facilities in the travel circuits is being planned on a 10-year basis to cover the 6th and the 7th Plans. A Forest Lodge for Wild Life Tourism is being developed at Lulung in Simlipal forest area at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. For bringing forest and tribal tourist attractions within easy reach of international tourists, a Lion Safari Park at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs is being developed at Nandan-Kanan, close to the capital with Central contribution

(so far of Rs. 17.73 lakhs) and a State contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Promotion of Educational Programme by Hotels

*817. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "The Taj Group of Hotels" has set up a new division to promote educational programmes in various fields including medicine, science, technology and commerce ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the purpose of the same ;

(d) what incentives, assistance and co-operation will be extended by Government and Tourism Department thereto ;

(e) whether Government and Tourism Department intend to start such programmes in Government owned hotels ;

(f) if so, the details thereof and from when and how ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Taj Group of Hotels has set up a new division called the Taj Continuing Education Programmes (TCEP) to promote educational programmes in the fields of medicine, technology, commerce and culture and is expected to have a catalytic effect on Indian technical and scientific education.

(d) The request for assistance will be given due consideration on merit.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Such activities are outside the scope of the Department of Tourism.

रांची में थ्री-स्टार होटल का निर्माण

821. श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व पर्यटन मंत्री ने बिहार के रांची जिले में लैटरहाट में 35 लाख रु० की लागत से एक थ्री स्टार होटल बनाने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व मन्त्री ने रांची में एक थ्री स्टार होटल का शिलान्यास भी किया था ; और

(ग) इन दो होटलों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की संभावना है और उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय आयेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) :

(क) भूतपूर्व मन्त्री द्वारा नेतरहाट में एक थ्री-स्टार होटल की स्थापना के लिये की गई किसी घोषणा के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है। परन्तु मन्त्रालय राज्य सरकार के सुझाव पर, उस स्थान पर एक पर्यटक गृह बनाने की व्यवहार्यता पर विचार करने के लिये सहमत है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) (i) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि नेतरहाट में पर्यटन संवर्धन के लिये सुविधाओं का विकास राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाना चाहिये और इसलिये नेतरहाट में आई०टी०डी०सी० द्वारा कोई निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ii) आई०टी०डी०सी० द्वारा बिहार राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम के सहयोग से रांची में एक होटल परियोजना का निर्माण, जिसमें 100 लाख रुपये का अनुमानित खर्च अन्तर्ग्रस्त है, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है।

**Introduction of third level air service
in Orissa**

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

(a) is it a fact that Government of Orissa had suggested to his Ministry for introduction of middle level air service within Orissa ;

(b) if so, the places proposed by Government of Orissa to be connected with the State's capital by middle level air service ;

(c) whether the State Government has taken steps to develop and improve these airstrips upto the proposed air service standard and furnished the information about these airstrips in their proposal ;

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has examined the proposal for a decision in this regard ; and

(e) when the third/middle level air service in Orissa is likely to be introduced by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The development of Orissa had proposed airlinking of Bhubaneswar with Jaypore, Jharsuguda and Rourkela.

(c) This information has not been furnished by the State Government.

(d) and (e) Jharsuguda and Rourkela in Orissa have been included in the list of stations approved for extension of Vayudoot services subject to development of infrastructural facilities and economic service to Rourkela as follows :—

Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Rourkela/Ranchi.

**Grant of Family Pension to Pre-1964
Widows**

***823. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pre-1964 widows are not being granted family pension ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the policy in this respect ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Widows/minor children actually in receipt of family pension on 31.12.1963 under Liberalised Pension Rules, 1950 are still allowed family pension. Those who ceased to draw family pension before that date, are not entitled to any family pension.

(b) The reasons as to why the Family Pension Scheme, 1964 could not be made applicable to pre-1964 widows are mentioned below :—

(i) The claim to pension or family pension is regulated by the provisions of the rules in force at the time when a Government servant retires or dies as the case may be. The Family Pension Scheme was introduced with effect from 1.1.1964 and accordingly, the families of the Government employees who retired or died before this date were not allowed family pension under this scheme.

(ii) When this scheme was introduced during 1964, the employees governed by it were required to surrender a portion of gratuity, where admissible, equal to his 2 months emoluments or pay, as the case may be, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3600/-. It was not possible to affect such recoveries from the retired employees.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The reasons are mentioned below :—

(i) There would be an administrative problem in reopening family pension cases for want of old records. It may also be difficult to locate some of the family pensioners.

(ii) The proposal runs counter to the normal policy of giving effect to improvements having financial implications from prospective effect.

However, certain pre-1964 widows have filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court of India on this subject. The matter is, thus, sub-judice.

Correct Orientation to Officers and Jawans in Armed Forces

*824. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken to ensure adequately correct orientation to the Officers and Jawans in three wings of the Armed Forces-keeping in view the countries and world forces creating security problems for India and those helping India to ensure effective defence ;

(b) if so, the details thereabout ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) Correct orientation to officers and men of the three wings of the Armed Forces on all aspects relating to security of the country is given in the various training institutions and regimental centres. Detailed studies of geo-politics is one of the subjects of the training courses for officers. During their mid-career, officers are also given a more detailed and thorough exposure to the study of geo-politics, economics and security related problems of countries around the sub-continent including study of their military potential. This includes regular dissemination of information on their armed forces, equipment acquisitions, training doctrines and psychological operations.

In addition to such training through regular training institutions, information on our neighbours as well as countries friendly towards us and those countries which are helping our possible adversaries as published in reputed academic and other journals are also regularly brought to the notice of all personnel of our Armed Forces through information centres and libraries. In addition to these, publications are periodically issued by Services Headquarters to keep officers and men abreast of latest international developments particularly in the field of security.

Other Ranks of the Armed Forces are kept informed of all such matters, in addition, through Sainik Sammelans, special sammellans arranged during visits of senior commanders and other VIPs and by informal

talks and discussions between Officers and Other Ranks.

Protest Over Kashmir Being Shown Outside India in World Travel Guide

*825. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Travel Guide published in London in the month of April 1983 on behalf of the Association of National Tourist Office Representatives and the association of the British Travel Association have shown Kashmir outside India ;

(b) if so, whether a map of this Sub-Continent preceding the chapter on India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan on page 300 shows Kashmir outside Indian Territory ;

(c) if so, whether the Indian Tourist Office is a member of the Association of the National Tourist Office Representatives known as ANTOR which has supported the Guide by providing 7 transparencies and script on the Indian section ; and

(d) if so, whether any protest was lodged by the Indian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The World Travel Guide published by Columbus Press contains a map of India in which the State of Jammu & Kashmir has been shown as a separate country. The material for this Guide was collected from various sources, including Members of the Association of National Tourist Office Representatives (ANTOR), of which the Government of India Tourist Office is also a member and the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA). The editorial material was seen by the Indian Tourist Office in London (which incidentally contains a reference to Jammu & Kashmir) and as per the request received, necessary transparencies were also provided. However, the map which, along with most of the other maps contained in the Guide, had been obtained by the Publishers directly from M/s Oxford Cartographer Limited, so it had

not been seen by the Tourist Office. M/s Oxford Cartographer Limited are reportedly a reputed firm of cartographers. The rectification has been carried out in the undistributed copies by putting a sticker at the bottom of the effect that Jammu & Kashmir is a part of India.

The Indian High Commission in the UK and the Indian Tourist Office, London, have brought the incorrectness of the international boundary, to the notice of the publishers. The matter has also been brought to the notice of Ministry of External Affairs.

Streamlining the Working of Income Tax Recovery Offices

*826. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to defective maintenance of records in the recovery offices, lack of coordination between Income Tax and recovery office and other inadequate recovery proceedings, the Income tax recovery offices in the country are not getting Income Tax arrears from the Income Tax payers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into this matter in details ; and

(c) if so, what are the results thereof and what steps are contemplated by Government to streamline the working of the Income Tax Recovery Offices in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) It is a fact that difficulties have some time arisen due to lack of proper coordination between the two agencies, namely, the Income-tax Officer and the Tax Recovery Officer. Whenever, such an occasion arises, appropriate action is taken to establish proper coordination. Suitable instructions are also issued to the field officers for the smooth working of the recovery machinery. Recently, the Government have sanctioned five posts of Commissioners of Income-tax (Recovery) who are stationed at Bombay, Calcutta,

Delhi Madras and Ahmedabad whose main function is to exercise supervision over the working of the Tax Recovery Officers so that they can work more efficiently and effectively.

Agreement with INTERPOL and WHO for control of Narcotics.

*827. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has an agreement with INTERPOL, WHO and other international agencies for the enforcement and control of drugs and narcotics ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the expenses incurred by India on its association with international control agencies on narcotics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 are the main international treaties providing for continuous international cooperation and control in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. India is a party to these Conventions.

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is a functional Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and the International Narcotics Control Board are the main agencies entrusted with the responsibility of supervising the implementation of the various provisions of the two Conventions.

India has been a member of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs ever since its inception and has been actively participating in the Sessions of the Commission.

India is also a member of ICPO-INTERPOL. The main aim of the INTERPOL is to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all Criminal Police Authorities and to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

INTERPOL has a Drug Sub-division which provides all possible assistance to member countries in encountering international drug trafficking.

Under the aforesaid two Conventions, the World Health Organisation has an important role in assessing and recommending the type and extent of control to be exercised in respect of various Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(c) The expenses of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board are met from the United Nations budget. India does not make any separate contribution to the International Control Agencies on Narcotics, but makes a contribution to the regular U.N. Budget. India is, however, donating US \$ 7,000 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). India has also contributed in kind to the UNFDAC by hosting international training courses-cum-seminars in the years 1978, 1981 and 1983 in collaboration with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs.

India's contribution to the ICPO-INTERPOL and the WHO is not with any specific reference to the narcotics problem. India contributes 2,50,000 Swiss Francs (equivalent to Rs. 12,75,551) per annum to the INTERPOL, which pertains to all international criminal matters including narcotic drugs. India's contribution to the WHO for the year 1982 was Rs.124.86 lakhs (US \$ 13,27,305).

Industrial Houses Leasing Finance

9215. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial houses are considering forays into leasing finance ; and

(b) if so, which are they and whether it is necessary for them to obtain Government approval in this behalf and which have been given such an approval with the terms and conditions regulating this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Some companies like Sundaram Finance

Ltd., Plastics India Ltd., J. & K. Organisation etc. have evinced interest in promoting leasing finance companies. As in the case of other companies, leasing companies would also require to obtain, wherever necessary, the requisite approvals under the various statutes like the Companies Act, MRTP Act, Capital Issues Control Act, etc. So far, only in the case of M/s. Sundaram Finance Ltd., specific approval of the Ministry of Finance has been obtained in regard to equity participation. The approval of the Government in this case is subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank of India being obtained in respect of raising of deposits by the Company.

Take over of India Cements by I.T.C.

9216. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to prevent I.T.C. from taking over India Cements and also take action against persons responsible in financial institutions and India Cements and the concerned Government Departments responsible for this takeover ;

(b) whether Government are aware that ITC is likewise taking over Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Ltd. and if so, whether Government have any plans to stop this fraudulent takeover ; and

(c) whether it is correct that ITC has changed its financial year and if so, what corrective steps Government have in mind ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The decision to sell the shares of India Cements Ltd, to India Tobacco Company (ITC) Group of Companies had been taken by the financial institutions keeping in view sound economic and commercial principles and the interests of the institutions. The question of taking any action against the officials of the financial institutions therefore does not arise.

(b) ITC had acquired shares representing about 32.38% of the total equity capital of M/s. Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Ltd. in December, 1977 after obtaining the requisite approval under the provisions of the Com-

panies Act and subject to suitable conditions as prescribed by the Department of Company Affairs.

(c) According to information available, ITC has not so far changed its accounting year which continues to be from April to March.

Stock-taking of furniture and other items in main office of CDA, Patna

9217. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock-taking of furniture and other items in the Main office of C.D.A., Patna has not been done for the last two years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that four thefts had been committed in the Main office of C.D.A., Patna in the year 1982 ;

(c) whether responsibility for the thefts has been fixed ; if so, who has been found responsible for thefts ;

(d) has there been any negligence on the part of the Caretaker ; and

(e) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the stock-taking for the year 1982-83 is already in process.

(b) Four petty thefts took place during 1982 in the premises of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna. There was no loss of Government property/stores in three cases, In the fourth case some old pipe fittings in one bath room were lost and the value of loss of Government property/stores was negligible.

(c) No body has been found responsible.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

रक्षा भूमि और छावनी निदेशक, लखनऊ द्वारा स्थानान्तरण आदेश रद्द किया जाना

9218. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979 से मार्च 1983 तक की अवधि में रक्षा भूमि और छावनी निदेशक द्वारा कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड और उसके अधीन अन्य संबंधित कार्यालयों के कितने कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण आदेश जारी किया गया था और बाद में उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण आदेश रद्द कर दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है कि दिसम्बर 1982 से 31 मार्च 1983 तक की अवधि में किये स्थानान्तरण वर्ष 1979 से 30 नवम्बर, 1982 के दौरान हुए स्थानान्तरणों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिसम्बर 1982 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि में किये गये स्थानान्तरणों में से कुछ स्थानान्तरणों को रद्द करने के कारणों की जांच कराने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए रक्षा भूमि और छावनी निदेशक, सक्षम अधिकारी नहीं होता है। इसलिए उनके द्वारा कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

U.S. Aid for Indian Project

9219. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government approached the Indian Government to extend co-operation regarding assistance for some Indian Projects ; and

(b) if so, the names of those projects and the details regarding the financial assistance going to be involved in this regard so far as the question of U.S. aid is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) As a part of their continuing programme of

development assistance to India, the United States Government has offered to finance some projects for the U.S. Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1982—September, 1983). While agreements for a Integrated Rural Health and Population Project (\$ 2.85 million) and Development & Management Training Project (\$ 1.15 million) have already been signed, other projects are at various stages of consideration and final decision in regard to their financing is yet to be taken. Consequently, it is not possible at this stage to indicate further details.

Interviews in Public Undertakings

9220. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that candidates in interviews in Public Undertakings are compelled to speak in English ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have issued directions to the Public Sector Undertakings to adopt the same procedure of interviews as in the U.P.S.C. Civil Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Government have not issued any instructions to the public enterprises to the effect that the candidates called for interviews should speak in English only. It is for the Managements of the Public Enterprises to decide the procedure to be adopted for interviewing candidates for various posts for which the recruitment is to be done by them.

Promotion for SC/ST Officials in MMTC, Madras

9221. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the vacancy position against direct recruitment and Departmental promotions for SC/ST officials in M.M.T.C., Madras as on 1-3-1982 ;

(b) what action has been taken to fill the above vacancies ; and

(c) in what circumstances, the accumulation of arrears has occurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The position as on 1-3-82 was as under :

	SC	ST
Direct Recruitment	21	13
Promotion	10	14

(b) During 1-3-82 to 31-3-83, 18 SC candidates were appointed against direct recruitment vacancies for reserved candidates. Promotion was given to 1 SC and 8 ST officials during this period against reserved posts under promotion quota.

(c) The remaining vacancies under Direct Recruitment quota could not be filled up due to non-availability of SC/ST candidates despite relaxed age and educational qualifications. Efforts are being made to fill up remaining posts as well at the earliest. Scholarship/Training Scheme has been especially designed to accelerate recruitment of SC/ST candidates whereby educational qualifications have been further relaxed ; cost of training is met by the Corpn. and also stipended paid during training period to the selected SC/ST candidates for training.

As regards promotion quota, SC/ST employees with requisite service in feeder cadre were not available for promotion and as such these vacancies will be gradually filled up as and when these employees complete eligible service and are found fit for promotion by Departmental Promotion Committee.

Revenue loss due to evasion of taxes

9222. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale evasion of corporate tax and excise duties by some companies belonging to large industrial houses has lately come to the notice of Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the revenue lost due to the tax evasion and non-payment of excise duties in the year 1982-83 ;

(c) what action is being taken against the earning industrial houses ; and

(d) names of the industrial houses against whom inquiries are in progress ?

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

Complaints about irregularities In I.T.D.C.

9223. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints/allegations of irregularities in the management/administration of India Tourism Development Corporation, particularly in hotels ;

(b) the details regarding festivals/ National days on which hotel staff is given special allowance if called on duty ;

(c) other facilities-such as accommodation etc. given to the lower staff ;

(d) whether it is proposed to provide accommodation at least to the lower staff as is permissible to Central Government employees ;

(e) whether Government are aware that in the ITDC hotels, medical certificate is required even for one or two days failing which he is deprived of one day or two days salaries also ; and

(f) if so, is it proposed to allow the staff of ITDC to avail medical facilities from CGHS dispensaries as Central Government employees are getting ; if not, the obstacles for not allowing them to avail of these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Some complaints/allegations are received from time to time pertaining to management/administration of hotels which are looked into and appropriate action taken where called for.

(b) and (c) The information is as under :—

(i) WAGES—For working on a National holiday an employee is paid two days extra wages in addition to his normal wage.

(ii) FESTIVAL HOLIDAY—An employee attending on festival holiday can avail holiday in lieu thereof. The non-operational staff on duty is given overtime equal to double the rate of their ordinary wage.

(iii) ACCOMMODATION—Staff Quarters are allotted to employees according to their seniority, operational needs, shift duties, etc. The employees not provided with staff quarters are granted House Rent Allowance @ 30% of their basic pay in Delhi/Bombay and in other cities as per their classification. The employees of the hotels are also entitled to free meals on duty or meal allowance, subsidised canteen facilities, uniforms, leave Travel Concession, Reimbursement of medical expenses, reimbursement of tuition fees, facility of leave encashment, group insurance, group gratuity, disbursement out of Employees Welfare Fund in cash, etc.

(d) No Sir, not on the same lines

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Information on export of various items and rules and regulations.

9224. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Ministry of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how do the young exporters and new entrepreneurs procure information on export of textiles and readymade garments, the names of different trade development agencies, foreign trade institutions and Export Promotional Councils ;

(b) the names of ad-hoc or regular publications on the subject ; and

(c) what special steps are proposed to disseminate and make available information on export of various items and rules and regulations therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The export Promotion Councils dealing with textiles and ready-made garments are the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, the Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, the Apparels Export Promotion Council, the Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council and the Handloom Export Promotion Council. These councils are engaged in a variety of activities relating to export promotion of textiles and textile products and also provide useful information to entrepreneurs in the field. Besides, bodies like the Trade Development Authority and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade etc. also disseminate information, conduct research and training, and induce and organise entrepreneurs to develop individual export capabilities. There are also several trade Associations/Organisations which provide information relating to various aspects of export. The Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports publishes relevant information regarding rules/procedures for exporters. The various Export Promotion Councils and other autonomous bodies bring out news letters, circulars and other publications or even arrange Seminars etc, through which exporters can keep themselves informed. An illustrative list of some publications of the Trade Development Authority is attached as statement.

STATEMENT

ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF SOME MARKET SURVEY REPORTS/STUDIES BROUGHT OUT BY THE TRADE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

1. Market Information Survey on Ready-made Garments in Netherlands.
2. Report on Contact Promotion Programme for Readymade Garments in Japan.
3. Market Survey Report : Selected Products in Spain.
4. Market Survey Report : Selected Products in Portugal.
5. Report on Contact Promotion Programme for Readymade Garments in Greece.

6. Report on contact Promotion Programme for Readymade Garments in Austria & Switzerland.

STC to buy Newsprint from USSR

9225. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that STC has decided to buy a substantial quantity of newsprint from the USSR during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the performance of the dealings of the STC in this regard ; and

(c) Government policy so far the question of turnover of export is concerned ?

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

(b) STC has entered into a contract for purchase of 60,000 M. T. of newsprint from USSR. A quantity of 3460 M. T. has already been shipped by USSR under this contract.

(c) The policy is for STC to increase its exports.

Supply of Dresses to Staff in I.T.D.C Hotels

9226. SHRI ANANTHA RAMU MALIU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the staff working in ITDC Hotels particularly Female Attendants/Chambermaids/and others are not provided with suitable dress ;

(b) whether Government propose to issue some guidelines to each ITDC hotel to provide some decent dress, well stitched uniforms to Chambermaids from the national point of view as foreigners are also visiting and staying in these hotels so that they may have a good impression while staying ; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue some sari/salwar/or any other decent

dress which may create a good impression in the mind of the visitors at least in 5-star hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) [to (c) To facilitate the performance of their duties, female Attendants/ Chambermaids and other such employees are provided with suitable dress. The uniform has, by and large, been well received and is found to be convenient from the nature of duties discharged by them.

Timely Finance to tea growers by united Commercial Bank, Calcutta

9227. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of tea growers producing not more than a lakh of kgs. of tea annually and having tea hypothecation accounts with United Commercial Bank, Calcutta are not being timely financed due to certain indecisions of the Bank ;

(b) whether their proposals for tea finance for 1983-84 are yet to be processed and sanctioned :

(c) whether funds even on ad-hoc basis were not released timely during January, February and March, 1983 despite requests, resulting into accumulation of losses ;

(d) if so, the facts and number of such cases with year-wise break-up for the last five years/seasons indicating date of submission of individual garden's proposals, with date of first release of funds and dates of sanction given per year ; and

(e) steps being taken to release funds right from the first calendar month and to remove delays ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) United Commercial Bank have reported that ad-hoc drawings are being permitted month to month on the basis of drawings of corresponding month of 1982 to all the tea growers except to those units who have

large deficit in their accounts and are not furnishing adequate security to the bank. Some of the proposals are under process and branches have been instructed to expedite the same. Funds on ad-hoc basis were reported to be released in time in January, February and March, 1983.

Family Welfare Programme Undertaken by State Bank of India

9228. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether State Bank of India has undertaken family welfare programme in the country :

(b) if so, what facilities have been provided by the State Bank of India in implementing family welfare programme in Cuttack district of Orissa so far ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

Motor Cycles/Scooters/Cars owned by Punjab and Sind Bank

9229. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) how many motor cycles/scooters/cars are owned by the Punjab and Sind Bank ;

(b) what are the total expenses incurred by the Punjab and Sind Bank on the taxation/ depreciation/petrol consumed and maintenance of these vehicles for the years 1979, 1980, 1981 ;

(c) how many cars were purchased by the Bank in year, 1982 ;

(d) how many vehicles are owned by the Punjab National Bank, Andhra Bank, and Oriental Bank of Commerce ; and

(e) what are their relative figures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) According to information furnished by Punjab and Sind Bank they owned 193 cars as on 31.12.82 and 1016 motor cycles/scooters as on 31.12.81. The expenditure incurred by the bank of taxation/maintenance of their vehicles for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 was of the order of Rs. 44 lakhs, Rs. 48 lakhs and Rs. 62 lakhs respectively. The bank has acquired 15 cars during the year 1982, which number includes one car which was purchased in 1981 but capitalised in 1982.

(d) and (e) According to information furnished by Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce and Andhra Bank the number of cars, motor cycles/scooters owned by these banks as on 1.12.1982 is as follows :—

Bank	Cars	Motor/Cycles Scooters
Punjab National Bank	144	236
Oriental Bank of Commerce	35	nil
Andhra Bank	36	14

Exports to U.K.

9230. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the items being exported to the United Kingdom ; and

(b) the amount of exports made to the United Kingdom during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The main items being exported to the United Kingdom include tea ; textile yarn, fabrics and related products including floor coverings articles of apparel clothing accessories ; Tobacco unmanufactures ; Manufactures of metals ; pearls, precious and semi-precious stones ; footwear, cereal and cereal preparations ; machinery & transport equipment ; fruits & vegetables ; fish & fish preparations ; sugar and handicrafts.

(b) The value of India's exports to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 394.88 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 463.58 crores (Provisional) in 1981-82 and Rs. 267.96 crores

(Provisional) during the first 8 months of 1982-83.

Casual Labourers/Muster roll workers in Ministry/Departments/Subordinate Offices

9231. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll workers are being employed by his Ministry or Department/Subordinate offices under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and subordinate offices under his Ministry ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or only muster roll employees for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Location of Naval Academy in Tamil Nadu

9232. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has offered land and other amenities for the location of a Naval Academy in Tamil Nadu ; if so the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for locating a Naval Base and Naval Training Centre in Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to locate the same in Kanyakumari District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu had offered land and facilities for setting up of the Naval Academy. The

salient features of the offer made by the Government of Tamil Nadu was as under :—

- (i) 1000 acres (approx) of land located about 7 kms from Chinglepet lake and about 43 kms from Madras City.
- (ii) Water : To be supplied from Polar River. Adequate supply upto a point 1 km. from the site was to be ensured.
- (iii) Power : To be obtained from the nearby Kalpakkam Reactor.
- (iv) Communication : There is a Railway line and a National Highway passing close to the proposed site.
- (v) Other Facilities : The proposed township of MARAIMALAI NAGAR in the vicinity was to provide shopping centres, theatres and other day-to-day life amenities.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present for locating a Naval Base and Naval Training Centre in Tamil Nadu. However, Government have under consideration plans to set up other Naval facilities in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (b) of the question.

Conversion of overdrafts of states into loans

9233. SHRI A.K. ROY :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total overdrafts of States converted into loans or aid by the Centre in 1982, with-wise break-up ;

(b) whether the practice of taking overdrafts is still continuing after that ; and

(c) if so, the position till 31st March, 1983 and the steps taken thereon, with State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Government of India have provided a team loan amounting to Rs. 1743.46 crores to 18 States to clear their deficits with the Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1982. A

statement showing the State-wise break-up is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Monetary transactions of the State Governments take place simultaneously at numerous treasuries/sub-treasuries and Banks. Overdrafts arise when disbursements in the accounts of the State Governments exceeds their receipts and authorised Ways and Means limits. The overdraft disappears when the imbalance in the cash flow is removed.

(c) Three States namely Bihar, Nagaland and West Bengal were in overdraft on 31.3.1983 to the tune of Rs. 32.54 crores, Rs. 1.82 crores and Rs. 22.56 crores respectively. The State which ran overdrafts have been advised to clear them.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the amounts of loans given to States to clear the cumulative deficits at the end of March, 1982.

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.95
2. Assam	127.43
3. Bihar	197.39
4. Gujarat	74.60
5. Haryana	75.79
6. Himachal Pradesh	36.91
7. Kerala	93.93
8. Madhya Pradesh	154.88
9. Maharashtra	81.40
10. Manipur	66.29
11. Meghalaya	16.41
12. Nagaland	21.96
13. Orissa	24.43
14. Punjab	97.35
15. Rajasthan	283.46
16. Tripura	30.72
17. Uttar Pradesh	0.85
18. West Bengal	340.71

TOTAL ALL STATES : 1743.46

Exports from Delhi Region

6234. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of the total export from India is being made from the Delhi region, i.e. from U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details of the exports from this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Foreign trade statistics of India's exports/imports are not maintained on State-wise/region-wise basis.

Froms in Hotels run by I.T.D.C.

9235. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of hotels run by the ITDC in the country and the number of rooms in each hotel ;

(b) the details of the hotels under construction by the I.T.D.C. ; and

(c) what is the progress and by when these will be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) The details of the ITDC hotels under construction are as under :—

Name of the Hotel	Total Capacity Rooms	Rooms commissioned	Expected date of completion
1. Samrat	272	196	Nov. 83
2. Kanishka	321	278	Jun. 83
3. Ashok Yatri Niwas	558	244	Jun. 83

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	Rooms
1.	Ashok Hotel	New Delhi, Union Territory of Delhi.	589
2.	Akbar Hotel	-do-	318
3.	@ Hotel Samrat	-do-	268 (196)
4.	@ Hotel Kanishka	-do-	321 (278)
5.	Qutab Hotel	-do-	95
6.	Hotel Ranjit	-do-	212
7.	Hotel Ranjit	-do-	186
8.	Lodhi Hotel	-do-	207
9.	@ Ashok Yatri Niwas	-do-	558 (244)
10.	Hotel Ashok	Banglore, Karnataka	187
11.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Mysore, Karnataka	54
12.	Hotel Hassan Ashok	Hassan, Karnataka	35
13.	Hotel Airport Ashok	Calcutta, West Bengal	156
14.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	Kovalam, Kerala	128
15.	Hotal Varanasi Ashok	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	86
16.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	Jaipur, Rajasthan	67
17.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel	Udaipur, Rajasthan	34
18.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	88

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	Rooms
19.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh	48
20.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok	Bhubaneswar, Orissa	35
21.	Hotel Jammu Ashok	Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir	50
22.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort	Mamullapuram, Tamil Nadu	20
23.	Hotel Madhuri Ashok	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	43
24.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok	Patna, Bihar	56

NOTE : @ Though the hotels are not fully commissioned, the figures shown within brackets indicate the lettable rooms operated by the hotel out of the total capacity.

Recruitment Policy Followed by I.T.D.C.

9236. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the recruitment policy followed by India Tourism Development Corporation at various levels particularly the percentage of cadre strength or vacancies reserved for promotion with the eligibility criteria for promotion from the lower to the higher grades ; and

(b) what is the selection procedure for promotion and the relative weightage given to seniority, previous performance, written test and interview ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Recruitment at various levels, particularly eligibility criteria for promotion from the lower to the higher grade is made as per the ITDC Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority Rules. For 'non-selection' posts in ITDC, the promotion is based on seniority-cum-merit, subject to rejection of unfit. For 'selection' posts, the criteria is merit and suitability assessed through written/trade test, interview and performance appraisal report, wherever necessary.

Participants in Vienna International Fair, Vienna

9237. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of participants in the Vienna International Fair, Vienna (Austria) held during September, 1982 ;

(b) whether this Fair was intended for introducing Indian exporters to foreign importers or it was a retail trade show for the foreign public ;

(c) what were the principal items displayed and sold at the counter and on the spot at this Fair ; and

(d) the Amount of sales made and approximate amount of orders booked by the various participants ?

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

(b) The fair was intended for introducing Indian exporters to Austrian importers. It was not a retail trade show.

(c) The principal items displayed included machine tool accessories, small tools, bicycles, costume jewellery, handicrafts, cotton piece-goods and made-ups, woollen textiles, leather goods, carpets, coir products, precious and semi-precious stones, tea, coffee etc.

Test sales of products were conducted after the Fair and items sold covered carpets, handicrafts, imitation jewellery and handlooms products.

(d) Sales conducted amounted to Rs. 1,08,851.90. While enquiries were received for supply of Indian products, no orders were booked.

STATEMENT

List of participants in the Vienna International Fair held during September 11-19, 1982.

1. M/S. Shanti Enterprises, New Delhi.
2. M/S. A.R. Overseas, New Delhi.
3. M/S. Kalanidhi International (Pvt.); Ltd., New Delhi.
4. M/S. Virgo International, Agra.
5. N. & K. Government Handloom Development Corporation, Srinagar.
6. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay.
7. M/S. De Mohanco, New Delhi.
8. M/S. Datta Cottage Industries of India, New Delhi.
9. Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
10. M/S. General Enterprises, New Delhi.
11. Tea Board, Calcutta.
12. The Coffee Board, Bangalore.
13. M/S. Agra Chains Pvt. Ltd.,
14. M/S. Allied India International, New Delhi.
15. M/S. Mysore Sugandhi Dhoop Factory, Bombay.
16. The Coir Board, Cochin.

**Proposal to Open a Regional Office
of Central Silk Board in
North-East Region**

9238. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Silk Board proposes to open a regional office for North-East region ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Central Silk Board has already set up a Regional Development office at Gauhati to serve the

interests of Sericulture Industry in the North-East Region. This office is assigned the responsibility of Coordinating Sericulture development activities in the Region besides overseeing implementation of the Central Project Schemes implemented by the Board in the North-East Region.

**Investigation into Theft Case Reported
by A.I. at Palam Airport, New Delhi**

9239. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a theft case was reported by Air-India Authorities in 1976 and some members of staff including 5 permanent staff of Cargo Warehouse, Palam Airport, New Delhi were arrested by the Police and placed under suspension by Air India ;

(b) whether any enquiry committee was set up to investigate into this theft and fix responsibility ; is so, when and when did this Committee submit its Report ;

(c) the main findings of this Committee and action taken thereon ;

(d) whether it is a fact that although a period of more than 6 years has elapsed, some members of the Staff are still under suspension ; if so, the total amount of subsistence allowance paid to them so far ; and

(e) how long more will it take to rescind the suspension in case of those who are found not guilty ?

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

(b) and (c) Enquiry Committees were set up in December, 1977 to enquire into the charges levelled against them on their alleged involvement in the theft. The Committees submitted their reports in respect of each employee on different dates between December, '81 and April, '83. Out of the five employees four were found guilty of the charges levelled against them and one was found not guilty.

(d) Yes, Sir. The total amount of subsistence allowance paid till March, 1983

to the five employees under suspension is Rs. 1,55,702.

(e) Only one employee was found not guilty by the Enquiry Committees. The enquiry reports are pending for the orders of the competent authority and a final decision in the matter would be taken shortly in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Delegation Sent to Yugoslavia for Link/Barter Deal.

9240. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delegation consisting of Government officials and representatives from the export trade was sent to Yugoslavia in December, 1982 to arrange link/barter deal agreement ;

(b) whether any follow-up action has been taken by Government by way of clearances both from the Yugoslavian Government and the Indian Government to the link/barter deal arrangements ; and

(c) the present position regarding increase of exports to Yugoslavia under the above arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A delegation consisting of a few Government officials and exporters from public and private sectors visited Yugoslavia in December, 1982 in order to explore the possibilities of increasing two-way trade between both the countries. The ideas mooted by the delegation are under examination and discussion with Ministries and organisations concerned.

Advancing of Loans to Industries by Nationalised Banks

9241. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks advance loans to industries and if so, the amount given during the last two years, year-wise ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the

banks themselves have no machinery of their own to ensure that the investment being made is really being put on right lines and is not put into an enterprise which is losing and soon becomes sick ;

(c) whether such of the investment goes waste when an industry becomes bankrupt ; and

(d) if so, whether banks propose to have a centralised organisation and detailed guidelines to ensure that the investment in industry is properly utilised and if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per estimates made by Reserve Bank of development of Gross Bank Credit, the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial Banks to 'Industry' stood at Rs. 14088 crores and Rs. 15808 crores as at the end of November, 1981 and November, 1982 respectively.

(b) to (d) Banks have an established system to monitor the use of advances with a view, inter-alia, to ensure that they are utilised for the purposes for which they are sanctioned. Suitable provisions for this purpose are also embodied in the related covenants and agreements covering the loans. Banks also continuously monitor individual advances through periodical statements, analysis of financial data, visits to borrowers, inspection of securities, etc. The operation of individual accounts is also scrutinised at the time of internal inspection and audit of banks.

As per policy of Government banks and financial institutions take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate viable sick units to the extent possible.

A sick industrial undertaking cell has been set up in the R.B.I. to function as a clearing house for information relating to sick units and also to act as a coordinating agency between the Government, Banks, Financial Institutions and other agencies for tackling the various related issues.

Most of the banks two have separate cell at their Head Offices for monitoring rehabilitation of sick units.

**Value of Rupee in Relation to
Foreign Currencies**

9242. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to lay a statement showing :

(a) the value of the Rupee in relation to
the following currencies on the last day of
each month beginning from 30th March,
1980 and upto 30th March, 1983; £ Sterling,
US \$, French Franc, German Mark &
Japanese Yen ; and

(b) how the above currencies have been
quoted against US \$ for the same period as
at (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The value
of Rupee in relation to the £ Sterling, US \$,
French Franc, German Mark and Japanese
Yen on the last day of each month beginning
from 30th March 1980 and upto 30th March
1983 was as follows :

Date	Pound Sterling 1 = Rs.	U.S. Dollar 1 = Rs.	D.M. 1 Rs.	S.F. 1 = Rs.	F.F. 1 = Rs.	J. Yen 100 = Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980						
March	17.85	8.2467	4.2324	4.4653	1.8345	3.2946
April	18.05	7.9947	4.4601	4.8133	1.9075	3.3519
May	18.35	7.8152	4.4100	4.7324	1.8964	3.5195
June	18.35	7.7870	4.4172	4.7839	1.9025	3.5462
July	18.40	7.8540	4.4125	4.7761	1.9062	3.4574
August	18.50	7.7437	4.3177	4.6971	1.8608	3.5184
September	18.55	7.7701	4.2890	4.6990	1.8504	3.6835
October	18.85	7.7365	4.0687	4.5243	1.7673	3.6606
November	18.50	7.8398	4.0700	4.5034	1.7531	3.6207
December	18.85	7.8788	4.0162	4.4390	1.7413	3.8816
1981						
January	19.40	8.2030	3.4909	4.2333	1.6702	3.9877
February	18.45	8.3674	3.9321	4.2681	1.6698	3.9941
March	18.50	8.2442	3.9157	4.2880	1.6642	3.9130
April	17.90	8.3606	3.7840	4.1378	1.5939	3.8719
May	17.60	8.5045	3.6458	4.0986	1.5300	3.7992
June	17.00	8.8140	3.6795	4.3095	1.5429	3.8862
July	16.65	9.0501	3.6670	4.2326	1.5421	3.7685
August	16.60	9.9888	3.6657	4.2207	1.5277	3.9194
September	16.40	9.1035	3.9118	4.6035	1.6343	3.9195
October	16.85	9.0591	4.0408	4.9486	1.6061	3.9006
November	17.90	9.1478	4.1375	5.1678	1.6388	4.2785
December	17.35	9.0672	4.0490	5.0657	1.5958	4.1601
1982						
January	17.20	9.1431	3.9506	4.9532	1.5538	4.0102
February	17.00	9.3381	3.9182	4.9329	1.5360	3.9492
March	16.70	9.3689	3.8826	4.8441	1.4969	3.7829
April	16.75	9.3328	4.0043	4.7680	1.5329	3.9615
May	16.85	9.4042	4.0107	4.7083	1.5381	3.8778
June	16.50	8.5005	3.8671	4.5358	1.3961	3.7290
July	16.65	9.5758	3.8954	4.5858	1.4006	3.7286
August	16.50	9.5972	3.8450	4.5024	1.3693	3.6884
September	16.45	9.7090	3.8401	4.4713	1.3603	3.6204
October	16.35	9.7498	3.8101	4.4189	1.3475	3.5231
November	15.65	9.5953	3.8979	4.5379	1.3759	3.8632
December	15.70	9.7033	4.0868	4.8410	1.4478	4.1391

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983						
January	15.25	10.0296	4.0731	4.9837	1.4385	4.1810
February	15.20	10.0512	4.1304	4.8714	1.4569	4.2178
March	14.75	9.9544	4.1029	4.7831	1.3699	4.1703

(b) The value of £ Sterling; Franch Franc, Swiss Franc, German Mark and Japanese Yen in relation to US \$ for the same period as at (a) above was as follows :—

Date	Sterling Pound 1 = U.S. Dollar	French Franc U.S. Dollar 1 = FF	Swiss Franc U.S. \$ 1 = SF	Deutsche Mark U.S. Dollar 1 = DM	Japanese Yen U.S. Dollar 1 = Yen
1980					
March	2.15225	4.51225	1.8570	1.9582	249.90
April	2.2635	4.2050	1.6665	1.80125	240.10
May	2.3500	4.1320	1.6595	1.77855	223.60
June	2.3565	4.0930	1.6290	1.76325	219.95
July	2.3300	4.13125	1.6580	1.7865	227.875
August	2.4025	4.1485	1.6490	1.7880	218.70
September	2.3840	4.2020	1.6550	1.8145	210.55
October	2.4315	4.3930	1.71625	1.9085	211.225
November	2.35775	4.4790	1.7440	1.9315	216.875
December	2.3900	4.5300	1.7875	1.9740	202.90
1981					
January	2.3600	4.9075	1.9315	2.1320	206.30
February	2.2010	5.0125	1.9625	2.1290	209.00
March	2.2370	4.9800	1.9300	2.1110	211.60
April	2.1360	5.2560	2.02475	2.2135	216.525
May	2.07275	5.5700	2.0745	2.3320	223.35
June	1.9180	5.7325	2.0585	2.3980	228.05
July	1.8350	5.8825	2.1545	2.4770	240.65
August	1.8350	5.8900	2.1590	2.4610	231.925
September	1.8105	5.5500	1.9725	2.31925	232.75
October	1.8805	5.5750	1.8100	2.2175	232.15
November	1.96625	5.5650	1.7625	2.2060	213.50
December	1.9150	5.6950	1.78875	2.2445	219.75
1982					
January	1.8725	5.9350	1.8535	2.3360	229.45
February	1.8160	6.1100	1.9080	2.4020	238.55
March	1.78425	6.2675	1.9325	2.4125	247.475
April	1.8125	6.1050	1.9530	2.3280	236.10
May	1.7850	6.1250	1.9965	2.3485	243.35
June	1.7330	6.8425	2.1065	2.4660	256.55
July	1.7450	6.8150	2.0875	2.4445	255.50
August	1.7085	6.9800	2.12625	2.49525	260.00
September	1.6960	7.1325	2.1690	2.5260	268.55
October	1.6795	7.2450	2.2055	2.5660	276.825
November	1.63325	6.9550	2.1165	2.46075	249.00
December	1.6170	6.7400	2.0075	2.3765	234.45
1983					
January	1.52075	7.01875	2.0250	2.47425	240.975
February	1.50725	6.9275	2.0745	2.4450	239.775
March	1.48225	7.2750	2.0820	2.4285	239.10

**Development of Garampani of Golaghat
as a Tourism Centre.**

9243. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Garampani (hot water spring) of Golaghat could be developed as a tourist centre ; and

(b) if so, steps taken so far in that direction and the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Loan sanctioned by R.B.I. to regional and
State Handloom Weavers Cooperative
Societies in India**

9244. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the amounts of loan sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India during the year 1982 to Regional and State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies in India and in Tamil Nadu separately and what are the amounts of loans actually disbursed by Cooperative Central Bank to regional weavers' co-operatives, State weavers' co-operatives, primary weavers' cooperatives in the country and in Tamil Nadu separately ;

(b) whether NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development) has formulated any plan in regard to working capital finance of the primary weavers' co-operatives and also weavers who are outside the co-operatives ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The details of limits sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India in 1981-82 (July-June) to State Cooperative Banks for financing Handloom Cooperative Societies are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State Coop. Bank	Limit sanctioned to Apex Weavers Societies		Limit sanctioned to Regional/Primary Weavers Societies for marketing of Cloth
	Trading in Yarn	Marketing of Cloth	
Andhra Pradesh	250.00	1000.00	948.33
Karnataka	—	56.00	140.30
Kerala	40.00	200.00	583.61
Madhya Pradesh	10.00	65.00	132.44
Maharashtra	—	—	475.00
Orissa	145.00	185.00	354.79
Pondicherry	—	36.00	32.86
Rajasthan	—	—	2.95
Tamil Nadu	550.00	2200.00	2481.88
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	395.53
West Bengal	—	320.00	117.25
	995.00	4062.00	5665.34

The statistics are collected by RBI for the cooperative year i.e. July-June and not on the basis of calendar year. The amount of loans actually disbursed by these co-operatives to their members is not available.

(b) and (c) The NABARD, which has

taken over functions of RBI in this regard has constituted a task force to consider, INTER-ALIA, the policy relating to financing of weavers outside the cooperative fold. The earlier policy of RBI in providing finance for handloom cooperative societies

has generally been followed by NABARD also, with modifications wherever necessary to provide necessary working capital finance to such societies.

Establishment of more free Trade zones

9245. MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decisions on the recommendations of the Task Force under the Chairmanship of President, National Council for Applied Economic Research for establishing more Free Trade Zones in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The recommendations of the Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of President, National Council for Applied Economic Research are under consideration of the Government. The Government has, however, not yet taken a decision to establish any more free Trade/Export Processing Zone in the country.

Unrealised loans in Nationalised banks

9246. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the nationalised banks have their accounts in RED as far as unrealised loans are concerned ;

(b) what is the total amount of loans, credit overdrafts financial facilities given by each of the nationalised banks to sick units and how much interest has actually been realised from these loans to these units during the last three years ; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has ordered the nationalised banks to stop adjustment of "fictional" interest by showing as credit when actual payments have not been realised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India reported that the outstanding bank credit of public sector banks (SBI Group 20 nationalised banks) to large sick units (i.e. those enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or above from the banking

system) as at the end of December, 1979, 1980 and 1981 was as under :

As at the end of	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
1979	1069.29
1980	1264.21
1981	1423.31

The present data reporting system does not yield data on the interest realised by banks from such units. Outstanding advances by banks cannot necessarily be treated as "Red". They are irregular in the sense that accounts are not satisfactorily operated, drawings may be in excess of credit limit or the interest and instalments in case of loans are not paid according to stipulation etc.

(c) Banks, where considered necessary, do not charge any interest on advances considered doubtful of recovery. In certain cases, the interest is funded or concessional rates of interest are charged on advances in tune with the nursing programme adopted by banks.

Income tax raid on a leading industrialist at Kanpur

9247. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Income Tax department raided a house of a leading industrialist on 16 July, 1981 at Kanpur, and recovered six gold bricks, and guineas, which was primary gold, and contraband under Gold Control Act ; and

(b) if so, whether any action under Gold Control Act has been taken by the Central Excise Department, and Primary gold has been seized by the Department as contraband item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Income-tax Authorities conducted a search on 16.7.1981 in the cases of M/s Singh Engineering Works (Pvt.) Ltd., Group of Kanpur and prima-facie unaccounted assets including six gold bricks and guineas were seized. Show cause notices under Gold Control Act have been issued to the concerned persons. The gold seized is still in the custody of the Income-tax Department.

**Evasion of Central Excise Duty by
Swadeshi Polytex**

9248. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have found Swadeshi Polytex Limited guilty of evasion of Central Excise Duty for which show cause notices have also been issued in the past ;

(b) if so, what are the accumulated arrears of Excise Duty ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to recover the arrears and against the erring management of the Company ?

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

(b) and (c) The amounts of duty/penalty involved in cases, which have been finally decided, have been recovered. The amounts which have been determined as due in original adjudications but which have not been recovered, are Rs. 7,08,634.60 as duty and Rs. 1 lakh as penalty. These are involved in cases which are still sub-judice in appeal/revision and have not yet been finally decided.

**Sanction of credit limited to State
Cooperative Banks**

9249. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) number of applications which have been received by Government from the State Cooperative Banks during the period 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 for credit limit ;

(b) number of applications out of them finalised and number of them which are pending for finalisation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that it takes a long way for the sanction of credit limit to the State Cooperative Banks and also in the finalisation of authorisation application sanction and if so, what are the reasons thereof ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government for their early disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Applications received by RBI/NABARD during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 related to cooperative year, financial year or calendar year depending on the purpose of the limit applied for. According to available information, number of applications received from cooperative banks by RBI/NABARD during 1980-81 was 1005, during 1981-82, 1095 and during 1982-83, 1320. NABARD has reported that only 28 applications pertaining to the calendar year 1983 are under their scrutiny.

(c) and (d) NABARD has prescribed time schedule for submission of applications for sanction of credit limits for various purposes depending on the operative period of the credit limits. Applications submitted in accordance with the prescribed time schedule are disposed of by NABARD before the commencement of the next operative period. Applications submitted subsequently are also disposed of without any under delay. Applications requiring credit authorisation are disposed of by NABARD either on its own or with the prior concurrence of the RBI where advances against sensitive commodities are concerned. All efforts are made to dispose of cases involving credit authorisation also without undue delay.

**Manufacturing fabrics under customs bond
by Reliance Textile Industries**

9250. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. are allowed to manufacture fabrics and/or texturised yarn in bond facility under Section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962 and thereby deferring Government revenues such as duties of customs and excise ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof together with interest saved by the Company which otherwise would have been paid against bond amount :

(c) the quantity and the value of such goods cleared for exports and the quantity and the value of the goods cleared for sale in domestic market during the calendar years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ;

(d) whether such facility of manufacturing under customs Bond is also granted to any other unit in the textile industry ; and if so the names of such units to whom similar facilities are granted ; and

(e) if not, the reasons why such special facilities are allowed to continue for just this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. have been allowed to manufacture fabrics and texturised yarn in Bond under Section 65 of Customs Act, 1962. The deferrment of duty involved is only in respect of customs duties and there is no deferrment of central excise duties.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and would be placed on the table of the House.

Finance Minister's crusade against evasion of Income tax

9251. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-report concerning crusade of Finance Minister against evasion of Income Tax (Telegraph-3-3-83) ;

(b) if so, whether Government will start their crusade against the parties known for evasion of Income Tax ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for any more voluntary income disclosure schemes on the lines of three earlier ones to reduce black money in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(c) All possible measures to curb evasion of taxes including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time, after a constant review.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Procedures of P. M.'s Rural Development Fund

9252. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH
CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modalities and procedures of the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund introduced in the Budget have been worked out ;

(b) whether any incentives and encouragements have been provided for voluntary organisations and industries taking up rural upliftment and social welfare activities ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. However, it has since been decided that the proposed Fund would be called the National Fund for Rural Development.

(b) and (c) As stated by F. M. in his speech moving that the Finance Bill be taken in consideration by Lok Sabha, donors to the aforesaid Fund could indicate their preference for area, locality and the rural development programme for which their donation is to be used, as also the voluntary agency through which the programme may be implemented. Their wishes in this regard will be respected, as far as possible.

Probe into Dharam Teja Case

9253. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Dharam Teja connected with the tax evasion of Rs. 7 crores and some shady deals visited Bangalore and Hyderabad last month and

left without being challenged by the authorities ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since probed into the matter and fixed responsibility upon any official for this lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There have been press reports that Dr. Dharam Teja visited Bangalore and Hyderabad recently. However, the Income-tax Department has not been able to contact Dr. Dharam Teja so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Adivasis in Bank Services

9254. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Adivasi candidates in Banking services are very less in number ; and

(b) if so, are they given preference to join the branches of banks as per their wishes ; and if not, the reasons ?

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

(a) and (b) There were 12499 Scheduled Tribe persons working in the various cadres of public sector banks as on 1.1.1982.

In order to increase their chances of selection against reserved vacancies these candidates are extended various concessions like relaxation in upper age limit, educational qualification and application fee. Also, these candidates are adjudged on relaxed standards.

The transfer/posting of Scheduled Tribe employees is governed by the policies of individual banks. The banks have been advised to ensure that the employees belonging to these communities are not discriminated against in this regard. However, in terms of Government orders there is no reservation for Scheduled Tribes in so far as transfers/postings are concerned.

Import of Synthetic Pyrethroids

9255. SHRI PRATAP BHANU

SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some multinational companies have imported synthetic pyrethroids insecticide even after the ban on the product during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the circumstances under which Government allowed the import of synthetic pyrethroids insecticide by these companies ; and

(d) what are the names of these companies and the quantity imported during 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Certain synthetic pyrethroids were put in the banned list in the import policy under the Ministry of commerce Public Notice No. 54-ITC (PN)/82 dated the 25th October, 1982. Government have received no information so far about the import of these items by some multi-national companies after the ban.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Export of Sugar

9256. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not able to utilise her full quota of export of sugar under the International sugar Agreement ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the shortfall in export during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) what are the factors which have contributed to this phenomenon ; and

(d) what remedial steps are being taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b)

Year	ISO Quota	Qty. Lakh MTs. Exports
1980	7.70	0.64
1981	7.70	0.98
1982	6.47	4.66

(c) and (d) The quantum of exports has necessarily to be after assessing the domestic production, surplus available for exports as well as the likely losses to be incurred.

Increase in Value of Imported Artificial Yarn

9257. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to

state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the value of artificial yarn imported during the last three years/annually alongwith the names of the agencies through which it had been imported ; and

(b) what were the cotton prices in the indigenous markets during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Figures of imports compiled by Association of Man-made Fibre Industry for the widely used artificial yarns for the past three years are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1980	1981	1982
Nylon Filament Yarn	401.69	118.80	171.62
Polyester Filament Yarn	2232.97	1718.16	2721.19
Viscose Filament Yarn	651.77	377.02	868.12

Imports of these yarns are allowed on CGL. Imports of polyester filament yarn and nylon filament yarn are subject to actual user condition.

(b) A statement showing movement of wholesale price index for cotton since January 1980 is attached.

STATEMENT

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAW COTTON

(Base 1970-71=100)

MONTH	1980	1981	1982
January	161.6	205.3	224.9
February	164.2	206.4	213.5
March	165.6	215.8	202.1
April	164.9	220.7	198.2
May	163.2	224.6	199.9
June	163.5	225.4	207.5
July	165.7	234.6	209.9
August	168.7	236.8	208.9
Sept.	170.3	240.3	207.2
October	171.2	232.2	196.8(P)
November	178.8	225.2	181.5(P)
December	198.2	227.7	183.6(P)

High Court Judgement of C.O.D. Theft case

9258. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a judgement given by the Delhi High Court on 23-3-1982 in COD theft case releasing three Jawans etc. ;

(b) if so, the details ;

(c) whether any action is being taken against those who pressurised the witnesses to give evidence against the Jawans and also against those who falsely charged these jawans of theft; etc. ;

(d) if so, the details ; and

(e) the total amount spent in the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The 3 jawans who had been convicted by a General Court Martial on charges of theft and for criminal conspiracy with others to commit theft had filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court against the award of the General Court Martial. The Delhi High Court has admitted the writ petition and set aside the conviction

and the sentence imposed on the petitioners. The ground on which the writ petition has been admitted is that the G. C. M. had admitted confessions of the petitioners which did not/appear to be voluntary.

(c) and (d) The accused persons were brought to trial before a G. C. M. for the alleged theft cases as prima-facie case was established against these persons during the Court of Inquiry and subsequently after recording Summary of Evidence.

(e) The total amount spent is being ascertained.

Manufacture of Planes for Communication and Defence use

9259. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to take up a programme for manufacturing planes for communication and defence use ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Proposals for licence manufacture of Light Transport Aircraft (LTA) at HAL for meeting the requirement of Civil and Defence needs are under consideration of the Government. It would not be in public interest to give more details at this stage.

पर्यटन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि और उससे अर्जित आय

9260. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने देश में पर्यटन के विकास पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्ष-वार पर्यटन के प्रबन्ध, स्थापना और रख-रखाव संबंधी शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कितनी-कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई है तथा इसी अवधि में देश के पर्यटकों और विदेशी पर्यटकों से पृथक-पृथक कितनी आय अर्जित की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) (1) खर्च की गई राशि संबंधी सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

शीर्ष 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83
(पूर्वानुमानित)

पर्यटन विभाग

प्रबन्ध, स्थापना	30.69	38.15	48.41
और रख-रखाव			
आई०टी०डी०सी०	760	1450	1244

इस समय केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों से प्राप्त आय की गणना कर रहा है। जहां तक स्वदेशी पर्यटकों से प्राप्त आय का संबंध है, फिलहाल राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसकी गणना नहीं की जा रही है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन से प्राप्त आय की गणना भी कलेंडर वर्ष के आधार पर की जाती है न कि वित्तीय वर्ष के आधार पर। पिछले तीन वर्षों में पर्यटन से प्राप्त अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा आय निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ों रुपयों में)

1980	482
1981	702*
1982	750*

*पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रियों से प्राप्त आय को शामिल करते हुए।

विवरण

योजना	पर्यटन विभाग	आई०टी०डी०सी०
		(लाख रुपयों में)

1. द्वितीय योजना	86.885	—
1956-61		
2. तृतीय योजना	145.12	—
(1961-66)		
3. तीन वार्षिक योजनाएं	103.69	—
(1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69)		

4. चतुर्थ योजना (1969-72)	1279.48	1225.82
5. पांचवीं योजना (1974-78)	1425.09	1157.31
6. 1978-79 और 1979-80	352.20	1278.84
7. छठी योजना (1980-85)		
1980-81	192.14	760.00
1981-82	355.34	1450.00
1982-83	*398.36	*1244.00
	4338.05	7115.97

*सरकार से वजटीय सहायता

Evasion of Custom Duty

9261. PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the case relating to evasion of custom duty amounting to Rs. 79 lakhs by three persons including two Government employees of customs department at Bombay custom House ;

(b) whether Government have examined that the level of the case is deeper than the level of the present accused who are now on bail granted by the Court ;

(c) if so, whether Government are going to move and act soon to catch the big wigs in the matter ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) One proprietary concern had imported during the year 1981-82 under advance licences a total quantity of 361 M/T of polyester fibre under Duty Exemption Scheme without payment of customs duty. This import was done by the firm under two licences. The party was placed under an obligation to export 450 M/T of polyester blended yarn (80% polyester and 20% cotton) valued at Rs. 1.08 crores. Against these imports, in February 1983, the importing firm had entered five

shipping bills comprising 1000 cases declared to contain synthetic (polyester) blended yarn for export to Hongkong. The goods on examination were found to be cheap cotton yarn. Customs duty attempted to be evaded on the 80% polyester fibre component of the quantity under export works out to Rs. 79,71,340.20. In connection with the above export the proprietor of the importing firm his son and a representative of a Clearing Agent and the concerned Customs Appraiser have been arrested. The investigations are still in progress. During investigation it was noticed that the proprietor had received advance foreign exchange remittance of Rs. 80 lakhs from the Hongkong firm. To investigate the infringement under FERA, the matter has been referred to the Enforcement Directorate for further investigations. The matter has also been reported to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports for necessary action on their part.

(b) to (c) The case is under investigation and appropriate action against the persons whose complicity in the evasion of duty is established will be taken depending upon the outcome of such investigations.

Customs duty Evasion by Officials of Customs Department

9262. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Is it a fact that the incidents of custom duty evasion, in complicity with high Custom officials, are on the increase ;

(b) what follow-up action was taken consequent to the admittance of two custom officials who were taken into custody in the Rs. 79 lakhs custom duty evasion case of Bombay ;

(c) has it come out of confession of the above two officials that a well knit ring of customs officials is active in custom duty evasion matters and is operating with total immunity from all fears of detection and prosecution ;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ; and

(e) initiatives taken to take full advantage of the informations supplied by them in their confessions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) It is not a fact that incidents of Customs Duty evasion in complicity with high customs officials are on the increase. However, some cases of evasion of customs duty were noticed wherein complicity of custom officers also came to light. Officers involved in the cases in the recent past are subordinate officers like Preventive Officers, Appraisers and Superintendents. No complicity of any high customs official has come to light during the investigations of these cases.

(b) The two customs officers who examined the goods and gave the requisite certificate on the shipping bills are one Appraiser and one Examiner. The Appraiser has not admitted anything in his statement. The examiner who wrote the examination report on shipping bills has stated he merely wrote the examination report on the shipping bills as per instruction of the Appraiser. However, the investigations are still in progress. During investigations it was noticed that the proprietor of the firm involved in the evasion of customs duty has received an advance foreign exchange remittance of Rs. 80 lakhs from Hongkong firm. To investigate the infringement under FERA, the matter has been referred to the Enforcement Directorate for further investigations. The matter has also been reported to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for necessary action on their part.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) and (e) Appropriate action against the officials will be taken on the outcome of investigations.

Defence Ministry Employee with Secret Files Missing

9263. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Batra, a Defence Ministry official is missing since 12 November, 1982 without any trace to date and he carried some secret files to Lucknow on 20th October, 1982 in a brief case, the lock of which was found broken when he returned and was in a very bad state of mind ; and

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made to trace him, the details of the assistance rendered to his family including the disbursement of his pay and allowances and the details of his going to Lucknow with files ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Shri B. S. Batra, a Desk Officer in the Ministry of Defence has been missing since 12th November, 1982. All possible efforts have been made to trace him. The news about missing of Shri Batra was telecast over the TV twice and wide publicity was also given through the AIR and leading newspapers with announcement of reward by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi. Wireless messages were flashed to all SSPS in India and Police parties were sent to Lucknow and Haridwar to make enquiries about Shri Batra. These efforts have, however, not yet succeed in tracing Shri Batra so far. The matter is being pursued with concerned authorities vigorously.

2. Shri Batra was primarily handling personnel matters concerning the staff of HAL and in that connection had gone to Lucknow with official papers on two occasions. Ministry of Defence have no information about the lock of his brief case having been found broken. Shri Batra did not at any stage bring out any difficulties concerning him to the notice of his senior officers.

3. The family of Shri Batra has been paid his dues for the period ending 31st January, 1983, the date of his superannuation. Orders have been issued for the payment of GHF accumulations also. The case is being processed for settlement of remaining dues, VIZ Pensic, death-cum-retirement gratuity and leave encashment of unutilised earned leave.

बिहार शरीफ में कपड़ा-मिल की स्थापना करना

9264. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के नालन्दा जिला स्थित बिहार शरीफ में 2500 लूम का एक कपड़ा मिल खोलने की सरकार की एक पुरानी

योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका विस्तृत विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा तथा इसके कार्यान्वित में कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामवल्लारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार का बिहार शरीफ में 2500 करघे वाला वस्त्र मिल स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मद्रास सरकार के भत्तों का दिया जाना

9265. श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास शहर में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न ऐसे भत्ते दिये जाते हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन भत्तों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी ये भत्ते देने के लिये कुल कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों ने इस बारे में शिकायतें की हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) से (ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न भत्तों की अदायगी तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सम्पूर्ण देश में सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर यथा-संशोधित, एक समान दर पर की जाती है । इसलिये, मद्रास नगर में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को वहां पर तैनात राज्य

सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध विभिन्न भत्तों को देना संभव नहीं है । मद्रास नगर में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य विभिन्न भत्तों के बारे में सही सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है । इस बारे में कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती है ।

Orders for Building Ships at Goa Shipyard

9266. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many orders are in hand at present for building ships at the Goa Shipyard ; and

(b) the time by which these orders are likely to be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Goa Shipyard Ltd. has orders for construction of 17 vessels of various types. These are expected to be completed by December, 1985.

Regularisation of Casual Labourer/Peons/Loaders Working in AI at Palam Airport

9267. SHRI BABULAL SOLANKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of casual labourers/peons/loaders who have worked and are working in Air India at Palam Airport in its officers and its medical unit during the last 5 years, year-wise and the period of service rendered by them in each year, separately ;

(b) the number of such casual labourers/peons etc. who have been regularised in the service as peon/loaders etc. during 1981 and 1982, with details of their service period as casual only ;

(c) whether senior casual workers/labourers/peons/loaders have been and are being ignored and junior only are regularised peons/loaders on the basis of interview ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to do away with interview and introduce the system of regularising the casual ones on the

basis of their seniority interms of service rendered by them ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Fourteen casual labourers were given regular appointments as peons, loaders etc. in 1981 and another twenty-four in 1982. Out of these 38, 26 were working as casual labourers from 1978 or earlier and 6 had been working as casual labourers from 1980. One casual labourer employed from 1981 and another in 1982 have also been given regular appointment.

(c) to (e) Under the existing procedure selection panels are constituted comprising representatives from the various department to recommend names for regular absorption from amongst casual labourers. The length of service, educational qualifications and the suitability for permanent absorption is given weightage by the selection panels. A change in the selection procedure is not contemplated as selection of the right type of personnel with a good record of service and proper aptitude is necessary before making regular appointments.

Frustration Among Employees of ITDC's Non-HEC Units/Establishments Services

9268. SHRI RASHED MASOOD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees cadre-wise (scale-wise) who have not more than two promotions/upgradations after joining ITDC's non-HEC units/establishments/services ;

(b) the number of employees, designation-wise with their length of service of more than 5 years who have not got any promotion after their joining ITDC's non-HEC Units/establishments till March, 1983 ; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to remove the frustration of such employees by the ITDC management. If necessary, to

change their cadreline etc. for the sake of promotion while keeping in view their educational qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Benefit of 1979 Scheme for Pensioners in Delhi

9269. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of civil and military pensioners in Delhi who have not yet got the benefits of 1979 scheme for pensioners ;

(b) by when they will get all these benefits as a follow-up action of Supreme Court's recent decision ; and

(c) what are exactly the benefits of the 1979 pension scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Government does not maintain any record relating to number of pensioners in Delhi.

(b) The Supreme Court in the judgement delivered on 17.12.1982 extended the benefits of 1979 scheme to the pensioners who retired before the introduction of this scheme. The Central Government filed an Application for Review of this judgement. It is reported that the matter has since been decided. Further action will now be taken in the matter.

(c) 1979 scheme replaces the method of calculation of pension @ 1/80th of average emoluments for each completed year of service (subject to a maximum of 33/80th of average emoluments and a ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per month) by a slab rate system. According to slab rate system, the amount of pension for those with 33 years or more of qualifying service, is calculated as follows :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (i) Upto first Rs. 1000 of average emoluments reckonable for pension | 50% of average emoluments |
| (ii) Next Rs. 500 of average emoluments reckonable for pension | 45% of average emoluments |
| (iii) Balance of average emoluments reckonable for pension | 40% of average emoluments. |

The pension so calculated is subject to an over all ceiling of Rs. 1500/- per month.

In case of persons with less than 33 years of qualifying service, pension gets proportionately reduced.

Shortfall in Meeting Requirements of Hank Yarn

9270. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of hank yarn falls short of requirements in respect of almost all States : and

(b) the action taken by Government to produce more hank yarn ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) State-wise data about production and consumption of hank yarn are not maintained. However, there are no reports about shortfall in requirement of hank yarn received from the different States.

(b) Government have taken the following measures to ensure availability of required qualities of hank yarn to the handloom sector :—

(i) All mills spinning yarn have to pack at least 50% of their total production of yarn meant for market deliveries in the form

of hanks. Of this, 85% should be in counts below 40s which are largely consumed by the handlooms.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 32 crores has been set apart in the Sixth Plan for creation of additional spindleage in the handloom weavers cooperative sector to act as a captive source of yarn supply to the organised sector in the handlooms. Hank yarn will also be available from the non-cooperative spindleage.

(iii) State have been requested to pool the hank yarn produced by cooperative spinning mills, State Textile Corporation and National Textile Corporation Mills for captive use by the cooperative and corporation sectors.

Besides the above steps, the National Handloom Development Corporation which is expected to start functioning shortly, is also expected to assist state agencies to procure and distribute hank yarn to handloom weavers in the cooperative and corporation sectors.

Modernisation of N.T.C. Mills

9272. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Textile Units of N.T.C. have been modernized so far ;

(b) what is the cost of equipment used for the modernisation ; and

(c) the results achieved in production after modernization, as compared with the production of the respective units earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) 103 mills have been taken up for modernisation/expansion in a phased manner.

(b) Upto the end of December, 1982, a sum of Rs. 245 crores have been spent on modernisation/expansion of these mills.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT
RESULTS OF MODERNISATION IN THE MILLS OF NTC LIMITED

Name of the Mill	Production per spindle shift in gms. (40s conversion)	
	Before moderni- sation	Present Status
(1)	(2)	(3)
NTC (GUJARAT) LTD.		
1. Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills	50.21	59.26
2. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	50.62	60.37
3. Mihadri Textile Mills	52.54	65.79
4. Jehangir Textile Mills	51.17	58.07
5. New Maneckchowk Textile Mills	56.88	60.40
6. Rajnagar Textile Mills No. 1 & 2	54.13	60.71
7. Mahalakshmi Textile Mills	57.36	62.81
8. Petlad Textile Mills	48.37	59.01
9. Viramgam Textile Mills	44.50	56.68
10. Rajkot Textile Mills	46.91	57.71
NTC (SOUTH MAHARASHTRA) LTD.		
1. Apollo Textile Mills	49.58	60.35
2. Bharat Textile Mills	54.60	58.26
3. Digvijay Textile Mills	51.16	55.11
4. Jupiter Textile Mills	57.70	57.80
5. Mumbai Textile Mills	48.90	54.67
6. New Hind Textile Mills	45.36	54.55
7. Aurangabad Textile Mills	42.66	56.04
8. Barshi Textile Mills	43.00	57.73
9. Chalisgaon Textile Mills	41.60	51.87
10. Dhule Textile Mills	46.34	53.39
11. Nanded Textile Mills	45.01	56.08
NTC (MAHARASHTRA NORTH) LTD.		
1. India United Mills No. 1	51.00	55.62
2. India United Mills No. 2	—	—
3. India United Mills No. 3	49.00	56.88
4. India United Mills No. 4	—	—
5. India United Mills No. 5	53.00	59.97
6. India United Dye Works	—	—
7. Model Mills	53.26	57.39
8. R.S.R.G. Textile Mills	51.00	56.87
9. R.B.B.A. Mills	48.00	53.67
10. Savatram Mills	48.00	62.31
11. Vidarba Mills	52.00	53.25
NTC (ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, KERALA & MAHE) LTD.		
1. Azam Jahi Mills	52.50	58.53
2. M.S.K. Mills	55.40	54.87
3. Minerva Mills	49.30	58.04
4. Mysore Mills	46.30	67.32
5. Prayathi Mills	48.40	67.20

	(1)	(2)	(3)
6. Adoni Mills		51.80	56.45
7. Alagappa Mills		46.30	66.10
8. Anantapur Cotton Mills		48.80	71.74
9. Cannanore Mills, Cannanore		63.90	70.51
10. Cannanore Mills, Mahe		64.50	70.20
11. Kerala Lakshmi Mills		50.90	77.93
12. Natraj Mills		53.90	62.60
13. Netha Mills		56.50	72.02
14. Tirupathi Mills		56.30	70.74
15. Vijay Mohini Mills		56.30	66.00
16. Sree Yallamma Mills		47.90	68.20

NTC (TAMILNADU & PONDICHERRY) LTD.

1. Om Parasakthi Mills	57.4	70.97
2. Combodia Mills	63.08	82.44
3. Kishnaveni Mills	54.1	77.07
4. Shri Ranga Vilas Mills	68.65	78.33
5. Coimbatore Muragan Mills	67.00	76.20
6. Somasundaram Mills	51.84	79.10
7. Kaleeswarar Mills 'A'	45.00	76.74
8. Pankaja Mills	45.00	71.37
9. Pioneer Mills	66.70	71.83
10. Sri Bharathi Mills	47.00	76.52
11. Coimbatore Mills	51.70	73.43
12. Balaramavarma Mills	61.56	74.13
13. Sri Sarada Mills	58.02	72.19
14. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B'	48.00	74.14

NTC (WEST BENGAL, ASSAM, BIHAR
& ORISSA) LTD.

1. Bengal Textile Mills	45.89	63.46
2. Manindra Mills	—	—
3. Central Cotton Mills	49.90	44.70
4. Bengal Mills No. I	51.07	54.00
5. Bengal Mills No. II	45.89	60.49
6. Shree Mahalakshmi Mills	47.80	49.50
7. Rampooria Cotton Mills	47.92	54.32
8. Laxmi Narayan Mills	58.46	66.65
9. Arati Mills	51.78	57.90
10. Bangasri Mills	42.87	56.51
11. Bengal Luxmi Mills	46.64	48.46
12. Jyoti Weaving Factory	—	—
13. Kanoria Industries	54.41	60.18
14. Sodepur Mills	52.83	65.75
15. Associated Industries	39.76	51.12
16. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	37.43	54.82
17. Bihar Coop. Mills	46.15	48.50
18. Orissa Mills	42.49	62.40

NTC (UTTAR PRADESH) LTD.

1. New Victoria Mills	56.92	58.20
2. Muir Mills	52.38	59.06
3. Lord Krishna Mills	48.54	56.92

	(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Bijli Mills		45.17	51.17
5. Shri Vikram Mills		41.63	55.30
6. Lakshmirattan Mills		45.65	48.47
7. Atherton Mills		46.70	52.00

NTC (DELHI, PUNJAB & RAJASTHAN) LTD.

1. Edward Mills	47.88	56.47
2. Mahalakshmi Mills	48.66	58.42
3. Ajudhia Mills	45.00	52.23
4. Shree Bijay Mills	63.50	67.49
5. Suraj Mills	57.67	57.43
6. Kharar Mills	57.05	60.30
7. Dayal Bagh Mills	51.00	57.80
8. Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	Modernisation recently started	

NTC (MADHYA PRADESH) LTD.

1. Indore Malwa Mills	39.41	50.68
2. Kalyan Mal Mills	44.34	54.36
3. Swadeshi Mills	43.43	51.40
4. Hira Mills	51.60	51.51
5. New Bhopal Mills	44.84	57.91
6. Burhanpur Tapti Mills	46.32	61.15
7. Bengal Nagpur Mills	39.55	44.06

पश्चिमी राजस्थान के बुनकरों द्वारा हाथों से तैयार किए हुए गलीचों, कम्बलों और प्रिंट की हुई चादरों का निर्यात

9273. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 में पश्चिमी राजस्थान के बुनकरों द्वारा कितने मूल्य के हाथों से तैयार किए हुए गलीचे कम्बल एवं प्रिंट की हुई चादरों का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इस से सरकार को कुल कितनी आय हुई इनका निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया और किन-किन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया गया; और

(ग) इस बारे में व्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) देश से इन मर्चों के निर्यात से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र-वार

आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । तथापि, हाथ से गांठ लगे ऊनी कालीनों, गलीचों तथा दरियों, जिनमें नमदे भी शामिल हैं, के भारत से अप्रैल, 82 से फरवरी, 83 तक की अवधि के लिए निर्यात का कुल मूल्य 153.08 करोड़ रु० (अन्तिम) है । इस अवधि के लिए ऊनी कम्बलों के निर्यात का मूल्य 16.21 करोड़ रु० (अन्तिम) है । हाथ की छपाई वाली चादरों के संबंध में पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

भारतीय हाथ से गांठ लगे ऊनी कालीनों के प्रमुख खरीदारों में विभिन्न अन्य सदस्यों के अलावा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ई ई सी सदस्य देश और सोवियत संघ शामिल हैं । भारत से ऊनी कम्बलों की मांग पश्चिमी एशिया, अफ्रीका तथा सोवियत संघ के अनेक देशों में है । इन मर्चों के निर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत होने से कुछ केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य निगमों के साथ साथ गैर-सरकारी व्यापारी वर्ग भी बड़े पैमाने पर इसमें लगा हुआ है ।

**Declaration of Hotels and Restaurants
as an Industry**

9274. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK :
SHRI DEEN BANDHU
VERMA :

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

(a) whether Tourism Ministry has proposed to the Industry Ministry a proposal to declare hotels and restaurants as an industry ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been pointed out to give same facilities and incentives as are given to export-oriented units ;

(c) if so, whether the Union Ministry of Industry has accepted the proposal ; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be accepted and implemented ?

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

(b) The question of making hotels eligible for grant of incentives available to export oriented industries has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Wage-Bill of I.T.D.C. in relation
to its turnover**

9276. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

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

(a) the percentage of wage bill paid to workmen as well as to the executives separately of ITDC as a whole and unit-wise in relation to its turnover for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83, year-wise ; and

(b) the total amount spent on the executives free/furnished accommodation, maintenance of chauffer driven car (including wages and benefits of drivers), fixed conveyance allowance, local conveyance and on the

personal/official entertainment of the ITDC Executives reimbursed/adjusted as a whole and the unit-wise/division-wise, head-wise separately for the period 1980-81 to 1982-83, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**World Bank Aid for Construction of
Rural Roads in State**

9277. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received requests from various States for recommending to the World Bank for grant of aid for instruction of rural roads in the States ;

(b) if so, the amount requested for by each State ;

(c) whether the Centre has so far sent any recommendations to the World Bank in this regard ;

(d) if so, the grants/aid recommended for each State ; and

(e) the time by which the grants/aid are expected to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Proposals for World Bank group assistance for rural roads projects have been received from several State Governments. A project proposed by the Government of Gujarat costing approximately Rs. 167 crores has been posed to the World Bank for assistance. In respect of the other proposals, the size and scope of the projects are still the subject of discussion with the concerned State Governments. A decision on posing these projects for World Bank Group assistance can be taken only after these discussions have concluded.

(d) The amount of assistance available from the World Bank for any particular project is a subject of negotiation.

(e) The finalisation of assistance for the Gujarat Project will depend, inter alia, upon the status of project preparation, the time

taken to resolve various outstanding issues that the World Bank might raise, and availability of funds with the Bank.

Setting up Hill Area Tea Research Station

9278. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to set up a hill area Tea Research station with the help of C.S.I.R. ;

(b) if so, what will be the activities and area of operation of the proposed research station and by what time it will come up ; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to consider Berinag and Champawat in district Pithoragarh, U.P. for setting up the proposed research station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Tea Board and the C.S.I.R. are discussing a proposal to set up a hill area tea research station in collaboration with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The objective of the proposed station would be to carry out research work and transfer the technology of tea growing and processing the planters in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The proposal, alongwith details, will be submitted to Government after it is finalised.

Export of Sugar to E.E.C.

9279. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Commission has lately agreed to restore the quota of sugar import from India ;

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

(c) what is the total amount of sugar proposed to be exported during the current year including the said quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (b) The Government of India have been pressing the European Economic Community to restore the 25,000 tons preferential quota of sugar import from India which has not been available to us since 1980-81. No decision has yet been taken in this behalf by the European Economic Community.

(c) The International Sugar Organisation has allocated to India an export quota of 6.5 lakh M.T. white sugar for the calendar year 1983. The actual quantum of exports will depend up on the internal market trends as the year progresses.

उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में स्थित शाहगढ़ में एक बैंक की शाखा का खोला जाना

9280. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में स्थित तथा बुनकरी के लिए प्रसिद्ध प्राचीन कस्बे शाहगढ़ में आज तक किसी भी बैंक की शाखा न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यूनियन बैंक ने अपनी एक शाखा खोलने हेतु लाइसेंस के लिए बहुत दिन हुए रिजर्व बैंक से आवेदन कर रखा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : अपने परिचालन क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को प्राथमिकता देने की चालू शाखा विस्तार नीति के अनुसरण में, संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक को, उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में शाहगढ़ नामक स्थान पर शाखा खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंक को सलाह दी गई है कि वह इस स्थान पर अपनी शाखा यथाशीघ्र खोल दे।

Liberalised Pension Scheme to Central Govt. Employees

9281. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have gone in

appeal to review the Supreme Court's judgement to extend Liberalised Pension Scheme to Central Government Pensioners who retired before 31 March, 1979 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any specific reasons for not accepting the Supreme Court's judgement in favour of the pre-1979 Government pensioners ;

(c) what are the details of the Government's petition to the Supreme Court asking for the review of its judgement ;

(d) what is the actual number of Central Government pensioners who retired before March 31, 1979 ; and

(e) what further do Government propose to do in order to further delay extending benefits of the Liberalised Pension Scheme to such pensioners ?

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

(b) and (c) A careful study of the judgement revealed that it involved several legal, constitutional and administrative issues. A Review Petition was, therefore, filed in the Supreme Court. It is reported that this Petition has since been dismissed. Further action will be taken on receipt of a copy of the judgement. In view of these developments, it may not be considered necessary by the Hon'ble Member at this stage to go into the details of the Review Petition.

(d) The estimated number is approximately 11 lakhs.

(e) There has been no delay on the part of the Governments in dealing with this matter.

Topics for UNCTAD

9282. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the topics expected to come up for discussion at UNCTAD Conference to be held in June 1985 at Belgrade ; and

(b) the preparatory work being done by the Indian delegation in regard to the Conference and what is the part expected to be played by it in that Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The major issues expected to come up at UNCTAD VI to be held at Belgrade in June this year relate to world economic situation, commodity issues, issues in the area of international trade in goods and service, financial and monetary issues, progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries, technology, shipping, landlocked and island developing countries, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and economic cooperation among developing countries.

(b) Inter-Ministerial consultations have been organised to prepare our stand on various issues likely to come up at UNCTAD VI. At the instance of Commerce Ministry the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade organised Meetings of representatives of trade, industry, research institutions and Universities to facilitate their in-puts to our preparations. Preparatory to the Conference, the Ministerial meeting of the Asian Group was held at Baghdad from 7th to 14th February, 1983 and the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 was held in Buenos Aires from 28th March to 9th April, 1983. India participated in both these meetings and the Indian Delegations were led both times by Commerce Minister.

India alongwith other developing countries would discuss with the developed countries at UNCTAD VI the trade and development problems of the developing world, particularly the international measures to deal with the problems.

Tourist Attraction for Gagron Fort in Jhalawar District

9283. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of articles appeared recently in leading dailies drawing attention to the great architectural qualities and scenic beauty surrounding the Gagron Fort in Jhalawar District, Rajasthan and need for transforming it into a centre of tourist attraction ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether the Centre proposes to depute a team of experts to explore and assess the possibility of preservation, beautification and conversion of Gagron Fort into a major tourism attraction ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Complaint/Allegation Against ITDC Officials

9284. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4239 on 5th November, 1982 regarding complaints against ITDC officials and state :

(a) the total number, names of officials and designation with the brief summary of the nature of complaints/allegations of irregularities against each, whose cases are still under investigation by ITDC/Government agencies may be placed on the Table

of the House ; and

(b) also the names and designations of (i) those officials against whom complaints of irregularities have been received during the last two years, served with charge sheets and placed under suspension pending the finalisation of their cases ; and also (ii) those who could either not be charge-sheeted and placed under suspension ; give the justification in each case with the relevant rules on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) 12 cases of complaints relating to irregularities in making purchases, misuse of position, misappropriation, malpractices, etc. were received during the years 1981-82 and are under investigation. Of these, five pertain to the Hotels Division, four to Transport Divisions, two to Administration and one to Finance & Accounts Division. A statement giving details is enclosed.

(b) In addition, there were two cases pertaining to the Hotels Division where allegations were substantiated. In one case the officer concerned has been transferred and charge-sheeted and in the other case the officer has been transferred from his unit of posting as the lapses were of an administrative nature.

STATEMENT

1981-82

Sl. No.	Name and designation of the officer/official indicated.	Gist of the complaint
1	2	3
1.	Shri OP Bhandari Ex Manager Ranjit Hotel	MS vide his minutes dated 22-3-1981 desired comments from ITDC on a complaint from ITDC Officer Association against S/Shri OP Bhandari and Rajinder Singh for allegedly indulging in undesirable activities.
2.	Shri Rajinder Singh Asstt. Manager Janpath Hotel	ITDC Officers Welfare Association had made a complaint to the MS against Shri Rajinder Singh, Asstt. Manager, Janpath Hotel, alleging that irregularities had been committed in writing off of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. MS vide his minutes dated 22-3-1982 desired comments of ITDC.

1	2	3
1912-83		
3.	Shri OP Bhandari Ex. Manager Ranjit Hotel	MS vide his minutes dated 24-4-1982 forwarded a copy of complaint from ITDC Hotels Workers Union for comments. The complaint was against S/Shri OP Bhandari and TC Chauhan alleging corrupt practices/irregularities being indulged in by them.
4.	Shri OP Bhandari Ex. Manager Hotel Ranjit and others.	1. Irregularities in the purchase of GI pipes. 2. Irregularities in the purchase of blankets. 3. Acceptance of payment in Indian currency from foreign guests.
5.	Shri Satish Sethi Asstt. Div. Manager Transport Divn.	DOT on 28-8-1982 forwarded a complaint alleging :- (1) Irregularities in making purchase of spare parts, (2) irregularities in the award of body building contracts of ITDC buses, etc.
6.	Shri Arun Kshetrapal DM(TS) now vice President (TS)	Ministry of Tourism vide their letter dated 23-8-1982 forwarded a complaint from Shri Anwar Akhlag, MP, containing allegation of corruption, malpractices, misuse of position, etc.
7.	Shri CL Sachdev Chief Accounts Officer Janpath Hotel	DOT vide their letter dated 13-9-82 forwarded a complaint against Shri Sachdev, CAO, alleging that (1) He manipulated the figures of outstanding debts in the balance sheet resulting in less profit being shown in the balance sheet, (2) He is not raising bills against himself and other known officers whom the amount of food taken as per KOTs exceeds the permissible limit.
8.	Dr BM Rajaj Chief of Medical & Health Officer.	Ministry of Tourism & CA vide their letter dated 21st September 1982 have forwarded to ITDC a copy of complaint from Shri Rasheed Masood, MP, against Dr BM Bajaj alleging misappropriation and fraud, for comments.
9.	Dr. BM Bajaj Chief Medical & Health Officer, ITDC.	DOT vide their letter dated 6th Oct. 1982 have forwarded another letter from Shri Rasheed Masood, MP, alleging that malpractices are being indulged in by Dr Bajaj in passing medical bills.
10.	Shri OB Lal Dy Manager, Ashok Hotel New Delhi	DOT vide their letter No. 11(5)/82-PSU(T) dated 1st February 1983 have forwarded a complaint against Shri OB Lal alleging corrupt practices and bungling in F & B Department of Ashok Hotel.
11.	Shri N Vidyadharan General Manager (Transport) Shri Kulshrestha Regional Manager (Central)	PS to BM vide his note dated 17-2-83 forwarded a complaint regarding mis-use of a luxury car.
12.	Shri Ganga Saran Transport Unit, ITDC, Agra.	Ministry of Tourism & CA vide their letter No. 10(4)/83-PSU(T) dated 21st March 1983 forward a complaint against Shri Ganga Saran of Transport Unit, Agra, alleging corrupt practices.

Indo-Bulgarian Joint Ventures Delayed

9285. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Financial Express" dated 17th December, 1982 under the heading "Leather goods-Indo-Bulgarian ventures delayed";

(b) if so, what are the main causes for the delay in the execution of the ventures ;

(c) the details of loss suffered by India and who is responsible for this loss ;

(d) the steps being taken for immediate implementation of the projects on both the sides ;

(e) whether a delegation is being sent to Bulgaria for getting their clearance for export of leather goods, if so, the details thereof and when ; and

(f) whether Government are considering to amend the mode of payment as to foreign exchange ; if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The STC has signed a Protocol on 26th June 1980 with Bulgarian Govt. to establish four join ventures in India out of which for one, a specific agreement was signed on 27th November, 1981, for manufacture of three lakh pairs of fashion leather gloves annually. The delay is due to non-receipt of Govt. of Bulgaria's approval.

(c) The question of loss does not arise as no investment has been made so far.

(d) During the visit of the Bulgarian Delegation to New Delhi last week, a protocol was signed between STC and S.O. Pirin, Sofia, whereby action points on a time bound programme have been indicated for execution and speedy implementation of the project.

(e) and (g) No, Sir.

ITDC Labour Disputes Pending in Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals

9286. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many labour disputes are pending against ITDC management in various labour courts/industrial tribunals, giving a brief summary of each case ;

(b) among them, how many are more than two years old ;

(c) origin of the year of each dispute which is more than two years old, alongwith the name of the unit as also the names of the parties to the dispute ;

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Joint Ventures Abroad

9287. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how far Government's scheme for joint ventures abroad has been successful ; and

(b) what are the fields which offer scope for joint ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The performance of Indian joint ventures abroad has been reasonably satisfactory in attaining the twin objectives of creating opportunities for exports of capital goods, technology and know-how from India and of participating in the developmental efforts of the countries of the Third World in Asia and Africa. Till now the country has derived the following benefits from Indian joint ventures abroad :

	Rs. crores
(i) Remittances into India by way of dividends, technical know-how fees/royalty etc.	26.4
(ii) Additional exports of machinery, spares and raw materials over and above exports towards equity.	144.0

(b) It will be difficult to indicate the fields which offer scope for setting up joint ventures abroad. Among the Joint Ventures that have already been set up abroad, a large number of them were in the fields of light engineering, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, palm oil refining and trading and marketing.

Cargo for Airlines

9228. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India freighter services from Madras to several parts of the world do not get sufficient cargo, specially leather items ;

(b) the reasons for apathy shown to Air India by the exporters ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to get reasonable cargo for the Air Lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Air India had represented that their air freighter service operating through Madras for destinations in the Western market were not getting sufficient air cargo ex-Madras. Air India has suggested to Government that leather exports may exclusively be air freighted through their freighter service. The Central Government in consultation with the Leather Export Promotion Council have agreed to a voluntary mandate on leather exporters for moving leather air cargo through Air India freighter service.

Promotion examination from auditors to Section Officers (Accounts)

9289. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the issue of Department of personnel O.M. No. 8/12/69-EST (SCT) dated 23rd December, 1970, a number of individual representations by Scheduled Castes/Tribe candidates were made to the Controller General of Defence Accounts for relaxation of qualifying standard in a departmental Promotion examination conducted by him from auditors to Section Officers (Accounts) ;

(b) if so, the action taken on the representations ;

(c) number of Section Officers (Accounts) of general and reserved categories on 31st March, 1983 ;

(d) number of unfilled reserved vacancies on the above date with reasons therefor ; and

(d) details of immediate measures for filling the vacancies at above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A few representations were received. The Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum dated 23rd December, 1970 provides for relaxation in qualifying standard for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in promotions made through departmental competitive examinations. Since the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination, conducted by the Controller General of Defence Accounts, is a qualifying one, the Office Memorandum of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is not applicable in this case. The individuals have been informed suitably.

(c) General category : 2889

Reserved category : 157

(d) 207. The vacancies could not be filled due to non-availability of qualified officers.

(e) The relaxation in the qualifying standard is given as per extant orders. The quota can only be filled when sufficient number of qualified candidates become available.

Indian cardamom facing auto competition

9290. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the reported statement of Chairman, Cardamom Board that Indian cardamom is facing acute competition in world market; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to face the adverse situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Government are aware that Indian cardamom is facing competition in the world market. The following measures have been taken to counteract the adverse situation :—

- (1) Increased participation in the International Fairs.
- (2) Sponsoring market survey/consumer research and other sales delegation to the Middle East markets.
- (3) A Trade Promotion Office of the Cardamom Board has been established at Bahraip to collect and transmit market intelligence [in the Middle East markets.
- (4) Market promotion activities being implimented under ITC/SIDA and M.D.A. Programmes.
- (5) Prosecution and distribution of export promotional literature.
- (6) Publicity campaign in the core market of Middle East by the Bahrain Office.
- (7) Government have granted C.S.S. at the rate of 7% on the export of cardamom in consumer packs of upto 2 kgs., w.e.f. 1-10-1982.

issue of experience certificates to casual labourers by A-I

9291. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether experience certificates, which used to be issued to casual workers/labourers/peons etc. employed in Air India, New Delhi on casual basis, have been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing such experience certificates depriving the casual workers/labourers/peons etc. from getting the experience added in their record in the employment exchanges for getting employment elsewhere ;

(c) whether with a view to give these casual workers/labourers/peons etc. of Air India the benefit of getting employment elsewhere on the basis of the work done in

Air India, Government propose to start again issuing such experience certificates with retrospective effect ; and

(d) if so, by which time and if not, the reasons for adopting such attitude by the management of Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is beiaq collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Direct Recruitment to Posts of customs Examiners at Calcutta

9292. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission had offered candidates for direct recruitment to the posts of Customs Examiners at Calcutta in the year 1981, but the Collector of Customs had replied that there was no vacancy in the category of direct recruits even after knowing that many persons were working on ad hoc basis in this category ;

(b) if so, action taken against the Collector for making untrue statement ;

(c) has the Collector also considered the eligible departmental condidates for the promotee posts of Examiners during the DPC held in 1982 beyond the permissible limit of qualifying zone of candidates regularising the ad-hoc promotees working against direct recruit vacancies in violation of Personnel Department's O.M. dated May 16, 1957 and December 24, 1980 in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABAI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) In March, 1981, the Collector of Customs, Calcutta notified three vacancies in the grade of Examining Officers to the Staff Selection Commission. None of the candidates nominated by the Commission joined. In December, 1981, the Collector again notified four vacancies to the Commission. Two of the candidates nominated by the Commission have so far joined.

(c) and (d) According to the reports received from the Collector, the selections by the DPCs for the years 1975 to 1980 were made from within the prescribed zone of consideration, and as regards the selections for the years 1981 and 1982, the related records are being examined with a view to taking appropriate corrective action, if any, found necessary.

Seizure of foreign chartered fishing boats

9293. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coastal Guards have apprehended foreign chartered fishing trawlers which were fishing within the prohibited coastal waters since January 1, 1983 ;

(b) the details of the number and dates when such foreign chartered fishing boats were seized by the Coastal Guards or the Indian Navy ;

(c) the names of the Indian fishing companies which had sponsored the seized foreign chartered fishing boats ;

(d) the present status of the seized foreign chartered fishing trawlers ; and

(e) the details of any fines and levies etc. imposed on such illegally fishing chartered boats ?

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

(b) and (c)

S. No.	Date	Name of of Company chartering the seized foreign trawlers	No. of trawlers apprehended	Name of the trawlers
2.	26-3-83	M/S Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd, Hyderabad	2	YONG YUH 1 YONG YUH 2
1.	26-3-83	M/S Tropical Shipping Vishakhapatnam	1	PAFANG II
3.	1-4-83	M/S Bottle Glass Co. New Delhi	2	TUAN LONG 1 TUAN LONG 2

(d) and (e) Legal proceedings against the seized trawlers are in progress.

Bifurcation of DGI

9294. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEEENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) bifurcated from the DGOF and R & D Organisation ;

(b) what was the strength of service and civilian officers serving in the combined DGI & R & D organisation on that date ;

(c) was any option given to the civilian and service officers, then serving in DGI to choose to join either R & D or DGI ; and

(d) if so, how many officers of each cards opted for R & D and how many were accepted for F & D from each cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The DGI was not a part of the DGOF at any time. The R & D and Inspection Organisation were functionally separated in 1963.

(b) The cadre of DGI and R & D Organisation was separated in 1976 and the strength of service and civilian officers was 285 and 1466 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 88 civilian officers exercised their option to join R & D and 18 were accepted. Among the service officers 1 officers exercised an option to join R & D and he was accepted.

Fire experts for safety services in I.A.A.I

9295. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the fire experts with their qualifications in the IAAI at the four international airports and at Headquarters ;

(b) whether the skill of the personnel is being best utilised to promote the activities of fire services to make the same modern and uptodate ; and

(c) whether the manpower is considered adequate for properly maintaining the safety

services to make it modern and uptodate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The particulars of the officials responsible for the fire service in I.A.A.I. at its international airports and Headquarters are given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is being put to the best possible use.

(c) Yes, Sir. Constant reviews of the requirements of manpower and equipment are made to ensure that the safety services are commensurate with the requirements.

STATEMENT**IAAI HEADQUARTERS**

SL. No.	NAME & DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION/EXPERIENCE
1.	Shri K.S. Jayaram, Officer on Special Duty	B.E. (Engineering), Honorary Member IFE, 36 years of aviation experience.
2.	Shri P.R.P. Rao, VM Director (Operations).	M.Sc. AMAESI, Instructor in Air Force, 22 years of aviation experience.
3.	Shri Gurcharan Bhatura, Dy. Director (Operations)	M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.) trained at CATC (Civil Aviation Training Centre), Allahabad, dealing with fire matters since 15 years.
4.	Shri R.J. Treasurywala, Asstt. Director (Ops.)	C.P.L., Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Singapore. Dealing with fire matters for 7 years.
5.	Shri M.P. Bhatt, Fire Officers.	Matric, Station Officer Instructor Course, Divisional Officers Course, Nagpur (National Fire Service College). Casualty Speciality Course from National Civil Defence College, Nagpur. Graduateship in Fire Engineering (India).
6.	Shri A.S. Batra, Asstt. Fire Officers.	Intermediate. Basic course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Firemanship Course from Civil Aviation Authority, Fire Training School, Stansted (U.K.). Junior Officers Course, from Civil Aviation Authority Fire Training School Stansted (UK) 25 years experience in Fire Service.
7.	Shri S.R. Tripathi, Asstt. Fire Officer.	Matric. Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Fireman Course from Local Fire Brigade. BBY Divisional Officer Course, National Fire Service College, Nagpur. 25 years experience in Fire Service.

1	2	3.
8.	Shri D.S. Yadav, Asstt. Fire Officer.	Intermediate. Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire & Rescue [from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Firemanship Course from Civil Aviation Authority, Fire Training School, Stansted (UK). Junior Officer Course from Civil Aviation Authority, Fire Training School, Stansted (UK), Station Officer and Instructor Course from National Fire Service College, Nagpur. Divisional Officer Course, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

BOMBAY AIRPORT

1.	Air Cdre. N.W. Tilak General Manager.	Air Force Pilot, Test Pilot, M. Tech. (Aviation), 30 years of Aviation experience.
2.	Shri J.F. Tellis, Officiating Dy. Director (Ops.)	C.P.L. Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, Dealing with fire matters for 10 years.
3.	Shri S. Ramasamy, Asstt. Director (Ops.)	M.A., MBA, Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Dealing with fire matters for 10 years.
4.	Shri N.C. Bysack, Asst. Director (Ops.)	C.P.L. Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, 9 years experience in Aviation.
5.	Shri J. Gopalakrishna, Asstt. Director (Ops.)	Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, 9 years experience in Aviation.
6.	Shri H.S. Singh, Fire Officer.	Matric Station Officer and Instructor Course, Divisional Officer Course from National Fire Service College, Nagpur. Membership of Institute of Fire Engineer (UK).
7.	Shri R. Khan, Asstt. Fire Officer.	S.S.L.C., Basic course in aircraft crash fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Station Officer Instructor Course & Divisional Fire Officer Course from National Fire Service College, Nagpur.
8.	Shri K.P. Goswami, Asst. Fire Officer.	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Firemanship course from Civil Aviation Authority, Fire Training School, Stansted (UK).
9.	Shri V.K. Patil, Asstt. Fire Officer.	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Firemanship course from Civil Aviation Authority, Fire Training School, Stansted (UK).
10.	Shri G.J. Gumgaonkar, Asstt. Fire Officer.	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue From Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad.

DELHI AIRPORT

1.	Air Cdre. N. Sinha Ray, General Manager.	B.Sc., (Hons.) D.S.S.C. 35 years experience in Aviation.
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1	2	3
2.	Shri H. Kumar, Dy. Director (Ops.)	M.Sc. Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. 10 years experience in dealing with fire matters.
3.	Shri L.S.V. Raghavan, Asstt. Director (Ops.)	NDA, CPL, Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Dealing with fire matters for 7 years.
4.	Shri K. Vishwanath, Asstt. Director (Ops.)	M.A. Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Civil Aviation Training, Centre, Singapore. 9 years experience in Aviation.
5.	Shri Roshan Lal Asstt. Director (Ops.)	Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad. 10 years experience in Aviation.
6.	Shri L.N. Bhanj Asstt. Director (Ops.)	Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad. 10 years experience in Aviation.
7.	Shri T.N. Gupta Fire Officer	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad. Unexploded Bomb disposal course from National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, Station Officer & Instructor course NFSC, Nagpur. 27 years experience in fire service.
8.	Shri N.M. Wadhera Asstt. Fire Officer	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Station Officer & Instructor Course from National Fire Service College, Nagpur. 32 years experience in Aviation.
9.	Shri R.R. Mehrey Asstt. Fire Officer	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Firemanship Course from Civil Aviation Authority, Fire Training School, UK, Junior Officer Course, from Civil Aviation Authority Fire Training School, Stansted (UK). 21 years experience in fire service.
10.	Shri Amar Singh Asstt. Fire Officer	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and Rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Refresher Course Fire Training School Civil Aviation Department, Calcutta. 27 years experience in Fire Service.

CALCUTTA AIRPORT

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| 1. | Shri A.V. Anand
General Manager | M.Sc. Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Dealing with fire matters for 19 years. |
| 2. | Shri J.C.V. Tamane
Dy. Director (Ops.) | Trained at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, Dealing with fire matters for 10 years. |

1	2	3
3.	Shri A.K. Chatterjee Fire Officer	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Asstt. Fire Officer Adv. Refresher Course at Fire Training Centre, New Delhi. 26 years experience in fire services.
4.	Shri S.R. Chakraborty Asstt. Fire Officer	Matric. Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad. Station Officer & Instructor course from NFSC, Nagpur. 27 years in Fire Service.
5.	Shri G.B. Dass Asstt. Fire Officer	Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. 23 years in Fire Service.

MADRAS AIRPORT

1.	Shri K.K. Gulati General Manager	B.Sc. Training at Civil Aviation Centre Allahabad. 32 years experience in aviation.
2.	Shri J.S. Kapoor Asstt. Director (Ops.)	B.A. Trained at Civil Aviation Centre Allahabad. Civil Aviation Training Centre, Singapore. 9 years experience in Aviation.
3.	Shri G.K. Chowdhary Fire Officer	Divisional Officers Course, National Fire Service College, Nagpur. Graduateship of Institute of Fire Engineers (India). 26 years experience in Fire Service.
4.	Shri M. Albert Asstt. Fire Officer	B.A. Basic Course in Aircraft Crash Fire and rescue from Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad. 25 years experience in Fire Service.

**News-Item Captioned "Garden Reach
Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE)
Deteriorating Very Fast"**

9296. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement at Calcutta on 2nd April, 1983 by the Flag Officer C-in-C Eastern Naval Command that Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE) has "deteriorating very fast";

(b) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of GRSE has also admitted lack of necessary modernisation and dependence on foreign assistance as adverse factors ; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to save this shipbuilding unit from erosion and decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The newspaper reporting has been erroneous. The Flag Officer C-in-C, Eastern Naval Command had used the word "deteriorating" not in the context of GRSE but in the context of small shipyards on either side of the river Hooghly. On the contrary, he had urged GRSE to become nucleus of shipbuilding activity and to reactivate the small shipyards. A clarificatory letter sent by the Directorate of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence was published in the "Statesman", Calcutta on 20 April, 1983.

(b) No, Sir. The Chairman and Managing Director, GRSE had in fact said that "shipbuilding being an assembly industry depends a great deal on the infrastructure support available in the country for equipment, machinery, electronics and weapons etc. Although we are making a steady progress in these fields, we still depend on foreign assistance for some intricate design and equipment help."

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to (a) and (b) above.

Payment of Interest on G.P. Fund Amount Beyond Six Months

9297. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4523 on 25th March 1983 regarding payment of interest to retired employees under jurisdiction of A.G. Maharashtra and state :

(a) under what circumstances, and upto what period payment of interest on GP Fund amount can be released beyond six months period referred to in the said reply ;

(b) the procedure for its release ;

(c) why release of interest beyond six months is being considered only in respect of 6 employees who have protested against the system and not other employees who may not have represented against the AG's action although their cases may also be similar to those who have represented ; and

(d) the number of Maharashtra Government employees who retired during the period 1.4.1979 to 31.3.1982 and who were not given interest, though due on their PF amount and/or residual balance beyond six Months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4523, payment of interest on the Fund balances beyond a period of 6 months upto one year may be authorised by the Head of the Accounts Office after he has personally

satisfied himself that the delay in payment was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the subscriber.

(b) No special procedure has been prescribed in the rules for this purpose. In the past, cases for grant of interest beyond a period of 6 months upto one year were reviewed by the Accountant General on receipt of representations from the subscribers.

(c) Accountant General has already initiated action for review of cases finalised during the year 1982-83. After the completion of this review, cases relating to the period prior to 1st April, 1982 would also be taken up for similar review.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Crisis in Textile Units

9298. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that some textile units in Gujarat and other States are in great crisis ;

(b) if so, the number of such textile mills in different States which are in crisis, and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to remove the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) In the absence of objective criteria to distinguish a situation of crisis, the exact number of mills facing a situation of crisis cannot be indicated. It is a fact that some cotton textile mills in Gujarat have closed down in recent months.

(c) The steps to be taken would vary in each case depending on the reasons leading to sickness or closure in each case and the policy guidelines relating to sick industrial undertakings.

Relief to Pensioners

9299. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have by now studied the Supreme Court's judgement of April 5, 1983 dismissing their petition seeking review of the Court's December 17, 1982 judgement by which all Union Government and Armed Forces employees became entitled to the liberalised pensions with effect from March 31, 1979 and April 1, 1979 ; respectively, regardless of their date of retirement ;

(b) if so, their reaction thereto ; and

(c) if not, how long more will it take to study it and issue necessary orders to grant the necessary relief to the hard-hit pensioners in the light of the Court's December, 1982 judgement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) It is reported that the Supreme Court has decided to review petition on April 5, 1983. A copy of the judgement of the review petition has not yet been received by the Government from the Supreme Court of India.

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

Action Against Manufacturers of Aerated Water

9300. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what punishment in adjudication and other punishment in prosecution as well as in inter-departmental reference was imposed against 65 manufacturers of aerated water in 12 Central Excise Collectorates as referred to at page 138 of Appendix VII of 55th Report of Public Accounts Committee (77-78) 6th Lok Sabha, on evasion of central excise duty ;

(b) amount of duty involved in each case ;

(c) whether duty and penalty was collected in each case, if not, reasons ;

(d) in how many cases appropriate action for simultaneous proceedings for adjudication and prosecution was taken, if not, reasons therefore ;

(e) what is the ultimate result in each case ; and

(f) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House complete facts and circumstances of the case stating the follow up action taken to check such evasions in future ?

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

कर-अपवंचन मामले

9301. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न करों के अपवंचन के कितने मामलों का पता चला है तथा सम्बन्धित कुल धन राशि का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) कर-अपवंचकों का पता लगाने संबंधी अभियान में गति लाने के लिए क्या नए उपाय किए गए हैं तथा उनके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) आयकर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क विभागों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पता लगाए गए करों की चोरी के मामलों की संख्या और उसमें अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि निम्नानुसार है :—

आयकर		
वर्ष	तलाशियों की संख्या	पकड़ी गई परि-संपत्तियों का मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
1980-81	3746	1925.97
1981-82	4282	3065.75
1982-23	4291	2795.05
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क		
वर्ष	पता लगाए गए मामलों की संख्या	अंतर्ग्रस्त अनुमानित शुल्क अप-वंचन (लाख रु० में)
1980	3259	1265.12
1981	5257	5006.09
1982	8304	5866.09

सीमा शुल्क

वर्ष	पता लगाए गए मामले	अंतर्ग्रस्त कुल रकम
1980	104	75,81,353 रु०
1981	214	2,16,48,052 रु०
1982	188	2,41,64,371 रु०

(ख) आयकर विभाग ने सर्वेक्षण और तलाशी तथा अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाहियों के सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रयासों को तेज कर दिया है। करअपवंचन को रोकने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न वैधानिक तथा प्रशासनिक उपाय किये जाते हैं। विभाग आयकर कानून में अभियोजन सम्बन्धी उपबंधों का अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रयोग कर रहा है।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क पक्ष के अपवंचन विरोधी तंत्र को विभिन्न ग्रेडों में 190 पदों को मंजूर करके हाल ही में मजबूत बनाया गया है और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर 9 नए क्षेत्रीय एकक स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं। तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने और अपवंचन विरोधी प्रयासों को तेज करने से यह आशा की जाती है कि इसके परिणाम स्वरूप, उत्पादन शुल्क की अपवंचन की गई और अधिक रकमों का पता लगेगा अथवा कर अपवंचन रुकेगा।

सीमा शुल्क पक्ष ने सीमा शुल्क के अपवंचन को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। निर्यात आयात सम्बन्धी दस्तावेजों की सूक्ष्म छानबीन की जाती है ताकि उनमें की गई किसी भी गलत घोषणा का पता लग सके। आयातित माल के मूल्य वर्णन और मात्रा जांच करने के लिए गोदियों पर माल का परीक्षण किया जाता है। देय सीमा शुल्क जमा करा दिये जाने के बाद ही माल की निकासी की अनुमति दी जाती है। किसी विशेष वस्तु के आयातों पर अथवा किसी विशेष व्यक्ति द्वारा उसके आयात किए जाने पर निगरानी रखने के लिए समय समय पर चेतावनी नोटिस जारी किए जाते हैं। जिन मामलों में मूल्य अथवा

वस्तुओं की गलत घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में संदेह उत्पन्न होता है, उनको सूक्ष्म छानबीन के लिए विशेष आसूचना जांच शाखा को भेजा जाता है। उपयुक्त मामलों में, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के आर्थिक अपराध कक्ष को भी सहयोजित किया जाता है।

Amount spent on export promotion out of amount collected by AEPC

9302. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 6476 on 2nd April, 1982 regarding collection of money by AEPC by way of forfeitures and state whether any amount has been spent with the approval of Government for export promotion purposes out of Rs. 76.41 lacs (provisional) collected by the Apparels Export Promotion Council ?

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

According to the Apparels Export Promotion Council, no part of the amount has so far been utilised.

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

9303. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the established practice with the Air India to issue complimentary tickets for foreign travel to the landlords whose houses it hires for use as residences of its officers in Bombay and New Delhi ;

(b) if so, under what Rule or Order this practice is being followed and whether he would place on the Table a copy of the relevant Orders issued in this behalf by his Ministry or the Air India to its Regional Offices etc. ; and

(c) the particulars of such complimentary tickets issued by the Air India to its landlords, their names and addresses and the countries of their choice—in Bombay and in the Capital during the year 1982 and 1983 (up till 31 March, 1983) and the authority issuing these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

World bank aid for gas based fertilizer units

9304. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made efforts to get World Bank aid to finance some gas-based fertilizer units ;

(b) the names of the gas-based fertilizer units going to get World Bank loan ; and

(c) the details of the amount and programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A gas-based fertilizer plant to be set-up at Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh has been posed World Bank Group for assistance. Discussions with the World Bank are going on.

सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि में जमा धनराशि पर आयकर में छूट

9305. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक आयकर दाता द्वारा अपनी पत्नी के नाम से सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि में जमा की गई धन राशि को आयकर से छूट दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन ने इस छूट की व्यवस्था की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अधिसूचना जारी की है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक जारी की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) किसी आयकर दाता द्वारा अपनी कराधेय आय में से अपनी पत्नी के जमा सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि में जमा की गई राशि

निर्धारित सीमाओं के अध्याधीन, आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 80 ग के अन्तर्गत कटौती पाने की हकदार है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Export to Sri Lanka

9306. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts are being made to increase our exports to Sri Lanka ;

(b) whether Government have sent a Trade Development Authority (TDA) team to study the possible areas in which Indian manufacturers could supply goods to Sri Lanka ; and

(c) whether they have submitted any report as yet, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Indo-Sri Lanka trade is carried on under the provisions of Trade Agreement between the two countries. With a view to increasing our exports to Sri Lanka, Govt. of India has been extending credits to Sri Lanka since 1966 to enable them to purchase certain engineering items from India. A number of joint ventures have also been set up in Sri Lanka which ensure export of machinery and equipment from India to that country.

(c) A TDA team has recently left for Sri Lanka to carry out a study in respect of a wide range of engineering items for identifying the possibilities of increasing our exports to Sri Lanka.

(c) The study is in progress.

Sickness of units established by entrepreneurs

9307. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of sickness of units established by science and technology entrepreneurs through specific entrepreneurship schemes sponsored by different financial institutions ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) whether any analysis has been made to diagnose the reasons for sickness or any remedial steps being taken ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that out of 39 projects promoted by technologists/technician entrepreneurs which have been sanctioned financial assistance during the ten years period ended the 30th June, 1982, 4 projects have been identified as sick as on the 30th June, 1982. The amount of assistance including loans and underwriting assistance, outstanding against these units as on 31.6.82 was Rs. 2.40 crores. The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that out of 54 projects promoted by technician entrepreneurs under projects finance scheme of the IDBI upto end of June, 1982, 5 projects are reported to be sick. An amount of Rs. 1.40 crores was outstanding against these units as on 31.12.1982.

(c) and (d) The reasons for sickness in the units promoted by technician entrepreneurs have been analysed in each individual case. The reasons have been identified to be market constraints, high cost of production due to increase in the cost of raw materials and other inputs, shortage of power, non-availability of raw material, low capacity utilisation, management deficiencies etc. The institutions take steps on a case to case basis to diagnose the causes of sickness and formulate suitable rehabilitation plan. In some cases, acquisition of power generating sets and balancing equipment has been resorted to. In suitable cases change of management has also been resorted to.

Pay and allowances to officers selected through UPSC for training in defence forces

2308. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for not giving pay and allowances in full to the officers selected for training in Defence Forces, though UPSC while the officers selected for Civil Services by the UPSC are paid pay and allowances in full during the training period ?

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

At present Cadets during pre-commission training do not get the pay and allowances of the Commissioned Ranks but are provided free messing, accommodation and allied services. They get the pay and allowances after grant of the Commissioned Rank. Any comparison with the Civil Services would not be appropriate as the schemes of entrance examination and terms and conditions of service in the Civil Services and Defence Forces are completely different.

Uncleared Colour TV sets at Airports

9309. SHRIMATI PRAMIRA DANDAVATE :

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 10,000 Colour T.V. sets are lying uncleared in the Customs at various Airports ;

(b) whether Government have confiscated these sets under the Customs Act ; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. On the basis of information available with the Mintstry, only 1551 colour television sets were lying uncleared at the various Airports as on 22.2.1983, out of a total of 62,360 imported under the OGL Gift Scheme.

(b) Out of 1551 colour television sets lying uncleared, 22 sets were pending for investigation regarding the *bona-fides* of the gifts. Appropriate action will be taken in respect of these cases on completion of investigations. 23 sets were imported after the expiry of the OGL Colour T.V. Gift Scheme and action has been taken in respect of these cases for violation of import Trade Control restrictions. In the remaining cases (1506) of colour television sets; the importers have not come—forward for their clearance

and action is being taken by the Custom Houses for their disposal in accordance with the provisions under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Loans sanctioned to farmers by rural banks

9310. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantum of loan sanctioned to the farmers by each rural bank from the day of its inception till today ?

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

Available data regarding the quantum of advances to farmers for Agricultural purposes, outstanding as on 30th June, 1982, in respect of each Regional Rural Bank in position as on that day, are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6532/83]

Setting up of Cashew Board

9311. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Cashew Board on the lines of the Rubber Board ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Action taken against smugglers involved in shooting accident

9312. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of the smuggling gang which shot and wounded the officials of the D.R.I. in Bombay outside the Maratha Mandir Cinema Hall have been arrested ;

(b) the details of action taken to contain the smuggling activities in the country together with details of the smugglers nabbed during the course of the last one year ; and

(c) have the officials wounded during encounters with the smugglers or during attempts made to exchange the smuggled items has been rewarded suitably to boost their morale ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) In the follow-up action after the shooting incident on 16.12.1982, in which one officer of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bombay, was wounded, 13, persons has been arrested so far.

(b) 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, greater co-ordination with the other concerned authorities of the Central and State Governments and increased bi-lateral co-operation with neighbouring countries to prevent smuggling. The matter is also kept under constant review.

The number of persons arrested for involvement in smuggling was 2266 in 1982 and 376 in 1983 (upto February).

(c) A proposal to grant a suitable ex-gratia amount to the officer of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence who was wounded in the aforesaid incident is under Government's consideration.

Demand by Orissa Government for special non-plan assistance

9313. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the demand for special non-plan assistance by Orissa Government for development work ;

(b) the amount sanctioned so far ; and
(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Government requested the Centre to provide non-Plan assistance to the extent of 75% of non-Plan spill-over expenditure of a developmental nature of Rs. 2142.51 lakhs in 1983-84 for floods that occurred in August, 1982.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration.

Handloom Industry

9314. SHRI RA NATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) was it envisaged in the Sixth Plan to augment the supply of hand-yarn to weavers through setting up of additional spinning capacity, setting up of a National Handloom Development Corporation, to bring 60 per cent of handlooms under effective cooperative coverage, increasing productivity through modernisation and renovation of looms, strengthening the technical extension systems for improving the quality and design of handloom products and reactivation of looms in the North-East; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the achievements made in the production of handloom industry, generation of more employment opportunities and increase in exports amongst other areas mentioned above so far?

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

(b) The achievements made in the fields of production, employment generation, exports, etc., during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan period are as indicated below:—

Year	Production (in million metres)	Employment (in lakhs)	Exports (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	2900	61.51	290.41
1980-81	3100	66.13	330.02
1981-82	3113	66.41	322.42

The National Handloom Development Corporation has been registered and is expected to start functioning shortly. The cooperative coverage has increased to 53% as against the Sixth Plan target of 60%.

Financial outlay has been committed to setting up of 13 new handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills and expansions of 6 existing spinning mills in this sector. These mills will be completed by mid 1985. For improving the quality of handloom fabrics, modern pre-loom and post-loom processing houses have been set up with central assistance in a number of States. Reactivation of the looms in the North East are covered under the regular schemes and the State Governments concerned have been advised to take more active interest. A third Institute of Handloom Technology, to cater exclusively to the North Eastern Sector, has been set up at Gauhati.

Recruitment and promotion policy in army, navy and air force

9315. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across any comments regarding the recruitment and promotion policy of Government in Army, Navy and Air Force being tough gradually;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined to sort out the problem and to introduce a sound and rational balance between senior and junior personnel of different wings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) No specific comments have come to the notice of the Government regarding recruitment and promotion in the three Services being made tough gradually. However, the recruitment and promotion policies have to undergo changes from time to time to meet the requirements of sophisticated hardware and the introduction of scientific methods of warfare.

News-item captioned "India' China agree on expending trade exchanges"

9316. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Statesman"

dated 2-2-1983 under the heading "India, China agree on expanding trade exchanges";

(b) the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian delegation who visited China and the outcome of the discussions held with their counterparts in that country ;

(c) the details of the items to be included in the trade between the two countries ; and

(d) what are the terms and conditions of trade and the mode of payments ?

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

(b) to (d) A statement giving details of leader and Members of the Indian delegation is attached. During discussions on matters relating to bilateral trade, both sides projected the items of their export interest. The Indian side identified iron ore, chrome ore, finished leather, tobacco cotton, sugar, engineering items, cashew, nuts, coffee, coca beans and herbs as ccw items of their export interest. The Chinese side stated that they were in a position to export industrial goods, agricultural items, chemicals and minerals.

Trade between India and China is conducted in free foreign exchange. There are no specific terms and conditions relating to bilateral trade between the two countries. The normal import and export procedures apply to trade between India and China.

STATEMENT

INDIAN DELEGATION

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Shri K.S. Bajpai, | Leader |
| Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs. | |
| 2. Shri Ranjit Sethi, | Member |
| Joint Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs | |
| 3. Dr. G.N. Rao, | Member |
| Director,
Ministry of External Affairs.
Ministry of Commerce. | |
| 4. Shri Vinod Vaish, | Member |
| Director,
Ministry of Commerce | |

5. Shri D. Chakravarti, Member
Under Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs.

Exemption of fishing boats from excise duty

9317. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAND-
VATE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of fishermen's organisations have demanded that fishermen who use small fishing boats with less than 100 H.P. should get the benefit of exemption of excise duty on diesel ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this demand of small fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Representations have been received from fishermen's organisations demanding exemption of excise duty on diesel oil used in small mechanised fishing boats.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Production and export of castor oil

9318. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite rise in the production and overseas demand, the export of castor oil has been unsatisfactory with wide fluctuations ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the comparative production and rise and fall in the exports of castor oil during the last five years (year-wise) with reasons for fluctuations in its exports ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the exports of castor oil ?

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

Taking into account the prices in the international and domestic markets exports cannot demand to have been unsatisfactory. The estimated production and exports of castor oil in the last 5 years have been as under :—

Year	Production (000 tonnes)	Exports Quantity (tonnes)	Value Rs. (crores)
1978-79	80	51369	30.88
1979-80	79	70225	59.09
1980-81	71	34470	26.32
1981-82	105	49511	40.06
1982-83	Not available	57450	47.39

(c) To maximise export of castor oil, private trade has been allowed to export to General Currency areas after registration of export contracts with S.T.C.

Improvement in working of office of chief controller of imports and exports

9319. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to improve the working of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Government is constantly engaged in the process of bringing about improvement in the working of the office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. During the last few years many improvements have been introduced in the working of the office of which the following are the main areas ;

(i) Scheme of simplified payment of cash assistance on day to day basis ;

(ii) decentralisation of powers to regional offices, so that applications can be submitted in the regional offices and licence obtained from them ;

(iii) disposal of applications by the regional offices within the prescribed time limits under "Time bound system of disposal" ;

(iv) setting up of Counter-assistance cell in all licensing offices to carry out preliminary scrutiny of applications which would save time in their processing.

न्यायालयों में लम्बितों पड़े उत्पादन-शुल्क के मामले

9320. श्री राम लाल राही } : क्या वित्त
श्री सभाष यादव }

मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में उत्पादन-शुल्क से सम्बन्धित कितने मामले लम्बित हैं ;

(ख) इससे सरकार का ऐसा कितना पैसा फंसा है, जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ग) इन मामलों का निपटान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) उच्चतम न्यायालयों में 1.4.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार विचाराधीन पड़े जिन मामलों में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे ग्रस्त हैं, उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की मुकदमेबाजी में ग्रस्त राजस्व की रकम की मात्रा बता पाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसे मामलों में अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ राजस्व-प्रभाव, वस्तुस्थिति को देखते हुए, बारम्बार हो सकता है । इन मामलों में मूल्यांकन, वर्गीकरण आदि जैसे कानूनी मुद्दों का न्याय-निर्णय अन्तर्ग्रस्त होता है ।

(ग) समय-समय पर आवश्यक समझे

जाने वाले विधायी प्रशासनिक और अन्य उपाय किये जाते रहते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के एक सदस्य को, जिसे सदस्य (विधि और न्यायिक) के रूप में पदनामित किया गया है, पूर्णकालिक आधार पर इस प्रकार की मुकदमेबाजी और उससे सम्बद्ध मामलों के कार्य को देखने और इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने का काम सौंपा गया है, वित्त विधेयक, 1983 में विधायी उपाय अन्तः स्थापित किया गया, जिसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कर-योग्य लाभों की संगणना करते समय सांविधिक देनदारी की घटौती की इजाजत उसकी वास्तविक अदायगी की सीमा तक तथा उसकी वास्तविक अदायगी के वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में ही दी जाएगी। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि इस उपाय से केवल इस दृष्टि से की जाने वाली बेकार की मुकदमेबाजी का प्रयोजन कुछ हद तक समाप्त हो जाएगा कि न्यायालयों से मात्र अन्तरिम स्थगन प्राप्त करके मामले लम्बित किए जाएं ताकि उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य माल के लाइसेंसधारी/निर्माता उक्त माल के खरीदारों से शुल्क के रूप में वसूल किया गया धन अपने पास रख सकें और फिर उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

(घ) इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

साधारण व्यक्ति के लाभ के लिए किए गए आविष्कार

9321. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार सरकारी संस्थाओं और उद्योगों को उन आविष्कारों की जानकारी तथा ब्यौरा देने का है जो विभाग द्वारा साधारण व्यक्ति को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए किए गए हैं;

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

(ग) इन आविष्कारों की लोगों को जान-

कारी देने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) जी हां। यह पहले ही किया जा रहा है।

(ख) रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन (डी आर डी ओ) की व्यापारिक और गैर-रक्षा उपयोगों के लिए लाभप्रद समझी गई स्पिन ऑफ गतिविधियां निम्नलिखित के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं और उद्योगों को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है :—

(क) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम (एन आर डी सी) जोकि एक कानूनी संस्था है तथा जिसको सरकार ने इसी उद्देश्य के लिए बनाया है;

(ख) अति ऊंचाई वाले कृषि क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों को सहयोजित करके।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम इस सूचना को अपने बोशरों और अन्य प्रकाशनों के जरिये निजी उद्यमियों/उद्योगों आदि को देता है। अति ऊंचाई वाली कृषि के बारे में सूचना अध्यक्ष, सहकारी समिति/निदेशक कृषि और पशु पालन के जरिए सहकारी समितियों/स्थानीय किसानों को प्रेषित करता है। इसके अलावा रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन के साथ-साथ विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा आयोजित प्रदर्शनियों और अन्य प्रस विज्ञप्तियों के द्वारा सूचना आम जनता को प्रेषित की जाती है।

Officers given extension in A.I. and I.A.

9322. SHRI AJAY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers in Air India and Indian Airlines have been given extension in service in 1982 ; and

(b) what are the reasons for such extensions and what are the normal rules for giving extension to Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Extension in service was given in 1982 to seven employees of the Air India and one employee of the Indian Airlines.

(b) The regulations of the two Corporations have a similar provision which gives authority to the concerned Managing Director to give an extension in service to an employee who is found medically fit, by one year at a time beyond the age of retirement at 58 years of age or an aggregate period not exceeding two years. The Managing Directors of the two Corporations give these extensions on account of non-availability of suitable substitutes.

Loan assistance by nationalised commercial banks to private individuals for construction of houses

9323. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some nationalised commercial banks are given loan assistance to private individuals for constructing houses ;

(b) if so, the names of those commercial banks helping the individuals in building their houses with bank finance ;

(c) the limit fixed and the procedure made therefore ;

(d) the R.B.I. guidelines sent to those banks those banks thereon and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the role of banking system in providing finance for housing schemes, instructions were issued by the latter to all Scheduled commercial banks to provide per annum funds of the order of 0.5% of its total advances as at the end of previous year under the category 'Housing Finance'. A major portion of this finance was to be in the form of subscription to the guaranteed bonds and debentures of

HUDCO and State Housing Boards which cater mainly to the less well-to-do sections of the society and by way of direct finance to the housing projects for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group. The quantum of such finance was increased from Rs. 75 crores in 1979 to Rs. 100 crores during the year 1981 and to Rs. 150 crores for the year 1983. While apportioning the funds for the year 1983, the RBI has also indicated to the banks the amount of direct finance earmarked for individuals/groups of borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker sections (Rs. 30 crores), low income group (Rs. 20 crores) and others (Rs. 15 crores). The banks have also been advised to invest a sum of Rs. 75 crores in the guaranteed debentures/bonds of HUDCO and Housing Boards etc. and a sum of Rs. 10 crores for Housing Development Corporation Ltd.

The broad terms and conditions for these loans according to Reserve Bank of India's guidelines would be the following :
RATE OF INTEREST.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. SC/ST upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- | 4.00% |
| 2. Others upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- | 12.50% |
| 5. Over Rs. 5000/- and upto Rs. 50,000/- | 13.50% |
| 4. Above Rs. 50,000/- | 15.00% |

MARGIN ON COST OF PROJECT

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. SC/ST and economically weaker sections low income groups provided the loan amount does not exceed Rs. 5000/- | 20% |
| 2. Others including loans through HDFC | 50% |

REPAYMENT PERIOD : Should not be more than 10 years.

SECURITY : Mortgage of properties or Government guarantee.

Murder of IT Inspector in Patiala

9324. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY**
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Income Tax Inspector, Mr. J.P. Sharma was murdered in Patiala by a cement dealer recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the All India Income Tax Employees Federation has called for a one-day strike on 20th December, 1982 in protest against this incident and demanded immediate ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the bereaved family, speedy trial of the case and provision of para-military force in the Income Tax Department ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) On the 14th December, 1982 in pursuance of a survey operation under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act, on the business premises of M/s. India Agricultural Corporation, Sirhind Road, Patiala and M/s. Lamba Engineering Works, Patiala, an Inspector of Income-tax by name Shri J.P. Sharma was examining the account books of the former firm. During the course of such examination, Shri Sharma was short at by Shri Krishan Kumar Lamba, proprietor of the firm. Shri Sharma succumbed to his injuries on the 17th December afternoon.

(c) and (d) The Income-tax Employees Federation made the following demands :—

(i) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the bereaved family ;

(ii) appointment of Mrs. Sharma, wife of late Shri Sharma, as Inspector in the Income-tax Department ;

(iii) provision of para-military force in the Income-tax Department ; and

(iv) speedy trial of the case.

The Federation also called for a day's strike on the 20th December, 1982.

An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 50,000/- has been sanctioned to the family of the

deceased Shri Sharma. Mrs. Sharma has also been appointed as Inspector in the Income-tax Department on compassionate grounds. The demand for provision of para-military force in the Income-tax Department is under consideration.

Rules for Transfer and Posting of Airmen and Commissioned Officers

9325. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed certain rules for the transfer and posting of Airmen and Commissioned Officers of all the trades ; and

(b) if so, the details of these rules, when these were framed and enforced and whether these are applicable to both the Airmen and Commissioned Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Postings and transfer of Officers and Airmen of the IAF are decided on administrative considerations. For this purpose, the guidelines have been issued by Air Headquarters which are reviewed from time-to-time. According to those guidelines, normal tenure of Officers and Airmen varies from one to six years depending upon factors such as place of posting, marital status of the incumbent, length of service etc. Extensions of tenure in specific cases are granted due to exigencies of service and subject to administrative feasibility, on compassionate medical or other grounds.

Raids Conducted in Various Parts of the Country

9326. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of searches and raids were conducted in various parts of Gujarat, Bombay, Delhi, Maharashtra, U.P. and other parts of the country during 1.4.82 to 31.1.83 ;

(b) if so, the names and places of the industrialists and others on whose premises such raids, were made ;

(c) the details of unaccounted and illegal money, cash, jewellery, gold and silver, foreign exchange and other things found and seized ;

(d) the action taken against each one of the persons involved ; and

(e) the protection provided to the Income Tax employees, officials and others who go for such raids and searches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : (a) to (d) Income-tax Authorities conducted 3450 searches during the period 1.4.1982 to 31.7.1983 in various parts of the country and seized prima-facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 22.95 crores approximately. Having regard to large number of persons involved, it is not practicable to give details of all the cases. The seized materials is under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

(e) The authorised officers take the help of police in course of searches for protection of officers/officials and the seizure effected.

Smuggling Racket in Gujarat

9327. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have apprehended smuggling racket in Gujarat (India Today-28.2.83) and got clues to connections of smugglers to influential persons ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Acting on information, the Customs authorities in Gujarat maintained surveillance at vulnerable points at Salaya, Barar and the areas around these places and seized contraband goods including video cassette recorders, colour television sets, two-in-ones and synthetic fabrics, totally valued at about Rs. 56.54 lakhs from a truck on 2.2.1983. Subsequent investigations and follow-up action led to further seizures of similar contraband goods from another

truck, two dry wells and a godown in the vicinity. The total value of seizures (including the aforesaid seizure of Rs. 56.54 lakhs) effected is Rs. 2.48 crores. 14 persons have been arrested in this connection.

Investigations in the cases are still in progress. In the Interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

पंजाब और सिंध बैंक की अंधेरी (बम्बई) शाखा में घोटाला

9328. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पंजाब और सिंध बैंक की अंधेरी (बम्बई) शाखा में 85 लाख रुपये के घोटाले के मामले का पता चला है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई गयी है और यदि हाँ तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और उसके फल-स्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि दिसम्बर 1982 से जनवरी 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान इसकी अंधेरी (बम्बई) शाखा में लगभग 37.36 लाख रुपये की राशि की घोखाघड़ी की सूचना बैंक को मिली तो उसने जांच के वास्ते इस मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने इस मामले को दर्ज कर लिया था और जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस बीच, बैंक द्वारा शाखा प्रभारी (ब्रांच इन्चार्ज) को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

Representation of all India Stainless Steel Industries Association

9329. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Stainless Steel Industries' Association has sent any repre-

sentation in March, 1983 to the Finance Minister suggesting certain steps to boost stainless steel export ;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to totally stop export of iron ore and import of steel ; if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) The Association suggested for exemption of stainless steel goods from excise duty. Government could not agree to this. There is already a facility available to obtain exemption from Central excise duty on goods meant for export.

(c) There is no proposal at present to completely stop export of iron ore and import of steel. Such action will not be in the interest of the country's economy.

Promotion ratio among Officers and Jawans

9330. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is ratio of the promoted to that of directly recruited officers in three wings of the Armed Forces and what was their respective ratio before the advent of freedom ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure major proportion to the promoted ones and what specific steps are being taken to facilitate the promotion of Jawans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Army—Over 18% of the officers' posts is from ranks (excludes Medical Branch)

Navy—25% of the officers' cadre is from the ranks.

Air Force—13.4% of the officers' cadre is from the ranks.

Quota in pre-independence days is not available.

(b) The proportion of officers by pro-

motion of Jawans is reviewed from time to time, keeping in view the functional requirements of the Services.

रक्षा भूमि और छावनी विभाग, लखनऊ में भ्रष्टाचार

9331. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा भूमि और छावनी विभाग लखनऊ में भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी शिकायतें केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेज दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन तारीखों को ये शिकायतें केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेजी गयी थी और अब तक उन पर की गयी कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय से रक्षा भूमि और छावनी विभाग से सम्बन्धित मध्य कमान लखनऊ का एक मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को जांच पड़ताल के लिए भेजा था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को शिकायत 22.4.1980 को भेजी गई थी । उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दो अफसरों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाई शुरू कर दी गई है ।

Release of funds to flood-affected small scale industrial units

9332. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India, Calcutta Branch had by its letter No. IDBI, CRO 13727/RF.D/78-79 dated the 30 April, 1979 asked the State Bank of Hyderabad, Calcutta to release certain funds to a flood-affected small scale industrial unit ;

(b) if so, whether the Bank did not even respond to IDBI's instructions, despite Government's policy in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the details of amounts so asked to be released and action being contemplated

against the State Bank of Hyderabad, Calcutta for neglecting such advice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) On a direct reference received from a small scale unit, the Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.) had advised the State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) to consider the case for necessary rehabilitation assistance under SRF 1978 after verifying the extent of damage. According to the information available, SBH had sought some additional data from the company on the loss suffered by it due to floods. Since the data was not reportedly furnished, SBH was not in a position to consider the case.

(b) and (c) As no instructions had been issued by IDBI, these questions do not arise.

Tax evasion by sweet-meat sellers of Delhi.

9333. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of sweet-meat sellers (halwais) in Delhi whose premises were raided during the last three years upto 31.3.1983 to find out generation of black money by them and detect cases of evasion of income-tax and other taxes ;

(b) what are the details of black money unearthed from each such person and what is the amount of income-tax collected from each of them ; and

(c) what other penal action has been taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Income-tax authorities searched the premises of M/s. Bengali Sweet Centre, New Delhi, South Extension, Part.I, New Delhi and residences of its proprietor and his father-in-law in November, 1981.

(b) and (c) The search resulted in seizure of prima-facie unaccounted cash amounting to Rs. 28,000/-and incriminating documents. After the scrutiny of seized material, undisclosed income/investments totalling to Rs. 4,81,950/-have been brought

to tax. Penal interest has been charged and penalties levied for various defaults. Total demand raised is Rs. 3,35,263/-of which Rs. 78,000/-has already been collected and balance is being paid in instalments.

Categories of business not paying taxes

9334. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the categories of business which generally do not pay any tax or pay very little tax though their income is very high ; and

(b) what efforts have been or are being made to unearth the black money generated by them and detect cases of tax evasion and collect income tax and other taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) In view of ever expanding commercial and business activities it is not feasible to identify, with reasonable degree of dependability, such categories of business.

(b) All possible measures, to check Tax evasion, unearth black-money and collect taxes including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time, after a constant review.

Discount allowed on New Package schemes for tourism introduced by Indian Airlines

9335. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has introduced some new package tour schemes for the promotion of domestic tourism ;

(b) if so, what is the discount allowed under those new tour package schemes ;

(c) whether foreign tour package scheme is also proposed to be introduced by Indian Airlines ;

(d) if so, the names of the countries to which travel would be extended under the above scheme ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Under the domestic package tour scheme, a discount of 30% on the basic fare is allowed. There is, however, no discount on the Fuel Surcharge portion of the fare.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Increase in import of steel

9336. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of steel is increasing year by year ;

(b) if so, what are the items of steel being imported and the amount spent on the import of steel during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a huge quantity of steel has accumulated at our steel plants ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider reducing the import of steel during the year 1983-84 and if so, by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The current policy for import of steel is contained in Import & Export Policy (Volume I) for 1983-84, a copy of which is available in the Parliament library. The policy indicates categories of steel allowed for import. Those categories of steel which do not appear in Appendices 4,6,7 and 8 of the said import can be imported under Open General Licence by Actual Users (Industrial) and others as per policy.

A statement showing import of items classified as iron & steel during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto September 1981) is attached. Statistics for the period subsequent to September 1981 is not yet available.

(c) and (d) There has been increase in the stock holdings of steel plants in the country. Further restrictions were, therefore, imposed on the import of certain categories of steel under the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 56-ITC (PN)/82 dated 17th November, 1982 and Public Notice No. 58-ITC (PN)/82 dated the 11th December, 1982. These restrictions continue in 1983-84 policy alongwith certain additional provision made in the policy to effect possible savings in import.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Description of item	Value in Rs. Lakhs	
		1980-81	1981-82 (Upto Sept. 1981)
1.	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, spong iron, iron or steel powders and shot and ferrow-alloys.	1564	1047
2.	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel	3855	1428
3.	Iron and Steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	14856	12992
4.	Universals, plates and sheets of iron or steel	47987	26900
5.	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled or cold rolled.	1765	807
6.	Rails and railway track construction material, of iron or steel.	1433	150
7.	Iron or steel wire whether or not coated, but not insulated.	961	323
8.	Tubes, pipe. and fittings of iron or steel.	12355	4701
9.	Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.	465	219
Total :		85241	48567

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol. II Imports.

Military vehicles to M.Ps., legislators and ex-servicemen.

9337. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that military vehicles are sold at fixed prices to Members of Parliament, Legislators and ex-servicemen ; and

(b) if so, what is the amount (price) fixed during the last three years and the reasons that vehicles are sold to them at higher prices as compared to the price in the open auction ?

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

(b) The prices at which the vehicles were sold to Members of parliament/State Legislators/Ex-servicemen during the last three years are given in Annexures I to VI laid on the table of the House, (*Placed in library. See No LT-6533/83*). These prices have been fixed based on the six monthly average auction prices of the period from 1st January to 30th June and 1st July to 31st December effective from 1st October and 1st April following, respectively. Since these prices are based on the 'average' of the auction prices, it is quite possible that in some cases these are higher or lower than the prices fetched in individual auctions.

Setting up of committee with central and state representations to streamline the functioning of District Sainik Boards.

9338. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee with Central and State representations was set up to revitalize the State and Distt. Sainik Boards and streamline their functioning ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee and the decision taken by Government on them ;

(c) whether any of the State/Zila Sainik Boards have been revitalized accordingly ; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the

exact changes and improvement involved and incorporated in the process of revitalization ?

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

(b) A copy of the recommendations of the Committee on Revitalisation of Sainik Boards Organisation in India is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6534 83*) However, the main recommendations of the Committee are as under :—

- (i) Creation of new Zila Sainik Boards and strengthening of existing Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.
- (ii) Provision of better working facilities such as telephone and transport at the Zila level.
- (iii) Improvement in status and redesignation of Secretaries, Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.
- (iv) Job enrichment and revised charter of duties of Secretaries Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.
- (v) Payment of Centre's Share in advance upto 90% on receipt of the Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates on 50:50 basis of the expenditure of Sainik Boards Organisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have implemented most of the recommendations of the Committee. The State Governments of Bihar Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also accepted the recommendations of the Committee in principle and the implementation is under way. As far as the Union Territories are concerned, the Ministry of Home Affairs has the matter under consideration.

**Census for enumerating the ex-servicemen
[in progress]**

9339. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any census for enumerating the Ex-Servicemen is in progress during the year ;

(b) if so, the date on which the census began and the likely date by which it would be completed and figures published for each State/Union Territory and districts-wise ; and

(c) the name of the agency alongwith the procedure for conducting the census ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) As far as Central Government is concerned no Census of Ex-servicemen is being carried out in the current year. However, some State Governments have undertaken this task.

(b) The need for Census of Ex-servicemen was discussed during the XVth Meeting of the Kendriya Sainik Board held on 3.7.1982. The State Governments were advised to conduct the census under their own arrangements. Some of the State Governments have started the process of census of ex-servicemen. The other State Governments have been reminded to start the census of ex-servicemen.

(c) The responsibility of conducting the census has been delegated to the Rajya Sainik Board by the State Governments.

Sitting up of statutory ex-servicemen Corporation

9340. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have set up statutory ex-servicemen Corporation to identify self-employment ventures ;

(b) whether the other State Governments have also been requested by the Government of India to set up such Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the response to the request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No response from the other State Governments has been received.

Helicopter service between Chandigarh and Keylong in H.P.

9341. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Keylong in H.P. and Chandigarh have been linked by a helicopter service w.e.f. 2nd April ; 1983

(b) if so, the detail of the service like frequency, periodicity of flight etc ; and

(c) whether the frequency is proposed to be increased so as to make it a daily service ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The IAF has been operating since 1st February 1983 a Bi-monthly courier service by Mi-8 helicopter between Chandigarh-Keylong-Chandigarh for the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

Cost of commodities exported by S.T.C.

9342. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of commodities exported by the State Trading Corporation during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the approximate cost of commodities to be exported during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Sale value of STC's exports during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :—

	(Rs. crores)
1981-82 (actual)	555
1982-83 (Provl.)	647

(b) STC's export target for 1983-84 is Rs. 726 crores.

**Transport owners of Singbhum district
paying income-tax**

9343. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of owners of cars, buses, trucks and dumpers in Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur (Singhbhum District) of Bihar as on 1-4-83 ;

(b) percentage of them paying Income-tax and other Central taxes and the amount realised in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) whether many owners of these assets are fictitious to avoid paying Income-tax, creating black money ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

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

Cut in government expenditure

9344. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Patriot' dated 17th February, 1983 under the heading "10 per cent cut in Government Expenditure sought" ; if so, his reaction thereto ;

(b) broad break-up of the consumption expenditure of the Central Government for the last three years ; facts in details ;

(c) whether any committee has been set up to control and minimise the avoidable expenditure of Government and whether these areas have been identified ; if so details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government expenditure compared to the GNP is on the increase in the last three years ; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is conscious of the need for economy in its expenditure, particularly, the non-plan, non-developmental expenditure. Instructions have been issued from time to

time to Ministries/Departments to enforce various economy measures. The State Governments have also been requested to economise on non-plan expenditure, avoid infructuous expenditure and every kind of waste, practise austerity and to cut down non-plan, non-developmental expenditure. The exercise for effecting economy in expenditure is a continuing one.

(b) A statement showing requisite information is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There was no increase in the percentage of Government expenditure to GNP during 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81. The figures for 1982-83 are not yet available.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

BROAD BREAK-UP OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

	(Rs. crores)		
	1980-81	1981-82 RE	1982-83 BE
Total Consumption Expenditure	5174	6096	7035
(i) Wages and Salaries	2458	2805	3309
(ii) Purchase of Commodities and Services	2716	3291	3726

N.B: (i) The Consumption Expenditure indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for development as well as non-developmental purposes.

(ii) Revised Estimates for 1982-83 are not yet available.

Unclaimed money lying with L.I.C.

9345. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a quantum of unclaimed money lying with the L.I.C. ;

(b) if so, the amount of unclaimed money lying with the L.I.C. zone-wise as on 31st December, 1982, and

(c) how the amount is being utilized ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In the LIC's accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1982, the following unclaimed amounts have been written back :—

Description	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount.
Death and maturity claims	331
Policy Deposits	95
Other amounts	70

Information as at 31st December, 1982 is not available.

(c) In the normal course of business, a certain volume of claims remain unpursued by the policyholders, depositors, etc. Every effort is made to settle the accounts by tracing the claimants or depositors. However, where despite these efforts, the claims remain unpaid or deposits remain unadjusted, the same are, in accordance with established accountancy procedure, credited to the revenue account. Such write-back does not, however, extinguish the liability to the claimant.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

9346. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के सभी कार्यालयों, विभागों और उपक्रमों के सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग किया जा रहा है जैसा कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में जोर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या हवाई जहाजों के दाहिनी ओर प्रवेश द्वार पर "इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स" केवल अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाता है;

(ग) क्या हवाई जहाजों के दूसरी ओर

इन शब्दों को हिन्दी में लिखा जाता है जो यात्रियों को नहीं दिखाई देते हैं;

(घ) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम के नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि हिन्दी लिपि को अंग्रेजी के ऊपर लिखा जाये;

(ङ) क्या हवाई जहाजों में हिन्दी पत्रिकाएं उपलब्ध नहीं की जाती हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखकर इस बात पर विचार किया है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है; और

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) जी, हाँ। परन्तु अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि जिस ओर से यात्री विमान पर चढ़ते हैं उस ओर "इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स" शब्द हिन्दी में पेंट किए जाने चाहिए।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स अपनी उड़ानों में अपनी उड़ानगत पत्रिका "स्वागत" को छोड़कर अन्य कोई अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी/क्षेत्रीय भाषा की पत्रिका नहीं रखती है, 'स्वागत' पत्रिका में हिन्दी का एक लेख या कहानी अवश्य ही रहती है और इसके हिन्दी भाग में और वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(च) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

(छ) उपर्युक्त (ख), (ग), (घ), (ङ) और (च) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं है।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड में क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सड़कों की मरम्मत

9347. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के वार्ड संख्या 5 और 6 की कुछ सड़कें 1971, 1975 और 1976 की भीषण बाढ़ों में क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हाथी खाना से मठ रोड तक की टूटी सड़कों की अभी तक मरम्मत नहीं की गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या टूटी सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए छावनी बोर्ड को 1980 में 7,31,100/- रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर हुए व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) शेष क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Assistance to small fishermen by marine products Export Development Authority

9348. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what sort of help is rendered by the Marine Products Export Development Authority to small fishermen in the country ?

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

Following schemes are being administered by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for the benefit of fishermen in the country :—

(i) Insulated Fish Boxes are supplied at a 50% subsidy to fishermen to preserve their catches ;

(ii) Financial assistance is extended to State Governments/Union Territories for construction of fish landing platforms for hygienic handling of the fish landings ;

(iii) Subsidy to the extent of 20% of actual expenditure is given to the owners of peeling sheds for upgradation/renovation of peeling sheds subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per peeling shed ; and

(iv) Assistance is extended to State Governments for setting up of Community Peeling Centres near major landing centres to eliminate pre-processing of shrimp except in authorised places, viz ; registered peeling sheds.

Court cases filed against defence accounts department

9349. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of court cases filed against the Defence Accounts Department including Patna Command during the last three years ;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Court cases occurred due to the anti-employee and anti-Association's attitudes of the Departmental authorities ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 162, including 4 cases of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna. Of those, 40 cases were filed by non-Defence Accounts Department personnel.

(b) Rs. 44,027/-

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling activities of Jumma Wali Mahmood

9350. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Jumma Wali Mohamod' known as 'Katchi Mastan' a smuggler of Kutch (Gujarat) is involved in many smuggling activities as well as of the last seized smuggled silver worth 4 crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, the details of his smuggling activities ;

(c) the action taken against him ; and

(d) the details of other persons and his associates against whom action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Jumma Wali Mohamod, alias Katchi Mastan was arrested by the Customs authorities on 20.2.1983 for his involvement in the seizure of silver and other goods valued at about Rs. 3.50 crores on 14.2.1983 effected by the police authorities in Gujarat. He was subsequently detained under the National Security Act on 21.2.1983. He is presently on bail. Earlier in 1976, he was detained for his involvement in smuggling activities under the COFEPOSA Act.

Seven of his associates who were involved in the aforesaid seizure of silver were also arrested under the Customs Act, 1962. The case is still under investigation.

Loans advanced by government through government agencies to industrial units

9351. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of loan advanced by Government direct or through Government agencies to the various industrial units of the country ;

(b) the amount so given during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ;

(c) whether a part of this loan has become a bad debt in industrial sector and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) total bad debts in the country together with the particulars against whom the loan is outstanding ;

(e) whether any steps have been taken by Government for its recovery and if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(f) what is total bad debt in agricultural sector i.e. on balance with farmers in the country ?

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

**ए० जी० कार्यालय ग्वालियर में कर्म-
चारियों को आगरा में पट्टे पर
भूमि देना**

9352. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय ने स्थायी पट्टे पर भूमि आवंटन के लिए चार शर्तें लगाई हैं, अर्थात् (1) भूमि केवल भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी जाएगी, (2) भूतपूर्व सैनिक बेरोजगार होना चाहिए (3) भूतपूर्व सैनिक के पास खेती योग्य अन्य भूमि नहीं होनी चाहिए, (4) भूतपूर्व सैनिक की सभी साधनों से आय रु० 400/- प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, 1981 में मिलिट्री एस्टेट और छावनी क्षेत्र, लखनऊ के निदेशक ने आगरा में कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को पट्टे पर भूमि देने के लिए एम० ई० ओ० को कहा गया था, जो ग्वालियर में ए० जी० कार्यालय में नियुक्त थे और जो प्रतिमास रु० 1200/- वेतन पा रहे थे और जब एम० ई० ओ० आगरा ने उन्हें पट्टे पर भूमि देने से इंकार किया तो निदेशक ने एम० ई० ओ० आगरा के तबादले की सिफारिश की थी ; और

(ग) क्या इन तथ्यों के बारे में सरकार कोई जांच करायेगी और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार पाए गए व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) मौजूदा आदेशों के अनुसार अस्थायी तौर पर फालतू रक्षा भूमि को कृषि कार्यों के लिए उस समय तक अलग अवधि पट्टे पर दिया जा सकता है जब तक कि इसकी रक्षा प्रयोगों के लिए जरूरत न हो। इस प्रकार की भूमि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और इनकी सहकारिताओं को पट्टे पर दी जाती है और यदि कोई भूतपूर्व सैनिक या उनकी सहकारिता न हो तो उसको केवल भूमिहीन गरीब आदमियों को दे दिया जाता है। यह भूमि उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और भूमिहीन गरीब व्यक्तियों को दी जाती है जिनकी आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर क्रमशः 400 रुपए और 200 रुपए प्रति माह से कम हो और जिनके पास 5 एकड़ सिंचित तथा 10 एकड़ अनिंचित भूमि न हो।

कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा आगरा के सैनिक संपदा अधिकारी के खिलाफ उन्हें उनकी कृषि योग्य भूमि के पट्टे का नवीकरण न किए जाने के विरुद्ध शिकायत करने पर निदेशक, रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी, मध्य कमान, लखनऊ ने सैनिक संपदा अधिकारी, आगरा की शिकायत पर शीघ्र रिपोर्ट भेजने के साथ-साथ इस बात के भी अनुदेश दिए कि संबंधित व्यक्ति की पट्टे की अवधि बढ़ा दी जाए। इस समय निदेशक को यह बात मालूम नहीं थी कि संबंधित व्यक्ति महालेखाकार, ग्वालियर के कार्यालय में नियुक्त है। बाद में जब इस बात को सैनिक संपदा अधिकारी, आगरा उनके ध्यान में लाया तब निदेशक ने सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के पक्ष में पट्टा न देने और उसके खिलाफ सार्वजनिक स्थान (अनधिकृत कब्जाधारियों को बेदखल करना) अधिनियम, 1971 के अंतर्गत कार्रवाई करने के आदेश दे दिए।

निदेशक, रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी ने आगरा के सैनिक संपदा अधिकारी के स्थानांतरण की सिफारिश नहीं की थी। उन्होंने केवल यह सिफारिश की थी कि उसे (एम०ई०ओ० कां०) मिलिटरी एस्टेट सर्किल के कार्य से कार्यमुक्त

करके सैनिक संपदा अधिकारी (शहरी भूमि सीमा) नियुक्त कर दिया जाए।

Providing of Gold Loans by Nationalised Banks

9353. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has given instructions to the nationalised commercial banks to provide gold loans to persons desiring to get such loans ;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent by Reserve Bank of India to the various nationalised commercial banks to provide gold loans ;

(c) the grounds on which gold loans are available in various commercial banks ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Several banks do provide loans for different purposes against the security of gold/silver/ornaments as part of their normal lending operations.

While no instructions as such have been issued by Reserve Bank requiring the banks to provide loans against gold/silver/ornaments etc., guidelines have been issued from time to time in regard to grant of loans for consumption purposes to weaker sections, for agricultural activities or seasonal requirements of artisans and craftsmen etc. against the security of gold/silver/ornaments. These guidelines stipulate that for production purposes, the quantum of loan should be related to the needs of production and not to the value of ornaments etc. For consumption purposes, the banks are required to observe the norms laid down by the Expert Committee on Consumption Credit. For agricultural purposes, such loans are to be as per approved scales of financing and for specific agricultural seasons. Banks have also been advised not to discriminate against small borrowers of agricultural loans who are in no position to offer such valuables as security.

**Removal of executive director of
national unit of N.J.M.C. Ltd.**

9354. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Executive Director of National Unit of the present National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited Post, Sankral, District Howrah (West Bengal) was removed from service on some serious charges of corruption by the then Board in the month of February, 1980 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he was reinstated in his post after nationalisation of the company on 4 May, 1981 ; and

(c) if the replies to the above parts be in the affirmative, the charges on which the officer was removed from service and the reasons for reinstating him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (c) A statement is attached,

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

The services of Shri B.K. Basu, the present Executive Director of National Unit of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. were terminated on the basis of the Resolution passed by the then authorised body of National Co. Ltd. at its meeting held on 27.2.1980. It was explained in that meeting that the present production level of the Company was much below the expected level and many machines were lying idle. It was felt that for smooth and efficient running of the Company, it was necessary to re-organise the existing organisational set up of the Company and accordingly it was decided to terminate the services of Shri Basu. Thus, the services of Shri Basu were terminated not on account of serious corruption charges.

Subsequently the deteriorating situation in the National Unit was discussed in the meeting of the Board of Directors of National Jute Manufactures Corporation held on 24.1.1981 and the Chairman-cum-Managing Director was authorised to take

necessary measures to improve the situation. As one of the measures to improve the working of National Unit, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director recommended re-appointment of Shri Basu to the post of Executive Director. After considering the matter carefully, Shri Basu was re-instated as Executive Director of National Unit with effect from 4th May, 1981.

Tax Evasion by certain Tobacco Companies

9356. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain tobacco companies have evaded excise duties in their manufacturing units during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the action taken against each of them ;

(c) whether any prosecution has been launched against tax evaders ; and

(d) the stage at which these cases stand ?

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

Demands of Central Government Employees

9357. SHRI CHITRA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government made a solemn commitment in February, 1982 to settle a number of demands of the Central Government employees according to a time-bound programme ;

(b) if so what are those demands and the time-bound programme ; and

(c) in view of such commitment why do Government propose to appoint another Pay Commission which in all likelihood will be a time-consuming exercise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) No

specific commitment of this nature was made by the Government. Some of the major pending demands relate to revision of rates of H.R.A. and C.C.A. wage parity with public sector undertakings, encashment of leave etc.

In the 26th Ordinary Meeting of the National Council (JCM) on 13th and 14th May, 1982, the Staff Side had suggested appointment of a Pay Body. After careful consideration of the matter, Government decided to appoint the Fourth Central Pay Commission, which is expected to examine the pay, allowances and other service conditions of Central Government employees.

Spinning Mills set up in Orissa

9358. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many spinning mills have been set up in the State of Orissa so far ;

(b) whether Govt. of Orissa has requested the Centre to provide assistance for some more spinning mills proposed to be set up in that State ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Seven spinning
mills have been set up so far in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Sanctioning of assistance for more cooperative spinning mills in Orissa would depend upon the total demand from the different States and the availability of funds.

A normally in pension of retired LDC and Class IV Employees

9359. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that satisfactory deal is not being met to Government employees who retired earlier to 1965 or so ;

(b) whether it is a fact that an LDC who retired in 1965 is getting pension with interim relief only Rs. 165 a month and a retired Class IV employee gets a pension about Rs. 400 a month ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) whether any proposal to give justice to all is under Government's consideration in view of the rising prices of essentials commodities in the market today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-
TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is no discrimination against employees who retired earlier to 1965.

(b) and (c) An LDC who retired in 1965 at the maximum of his scale of pay gets pension (inclusive of relief) of Rs. 182 per month and a peon retiring in that year gets Rs. 1.45 per month. However, a peon who retires now, at the maximum of his scale, gets pension (inclusive of relief) of Rs. 266 per month whereas an LDC gets a pension (including relief) of Rs. 414 per month.

(d) According to present policy of the Government, pensioners are allowed additional instalments of Relief on Pension @ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and maximum of Rs. 12.50 per month for each rise of 3 points in the average price index.

Misuse of Financial Assistance by some Bombay Textile Mills

9360. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that some of the Bombay Textile Mills have siphoned off funds advanced by financial institutions and nationalised banks ;

(b) if so, the names of the mills and the amount of money that has been thus misused ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) In the case

of some textile mills in Bombay current assets have depleted during the period of textile strike while current liabilities did not show corresponding reduction or have even increased. The mills have explained that the funds have been utilised for payment of standing charges, statutory dues etc. The Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks that the borrowing mill companies should reconcile to their satisfaction the position of current assets and current liabilities as existed before commencement of the strike and at present so as to enable the banks to ascertain extent of diversion of funds, if any, by the mill companies. The banks also have to take into consideration the question of recovery of funds diverted by the mills, if any, in a phased manner while derermining rehabilitation assistance.

In accordance with the usages customary among the bankers and in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, details relating to individual constituents cannot be divulged.

Loans to State Transport Undertakings by Industrial Development Bank of India

9361. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has agreed to give a loan up to Rs. 5 crores to each State Transport Undertakings in the country during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, what are the steps being taken to utilise this loan ; and

(c) how much each of the State Transport Undertakings will be provided loan and what are the projects that will be undertaken under these loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has agreed to give special additional limit of Rs. 4 crores each over and above the normal annual limit of Rs. 1 crore each to State Transport Corporations (SRTCs) under IDBI's Bills Redis-

counting Scheme (BRS) during the current financial year (July-June).

(b) and (c) All the SRTCs were advised by the IDBI to submit their application for additional limits under BRS by the IDBI circular letter dated 24.12.82. Details of total limits sanctioned and utilised as on 31.3.83 are indicated below :

	Name of SRTC	Total limit for 1982-83 (July-June)	Limit utilised upto 31.3.1983 (Rs. in crores)
1.	J. & K.	6.00	—
2.	H.P.	4.00	1.49
3.	A.P.	4.00	1.48
4.	U.P.	4.50	—
5.	Karnataka	5.00	2.50
6.	Maharashtra	3.00	0.93
7.	Kerala	3.00	0.89
8.	Bihar	5.00	0.77

Facility under BRS is available to SRTCs for purchase of vehicles either for replacing the old vehicles and/or for augmenting their fleet. The assistance will depend upon the viability of the concerned SRTCs.

Scheme for Investment by Non-Resident Indians

9362. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any scheme to induce the non-resident Indians abroad to make investment in the country ;

(b) if so, the impact thereof ; and

(c) the total volume of investment made so far by the non-resident Indians in the year 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 dated the 4th March, 1983 detailing the various facilities created for non-resident Indians to invest in India.

(b) and (c) Available data are given in the attached statement. The schemes have aroused enthusiasm among non-resident

Indians, but it is too early to make an assessment of the impact as most of these facilities were created only in April, 1982.

STATEMENT

	Amount for which approval has been given (Rs. Crores)
(A) Direct Investment with full repatriation rights in shares and debentures	
(i) 40% Scheme	50.16
(ii) 74% Scheme	9.47
(B) Direct Investment on non-repatriation basis	2.92
(C) (i) Portfolio investment on repatriation basis	11.24*
(ii) Portfolio investment on non-repatriation basis	0.0117*

(*figures are as on 28-2-1983)

Domestic and Foreign Debt

9363. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total debt of the Government of India (domestic and foreign) ;

(b) what is per capita ratio ; and

(c) what is the per capita debt of the other under-developed countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The total (domestic and foreign) debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 57,100 crores as at the end of 1982-83 and the per capita debt on the above date works out to about Rs. 800.

(c) Information on the domestic debt of other underdeveloped countries on a comparable basis, is not available. However, the average per capita foreign public debt of major groups of underdeveloped countries for 1981 (latest available), computed on the basis of information contained in World Bank and IMF documents is indicated below :

Countries/Group of Countries	Per Capita foreign public Debt—1981 (US dollars)
Low Income Africa	130.35
Low Income Asia	55.34
(India)	(38.88)
Oil Exporters	144.38
Middle Income Oil Importers	224.44

Cadre Formation and Transfer Rules in ITDC

9364. SHRI RASHEED MASGOL :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL :

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

(a) What is the cadre formation in ITDC for the purpose of promotion and transfers and also the number of employees in each cadre ;

(b) whether ITDC has so far formulated any "Transfer Rules", if so, what are the basic criteria which are followed in the Corporation while ordering transfer of the employees in a particular cadre ;

(c) the names of the union (s)/association (s) which have appreciated the ITDC's Transfer Scheme, 1981 ;

(d) have there been any (or some) workmen/employees who have been transferred out of (i) Unit, (ii) out of region ; if so, the detailed justification thereof ; and

(e) action proposed to be taken to revert them back to their original unit (s) to meet their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d) Keeping in view the commercial and administrative needs of the Corporation, ITDC's transfer policy aims at providing optimum job satisfaction. (1) Employees in the executive cadres are liable to be transferred anywhere in India and abroad ; (2) The Non-executive supervisory staff are transferable within the region ; (3) Non-executive staff other than in supervisory

levels are not transferred outside the unit, but on their own request on compassionate grounds can be transferred, but within the region. (4) In the case of non-supervisory employees of the Transport Division, however, transfers within the same Region are normally not made except subject to adminis-

trative and operational requirements.

No specific communication has been received from any Union by the ITDC expressing any views on the Transfer Scheme, 1981.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Unit	Total No. of Executives	Total No. of Non-Executives
1.	ITDC Headquarters	260	528
2.	Ashok Hotel New Delhi	59	1598
3.	Hotel Janpath New Delhi	22	624
4.	Hotel Ranjit New Delhi	14	327
5.	Lodhi Hotel New Delhi	12	352
6.	Akbar Hotel New Delhi	28	575
7.	Qutab Hotel New Delhi	12	201
8.	Hotel Kanishka New Delhi	27	520
9.	Hotel Samrat New Delhi	23	294
10.	Ashok Yatri Niwas New Delhi	11	217
11.	Hotel Ashok Bangalore (including Restaurant)	26	427
12.	Hotel Airport Ashok Calcutta (Including Airport Restaurant/Flight Kitchen)	20	459
13.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	16	337
14.	LMT Hotel Mysore	5	75
15.	Hotel Hassan Ashok Hasan	2	31
16.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar	3	66
17.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok Patna	5	81
18.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok Varanasi	7	99
19.	Hotel Jammu Ashok Jammu	5	60
20.	LVP Hotel Udaipur	2	58
21.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok Jaipur	7	100
22.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok Aurangabad	5	86
23.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok Khajuraho	2	43
24.	Hotel Madurai Ashok Madurai	5	50
25.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort	1	37
26.	Hyderabad House New Delhi	2	51
27.	Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi	3	47
28.	Bharatpur Forest Lodge	1	34
29.	Kaziranga Forest Lodge	—	28
30.	Sasangir Forest Lodge	1	16
31.	Kanha Safari Lodge	1	24
32.	TL's/Restaurant	—	58
33.	Reagional Office (North)	7	226
34.	Reagional Office (West)	2	104
35.	Reagional Office (South)	6	158
36.	Reagional Office (East)	3	70

**Accommodation to Tourists Visiting
Konark, Puri & Bhubaneswar**

9365. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken adequate steps to provide accommodation to the tourists near the places of national and international tourist importance ;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken by his Ministry to provide accommodation to large flow of tourists visiting Konark, Puri and Bhubaneshwar every day ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism/India Tourism Development Corporation have taken up/propose to take up the following schemes at Konark, Puri and Bhubaneswar to augment the accommodation facilities there.

(i) A Dharamshala at Puri through the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society.

(ii) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar.

(iii) A joint venture project in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development

Corporation for construction of a 3-Star hotel at Puri and beach cottages at Konark.

(iv) A Youth Hostel at Puri.

The above listed accommodation facilities are in addition to the privately operated hotels. A number of private hotels have come up and are coming up with State and Central help.

Growth of Deposits in Nationalised Banks

9366. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any review about the growth of deposits in various nationalised commercial banks operating in and out of the country ;

(b) if so, the rate of growth made in each nationalised commercial bank in the last three years ; and

(c) the details of the amount deposited in each of those banks in these years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The growth of deposits of Banks is continually kept under review by the Government and Reserve Bank of India.

Desired data on Deposits of Public Sector Banks are set out in the attached statement.

STATEMENT
BANK-WISE DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS (Rs. crores)

S. No.	Name of the Bank/ Bank Group	As on the last Friday of December			Rate of Growth (%)		
		1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	State Bank of India	8182	9902	11230	10.6	21.0	13.4
B.	Associates of S.B.I.	2130	2580	2986	22.6	21.1	15.7
C.	NATIONALISED BANKS—20						
1.	Central Bank of India	2506	2955	3315	19.8	17.9	12.1
2.	Bank of India	2117	2489	2732	16.4	17.6	9.8
3.	Punjab National Bank	2465	2992	3558	25.1	21.4	18.9
4.	Bank of Baroda	2021	2395	2709	18.0	18.5	13.1
5.	United Commercial Bank	1495	1855	2102	31.4	24.1	13.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Canara Bank	1882	2352	2792	25.0	25.0	18.7
7.	United Bank of India	1164	1376	1568	11.2	18.2	14.0
8.	Dena Bank	755	872	988	10.2	15.5	13.3
9.	Syndicate Bank	1422	1654	1814	19.0	16.3	9.7
10.	Union Bank of India	1330	1587	1805	18.6	19.3	13.7
11.	Allahabad Bank	737	852	1050	16.2	15.6	23.2
12.	Indian Bank	981	1085	1191	15.5	10.6	9.8
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	731	821	962	17.1	12.3	17.2
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	1092	1342	1657	17.8	22.9	23.5
15.	Andhra Bank	572	681	836	19.4	19.0	22.8
16.	Punjab & Sind Bank	539	630	733	19.2	16.9	16.3
17.	New Bank of India	457	553	620	16.6	21.0	12.1
18.	Vijaya Bank	410	474	558	11.7	15.6	17.7
19.	Corporation Bank	260	295	340	22.6	13.5	15.2
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	284	358	444	30.3	26.1	24.0
TOTAL : (A+B+C) :		33532	40100	45990	17.4	19.6	14.7

All Public Sector Banks

Date for 1982 are provisional.

Import of pig Iron by States

9367. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have imported pig iron from other countries during 1982 ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and departments or the Corporations for which pig iron has been imported in 1982 ;

(c) the total quantity of pig iron imported by those States in the above year ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) to (d) Import figures are not maintained according to States, Departments or Corporations.

Talks Held With Representatives of Chamber of Commerce and Industry

9368. SHRI UTTANBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'the

President of Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry and nearly 51 other representatives of the same organisation during their recent visit to Delhi met the Commerce Minister and other high officials of his Ministry and held talks on various problems of commerce of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the subjects of discussion held with the Minister and other officials ;

(c) the outcome thereof ;

(d) what assurances were given by Ministers and Officials ; and

(e) the action taken to implement the assurances or action taken on representative of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) to (e) No delegation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently met the Commerce Minister and other high officials in the Ministry of Commerce proper. However, a letter dated 30th March, 1983 containing certain suggestions from the Chamber has been received. No decision thereon has yet been taken.

**Expansion Projects Received by
I.D.B.I. From Various Industries
and Projects**

9369. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) how many expansion projects have
been received by IDBI during 1st February,
1980 to 31st March, 1983 from various
industries and projects from private and
public undertakings and projects from
Gujarat ;

(b) how many of them have been
sanctioned ; and

(c) the details of loans and grants given
by IDBI to each of them during 1st
February, 1980 to 31st March, 1983 and the
target for sanctioning and disbursing upto
31st December, 1983 and 31st December,
1984 ?

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

Booking for Maruti Car

9370. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of
branches of various banks throughout India
have started taking deposits and taking
application forms for the Maruti Car for
which booking opened on April 9, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the names of the Banks and
branches thereof which have been authorised
for the same ;

(c) how many such applications have
been received till date ;

(d) what is the time-limit and the limits
as to the number of applications and
amounts of deposits ;

(e) how and from when application
forms have been distributed and on what
basis the application forms are being
given ;

(f) whether there are complaints and
press reports that malpractices and black
marketing are going on in the same ; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken to stop
such illegal activities ?

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

(b) 151 branches of State Bank of
India, 225 branches of Punjab National
Bank, 257 branches of New Bank of India
and 1397 branches of Canara Bank through-
out India have been designated to receive
applications for booking of Maruti
vehicles.

(c) and (d) Receipt of application forms
by banks commenced on 9th April, 1983 and
shall close on the close of banking hours on
8th June, 1983. As the closing date is not
yet over the information regarding number
of applications received is not readily
available. According to the instructions
accompanying the application forms, a
person can apply for any number of
vehicles. Amount payable on application
is Rs. 10,000.00 for Maruti 800 and van
(including high roof) and Rs. 5,000.00 for
the pick-up truck.

(e) to (g) According to banks there was
some rush for forms initially but the
position has subsequently eased and forms
are reported to be readily available at the
designated branches. All valid applications
received by the closing date shall be deemed
to have been received in a single lot for the
purpose of the draw for determining
allotment priority numbers.

STC Officers' Token Strike

9371. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government
has been drawn to the reported news
published in the 'Indian Express' (English
daily of Delhi) on 6th April, 1983 under
the caption "STC officers' token strike" in
which the State Trading Corporation
Officers Association had threatened to go
on work-to-rule and observe a token pen-
down strike from April 6 and proceed on

indefinite strike from April, 20 if their demands were not met ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to averts the strike ?

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

(b) To press their demands for the revision of pay scales etc. of Managers the Federation of STC officers Associations wrote to Management on 4th April, 1983, that Managers would resort to

(i) work to rule with immediate effect.

(ii) Token pen down strike on 6.4.83 and

(iii) Indefinite strike from 20.4.83 if their demands were not met by that date.

(c) Anticipating action from the Officers' Association, the Management of STC issued a circular cautioning the officers that participation in work to rule, pen down strike or strike was illegal and that the managers participating in any of these activities will be exposing themselves to action. No instance of resorting to work to rule or participation in pen down strike has been reported except in Kandla Office where officers numbering ten are reported to have observed pen down strike on 6.4.83.

Priority attention is being given by Government to the revision of pay scales of Managers.

Setting up Tourists Villagers During Sixth Plan

9372. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposals from States and Union Territories for setting up Tourist Villages during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the places selected and the

schemes submitted by them for the approval and assistance of his Ministry and the estimate of the projects, State-wise ;

(c) the names of the States and Union Territories so far received assistance from his Ministry and started the execution of schemes ;

(d) whether Government of Orissa had made similar proposals to his Ministry for setting up a Tourist village on the marine drive linking Konark with Puri ;

(e) if so, whether the proposal has been examined and approved with financial assistance from his Ministry ; and

(f) if not yet finalised, when decision is likely to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. In response to the Central Department Tourism's letter addressed to all the State Governments/ Union Territories in December 1981, proposals were received from various State Governments/Union Territories for setting up of Tourist Village as in. The attached statement.

It is proposed to create Tourist Villages on an experimental basis at selected points on the National Highways to provide different categories of residential accommodation at reasonable rates and the feel and flavour of village life and it has been decided to construct one Tourist Village at Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh) to gain experience before taking up similar projects elsewhere. The project at Shivpuri is expected to be completed in two years from now, at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.95 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs have already been released during 1982-83. On the basis of the experience gained on this project the setting up of Tourist Villages in other States will be considered.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa by the Central Department of Tourism for setting up of a Tourist Village on the marine drive linking Konark with Puri.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM STATE GOVTS/U.T'S
FOR SETTING UP OF TOURIST VILLAGE

Name of the State/U.T.	Name of place/Scheme proposed for Tourist Village.	Financial estimates if any
1.	2.	3.
Assam	Diparbeel Sibsagar Kaziranga Bansbari Jakhalabadha Barama	Not received.
Himachal Pradesh	Barog Chail Narkanda Raison Kasol Naggar Vashisht Palampur	Not received.
Haryana	Area between Badkhal and Surajkund. Hodel on Delhi-Mathura Road. Dharuhera on Delhi-Jaipur highway. Rai on Delhi-Ambala-Amritsar highway.	Not received.
Punjab	Chhatbir (Patiala District) Goindwal near Tarn Taran (Amritsar Distt.) Neelon & Ranjitgarh (Distt. Ludhiana).	Not received.
Rajasthan	Pushkar Bharatpur Jaisalmer Sam (Distt. Jaisalmer)	Not received.
Andhra Pradesh	On the National Highway in between Visakhapatnam and Bheemunipatnam. In between Mallepalli and Nagarjunasagar.	Not received.
Maharashtra	Karla Verul Parshuram	Not received.
Nagaland	Kohima/Dimapur	Not received.

1.	2.	3.
Kerala	Kovalam Sasthamkottah Verkala Kumarakom Cheruthuruthy Kottakkal.	Not received.
Tamil Nadu	Cholamandal Chengalmattu District near Madras and Chithannavasal in Pudukkottai District.	Not received.
Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal Sonmarg.	Not received.
Orissa	Bangriposi	Not received.

**Funds provided for development of Travel
Circuits in Orissa**

9373. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has identified
two travel circuits in Orissa for the develop-
ment of tourism in that State ;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the
State Government and his Ministry to develop
the communication facilities in the travel
circuits since the approval of the proposal ;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has
prepared schemes ; and programmes for the
development of the travel circuits from State
Plan outlay after the scheme was approved ;

(d) if so, the funds provided during the
year 1982-83 and 1983-84 by the Government
of Orissa and by his Ministry for each travel
circuit ; and

(e) if it is still under the consideration of
the Government of India, when this proposal
is going to be finalised ?

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

(b) to (e) The development of communi-
cation facilities is not the responsibility of
Department of Tourism in the Centre or
State department of tourism. Funds are not

allocated on Travel Circuit basis. However,
the Department and ITDC have taken up the
following schemes during the Sixth Five Year
Plan for the development of tourist facilities
in Orissa :

1. Development of Lion Safari Park at
Nandan Kanan.
2. Preparation of Master Plans in respect of
Ratnagiri, Lalitagiri and Udayagiri.
3. Construction of Forest Lodge at Simlipal.
4. Feasibility study of Introduction of water
sports in the Chilka Lake.
5. Construction of a Dharamsala through
Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti at
Puri is being considered.
6. A joint venture hotel project at Puri at
an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs by
ITDC.

The State Government had a budget
provision of Rs. 62 lakhs during 1982-83 and
there is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for
1983-84 for the development of tourist
facilities in the State. The State Government
has taken up various projects for introducing
coach services including air-conditioned
coaches, to link various tourist centres in the
State. There is also provision in the State
budget for creating additional accommoda-
tion at many places of tourist interest. Some
of these places fall on the identified travel
circuits. The State has also provided motor
lanches for the recreation purposes in the
Chilka Lake. The State Government with

Central Road Development Fund assistance has built a Coastal Road of nearly 40 kms. between Puri and Konark as a tourist facility. A number of private hotels have come up and are coming up at places on the Travel Circuit.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया द्वारा जी० एस० ए० के अधीन दी गई एजेंसियां

9374. श्री राम अवध : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया द्वारा देश और विदेश के किन किन लोगों या कंपनियों को जी० एस० ए० के अधीन एजेंसियां दी गई; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स/एयर इंडिया द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए सामान्य विक्रय अभिकर्ताओं के ब्योरे ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स :

एयर मालदीव के अलावा, जो मालदीव गणराज्य में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के सामान्य विक्रय अभिकर्ता हैं, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत तथा विदेश में कोई सामान्य विक्रय अभिकर्ता नियुक्त नहीं किया है ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में एयर इंडिया द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए सामान्य विक्रय अभिकर्ताओं के ब्योरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

सामान्य विक्रय अभिकर्ता का नाम	जब से प्रभावी	क्षेत्र
भारत में		
मैसर्स आर्य ट्रेवल्स, पटना (यात्री)	01.10.1981	बिहार तथा उड़ीसा
विदेश में		
1. मैसर्स अम अल किव्वैन, नेशनल ट्रेवल एजेंसी, यू.ए.इ. (यात्री और माल)	01.4.1980	यू०ए०इ०
2. मैसर्स दानी एंड क० गनोआ, इटली (यात्री)	01.4.1980	लिगुरिया
3. मैसर्स चालाइस हेल्डिंग्स माट्रियल (यात्री और माल)	01.4.1980	कनाडा
4. मैसर्स एस. ए. ट्रेवल सर्विस लिमिटेड बैंकाक (यात्री)	01.7.1980	थाइलैंड
5. मैसर्स अरब विंग्स, जेद्दा (यात्री और माल)	01.10.1980	पश्चिमी सउदी अरब, जेद्दा मक्का, मदीना, तैफ, जिजान्, आबा, बिशा, नाजरान, ताबुक यानबु)
6. मैसर्स एयर जिम्बाववे सैलिसबरी (यात्री और माल)	01.12.1980	जिम्बाम्बे

1	2	3	4
7.	मैसर्स होंगकांग वियतनाम एयरलाइन्स (यात्री व माल)	01.08.1981	वियतनाम
8.	मैसर्स ट्रैवल सर्विसेज (सैशल्स) लिमिटेड, (यात्री और माल)	27.10.1981	सैशल्स
9.	मैसर्स देहरान ट्रैवल एजेंसी, देहरान (यात्री और माल)	01-04.1982	सऊदी अरब के पूर्वी प्रान्त
10.	मैसर्स सी.टी.ए. इन्टरनेशनल लुमारनो ए सीसिओली, फ्लोरेंस, (यात्री)	01.7.1982	तोसकाना उम्बरिया मार्च तथा अबूजे इ मोलाइस
11.	मैसर्स एयरबोन कम्पनी लिमिटेड एथन्स (यात्री)	01.7.1982	ग्रीस
12.	मैसर्स सी. एंड एम. एक्सप्रेस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, सियोल (यात्री और माल)	16.09.1982 11.4.1983 से (समाप्त)	कोरिया गणराज्य
13.	मैसर्स फाजारियाह, नेशनल एयर ट्रैवल एजेंसी, अल फजूरिआ, (यात्री और माल)	01.6.1983	अल फयूरह अमारात

Raising of New Depots by CSD

9375. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canteen Stores Department of Defence Plans to raise four new depots viz at Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Cochin, Port Blair and B-D (Bari) Jammu ; and

(b) if so, the definite dates of raising ?

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

(b) The preparatory action for setting up of the depots is being finalised by the Canteen Stores Department.

Common Kitchen and Sports for Officers and Jawans

9376. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have common kitchen and sports for the officers and jawans ;

(b) If so, details thereabout ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to have common kitchens for the officers and jawans. Normally, separate messes and kitchen are maintained for officers and Jawans in the interest of maintaining discipline in the Services. However, sports facilities are common for officers and Jawans in the Armed Forces.

Foreign Exchange Transactions of Commercial Banks in Bombay

9377. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign exchange transactions of commercial banks in Bombay have not sedived in March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether main cause of this development is the massive losses suffered by a leading bank of Bombay in its foreign exchange transactions late last year ;

(c) whether the reverberations of the set back have shaken the entire banking industry ;

(d) whether banks on their own have virtually stopped their trading operations in foreign currencies and confined themselves only to merchant transactions which are essentially to help the exporters and importers ;

(e) whether the huge losses of the bank has made the Reserve Bank reiterate its guidelines regarding dealings in foreign exchange to be followed by each bank ; and

(f) if so, other measures Government have agreed to help the banks to improve the foreign exchange transactions of commercial banks in Bombay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f) Government is aware of the report under the caption 'Bombay banks nervous - Exchange deals no sedive' which appeared in the New Delhi Edition of Economic Times dated 29th March, 1983. According to information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, certain irregularities in a nationalised bank involving foreign exchange dealings in disregard of Reserve Bank's guidelines/regulations on the subject by a dealer had come to their notice. The Reserve Bank had sent an inspections team to investigate the matter. The report submitted by the inspecting officials is under process in Reserve Bank. In the mean while Reserve Bank has again impressed on all the authorised foreign exchange dealers the need for careful supervision of connected activities and strict compliance with the Reserve Bank's guidelines/regulations on the subject. According to Reserve Bank so far as normal trading operations permitted under the regulations are concerned there is no curb but obviously banks have to guard against unauthorised or speculative operations. The existing guidelines of Reserve Bank are comprehensive and is followed strictly the foreign exchange dealing operations can be carried out by Banks in the interest of banking operations.

Liberalisation of Export Policy for Ready-made Garments

9378. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

liberalise the export policy for ready-made garments in 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the amendments made for the garment exports ;

(c) whether the export earnings from the garments during the current financial year will not touch even the last year's level ;

(d) if so, what were the main reasons for the same ; and

(e) to what extent the new export garment policy will help in improving the export earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Export of textile items are allowed under Open General Licence. However, exports to countries with which India has bilateral textile agreements are subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the O.G.L.

(c) to (e) The quantum of garments exports in 1983-84 will depend upon conditions prevailing in the foreign markets. Although a recessionary trend still appears to prevail in the major importing countries, the new bilateral textile agreements provide for improved access for our textile products. Further, changes have also been introduced in the Import Policy to promote export of textile items including garments. These include additions in the items of garment machinery and liberalisation of REP and Advance Licensing facilities.

S.T.C. to be an export-oriented organisation

9379. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commerce Minister has directed the State Trading Corporation of India to be export-oriented organisation and use its bulk buying power to increase exports ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. have been asked to join hands in carrying out import-export operations, wherever feasible, using their bulk buying advantage ; and

(c) if so, to what extent the STC has

taken steps to boost exports and to what extent results have been achieved ?

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

(c) Action is being taken to link imports of bulk items with the export of finished products from India.

Some of these are :—

Export of finished leather, corned beef and readymade garments to Romania against import of cement from them.

Export of Groundnut Extractions to Poland in return for import of cement from them.

Export of finished leather/coffee against import of cement from Yugoslavia.

It is too early to assess the results of the above steps.

S.T.C. to step up exports of Manufactured Goods

9380. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India proposes to implement projects to step up exports of manufactured goods ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Details of export oriented projects which are being implemented/proposed are given below :—

—a shoe upper unit at NOIDA has started functioning.

—A Textiles & Garment Design Centre has been set in Delhi to design fashion garments for exports.

—A proposal for setting up a design for Development Centre for Sports Goods at Jullunder has been approved in principle.

—Priority attention is being given to the Tuna Fish Project by initiating a pre-project feasibility study.

— Government approval has been received for the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Venture for manufacture of fashion gloves.

— Feasibility Report for the fruit Juices Project for manufacture of Mango/ Guava pulp/juices has been prepared.

Development of Tourist Spots in Karnataka

9381. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government to develop tourist spots in the State during the current Five Year Plan period and to build infrastructure to attract more tourists ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ;

(c) the details regarding the capital outlay earmarked for this purpose during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period , and

(d) the financial assistance given to the State of Karnataka for the development of tourist spots in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Central Government of Tourism and the State Government have worked out a long term plan for providing Tourism infrastructure at suitable places which have been identified and Travel Circuit have been formulated on that basis. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the following schemes have been taken up are proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector for development of tourism in Karnataka :

(i) Construction of a Youth Hostel at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 6.58 lakhs. The building has since been completed.

(ii) Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore by ITDC (Spillover Scheme) at a cost of Rs. 30.20 lakhs of which expenditure of Rs. 23.07 lakhs was incurred during 1979-80 and Rs. 7.13 lakhs during 1980-81.

- (iii) Expansion of Hotel Hassan by ITDC at a cost of Rs. 4.42 lakhs during 1980-81.
- (iv) Re-doing of illumination at Brindavan Gardens. Out of a total commitment of Rs. 40.00 lakhs by the Central Department of Tourism for this project, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was released to the State Government during 1981-82. The balance amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is expected to be released during the current financial year. The work is in progress.
- (v) Construction of a Cafeteria-cum-Restaurant at Hampi at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.31 lakhs.
- (vi) Additional accommodation at Aihole/Badami at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Circulation of small coins

9382. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated number of one-paise coins, two paise, three paise and 10 paise coins in circulation at present ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make any change in these coins ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of one paise, two paise, three paise and ten paise coins in circulation as on 31-12-1982 is given below :—

Denomination	No. of pieces in crores
1 paise	5.67
2 paise	9.98
3 paise	4.41
10 paise	57.99

(b) The minting of one, two and three paise coins has already been discontinued. Therefore, there is no question of any proposal to make any change in these coins. As regards the 10 paise coins, the Government has decided to reduce its size from 26 millimeters across scallops to 23 millimeters and weight from 2.3 grams to 1.75 grams. However, the existing 20 paise coin will also continue to be legal tender.

Effect of fall in value of rupee on remittances from gulf countries

9383. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether remittances to India from Gulf countries have shown an increase ;

(b) whether the rupee fell to its lowest level in the Gulf in February, 1983 ;

(c) how far this will go in increasing the remittances to India ; and

(d) the manner in which the balance of trade will be affected with the Gulf countries as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Reliable data on remittances from individual countries/group of countries are not available, since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000 and below are, under the current regulations, not required to be reported to the RBI by the Authorised Dealers in foreign exchange and a major portion of remittances from abroad falls under this category. It is therefore not possible to state whether remittances from the Gulf countries have increased.

(b) Yes, Sir. The exchange rate of the rupee with the major currencies of the Gulf countries was lowest in February, 1983 during March, 1982 - February, 1983.

(c) The fall in the value of rupee may not by itself result in sizeable increase in remittances as there are other factors, such as large exodus of Indian workers from Gulf countries and declaration of economic activities in most of the West Asian oil surplus countries, which will affect the growth in inward remittances.

(d) The impact of the depreciation of the rupee against the currencies of Gulf countries on India's balance of trade needs to be assessed in the wider context of likely exchange rate movements in future, including movements of currencies of other competing countries, and also the composition of trade and elasticities of individual items of exports to and imports from the Gulf countries. Since future movements in exchange rates are unpredictable and information on other factors are lacking, it is not possible to make

a precise assessment of impact of depreciation of rupee on India's trade with Gulf countries.

Smuggling of Ivory from Africa

9384. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ivory is being smuggling from Africa into India ;

(b) if so, the extent of smuggling operations ;

(c) the raids made to uncover the illegal trade ;

(d) whether some finished products made in India from the smuggled ivory have been seized ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government have no information about smuggling of ivory from Africa to India.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Income tax raids during current year

9385. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax Department in the country during 1983 ; and

(b) the seizures made and the efforts made or proposed to be made to spread the dragnet further to rope in more tax evaders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Income-tax authorities conducted 1198 searches during January to March, 1983 and seized prima-facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 6.75 crores approximately. All possible measures to counter tax evasion including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time after constant review.

Equipment purchased by National Textile Corporation

9386. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the equipment purchased by N.T.C. for modernisation of the textile mills under their control ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the machinery purchased is sub-standard and it has not been able to step up the production of the units ; and

(c) if so, whether the matter is being investigated and remedial measures being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 245 crores has been invested upto the end of December, 1982, on the modernisation/expansion on NTC mills, as detailed below :—

Name of the equipment	Amount invested (Rs. in crores).
Spinning machinery	149.52
Weaving machinery	21.98
Processing machinery	23.38
Engineering/Civil Works	50.12

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bank credit given to weaker sections

9387. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the percentage of loans out of the total bank credit given to the weaker sections of the society by the nationalised banks during the last two years, State-wise ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the percentage of loans out of the total bank credit given to the priority sector during the said period, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A composite concept of 'weaker section' within priority sectors has been recently evolved on the basis of the recommendations of a Working

Group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India comprising :—

1. Small and marginal farmers ;
2. Landless labourers ;
3. Tenant farmers/share croppers ;
4. Artisans, village and cottage industries ;
5. I.R.D.P. beneficiaries ;
6. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ; and
7. D.R.I. Scheme beneficiaries.

The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks about the identification of beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme belonging to the weaker sections of the community in various priority sectors and advised them to endeavour to increase the flow of credit to weaker sections so that by March 1985 these sections account for 25 per cent of the priority sector credit or 10 per cent of the aggregate credit of these banks.

Since the concept of composite weaker section has only recently been evolved, data in regard to public sector banks, credit to this section are, therefore, not available. However, Reserve Bank have reported that as per their quick estimates the small and marginal farmers, borrowers having loans of upto Rs. 10,000 for activities allied to agriculture and artisans, cottage and village industries and small units requiring not more than Rs. 25,000 as composite loans, accounted for outstanding advances of Rs. 1784 crores as at the end of December 1982, estimated to be about 15.8 per cent of the priority sector advances of the public sector banks.

(b) State-wise data on Priority Sector Advances as percentage to total advances of the Public Sector Banks is set out in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise share of Priority Sector Advances to total advances of Public Sector Banks*.

(Per cent)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	As on the last Friday of December	
		1980	1981
1.	Haryana	70.3	69.2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	63.3	62.6
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.4	70.5
4.	Punjab	71.5	69.8
5.	Rajasthan	52.5	56.4
6.	Chandigarh	12.6	21.1
7.	Delhi	9.9	10.8
8.	Assam	35.6	40.5
9.	Manipur	77.8	68.6
10.	Meghalaya	58.9	66.8
11.	Nagaland	70.3	75.6
12.	Sikkim	23.8	91.1
13.	Tripura	60.7	62.6
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.0	51.5
15.	Mizoram	79.3	51.4
16.	Bihar	54.9	61.5
17.	Orissa	65.6	61.0
18.	West Bengal	22.2	23.1
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.5	40.7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	56.4	57.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	57.4	60.8
22.	Gujarat	39.7	42.1
23.	Maharashtra	22.2	23.3
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.7	58.5
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	31.5	33.6
26.	Andhra Pradesh	53.2	56.2
27.	Karnataka	44.4	46.4
28.	Kerala	45.2	49.7
29.	Tamil Nadu	34.7	38.3
30.	Pondicherry	56.2	55.5
31.	Lakshadweep	55.5	53.8

*S.B.I. Group + 20 Nationalised Banks. Data are provisional.

Amount sanctioned by non-nationalised banks during credit squeeze policy.

9388. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several crores of rupees have been sanctioned by various non-nationalised banks to parties during Credit Squeeze policy ;

(b) the action taken by the Reserve Bank against the erring non-nationalised banks ; and

(c) any proposal to regulate the non-nationalised banks in the matter of loan-disbursement ?

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

Global tenders for ascertaining competitive rates in IAAI Indian airlines and air India

9389. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) is it a fact that global tenders are being called for ascertaining competitive rates for various equipment being used in I.A.A.I., Indian Airlines, Air India etc. ;

(b) is it a fact that IAAI intends to modernise equipment for the benefit of air passengers ;

(c) if so, it is a fact that global tenders for purchase of aerobridges were floated by the Chief Engineer, NITC, New Delhi ;

(d) is it a fact that there are two types of aerobridges being marketed in the world (a) electro-mechanical and (b) hydro system ;

(e) what type of system was advertised by IAAI ; and

(f) if electro-mechanical system was advertised, the reasons therefore as hydro system was recognised to be a more modern system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) IAAI, Indian Airlines and Air India invite global tenders for equipment, which is not available indigenously, after obtaining clearance from the Director

General of Technical Development.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the tender specifications IAAI had specified both electro-mechanical and hydraulic type of aerobridges.

(f) Does not arise.

Allocation made to Orissa state for tourism during sixth plan period

9390. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount allocated to the State of Orissa for the promotion of tourism in the Sixth Plan period ?

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

No, Sir. The Department of Tourism does not allocate funds for the development of tourism Statewise. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Department has taken up/proposes to take up the following schemes in Orissa :

- (i) A forest lodge at Similipal at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (ii) Development of Lion Safari park at Nandan Kanan at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.
- (iii) Survey for the introduction of water sports at Chilka lake.
- (iv) Master Plan for the development of Konarak through the Town and Country Planning Organisation.
- (v) A dharamshala at Puri through the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti a registered society.
- (vi) Opening of Government of India Tourist Office at Bhubaneswar.

INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

- (i) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar.
- (ii) Joint venture project in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation for construction of a three star hotel at Puri and beach cottages at Konarak.

Assessment of Gold Stocks

9391. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the private gold stocks in India ;

(b) if so, the extent of ancient jewellery also ; and

(c) whether there is any possibility to bring it in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Government have not made any assessment of private gold stocks in the country as it is extremely difficult to be done in any precise manner because of lack of reliable and comprehensive data.

(c) At present, the Government is not considering any such proposal.

**Grant of loan to SC/ST farmers by
Punjab National Bank for purchase
of tractors**

9392. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Punjab National Bank has issued instructions to its branches in rural areas not to grant loans to the SC/ST farmers for purchase of tractors for agricultural purposes ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the rural branches of the PNB in Rajasthan are serving the interest of business class and denying loans to weaker section ; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken to streamline their functioning so as to ensure loans for purchase of agricultural equipment including tractors to ameliorate the condition of weaker sections on easy terms, conditions and concessional rate of interest ?

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

Bank has reported that it has not issued any such instructions.

(b) All public sector banks, including Punjab National Bank, endeavour to increase the flow of credit to the priority sectors, particularly to the weaker section borrowers, for which specific targets have been set before them. Punjab National Bank has reported that its branches in Rajasthan had outstanding advances of Rs. 56.3 crores in Priority Sectors as at the end of December 1982. Of these, Rs. 8.8 crores related to small and marginal farmers and borrowers taking not more than Rs. 10,000 for allied activities in the Agricultural Sector and artisans, village and cottage industries and small units taking not more than Rs. 25,000 of composite loan in the small scale industry sector. Outstanding advances of these branches to SC/ST borrowers were reported to be Rs. 5.1 crores, involving 17803 borrowal accounts as on that date.

(c) Punjab National Bank branches continue to support all proposals in the priority sectors, including investment in Agricultural, provided they are viable in all respects and fall within the parameters of area schemes, if any, being implemented within the operational areas of the branches.

**Grant of loans by Punjab National Bank
for purchase of tractors and
agricultural equipment**

9393. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rural branches of the Punjab National Bank have got schemes for grant of loans to farmers for purchase of tractors and other agricultural equipment ;

(b) is there any concessional rate of interest for SC/ST farmers on loans for purchase of agricultural equipment and the percentage and limit to which the loan can be granted to a farmer ;

(c) total amount of loans granted by Punjab National Bank to SC/ST farmers for purchase of tractors in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to ensure that loans are

granted on easy terms and condition without any harassment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Punjab National Bank has got schemes for financing purchase of tractors and agricultural equipments.

(b) Concessions in rates of interest are available to borrowers on the basis of their economic status as in the case of DRI scheme or loans for small farmers etc. or on the basis of the size of the loans as in the case of crop loans. Such SC/ST borrowers as are covered in any such particular category of borrowers do get concessions available to that category of borrowers.

(c) Information in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system. However, special efforts are being made to collect it and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Steps have been taken to ensure easy flow of credit to the weaker sections of the community for all viable ventures. This group includes all priority sector borrowers belonging to SC/ST communities. Requirements of margins and security have been liberalised. Application forms have been simplified. Disposal of small loan applications is sought to be achieved within 3/4 weeks of their receipt. Greater powers have been delegated to branch managers.

आयकर विभाग के राजस्व आसूचना स्कंध का कार्यक्रम

9394. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग द्वारा संदिग्ध आयकर अपवचकों पर मारे गये छावों में से कर अपवचन से सम्बन्धित केवल दस प्रतिशत मामले उनके द्वारा पकड़े गये;

(ख) क्या यह घटना आयकर विभाग के राजस्व आसूचना स्कंध की सही सूचना देने में अक्षमता को साबित करती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्कंध के कार्यक्रम

को अधिक सक्षम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) तलाशियाँ लेने का अधिकार अभी दिया जाता है जब तलाशी लेने के लिए प्राधिकृत प्राधिकारी गुप्त सूचना पक्ष द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना के आधार पर इस बात से संतुष्ट हो जाता है कि ऐसी कार्यवाही करना अपेक्षित है। इसलिये, यह कहना सही नहीं है कि पिछले वर्ष ली गई तलाशियों में से कर अपवचन के केवल 10 प्रतिशत मामले ही आयकर विभाग ने पकड़े थे।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

अफ्रीका देशों को निर्यात

9395. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफ्रीका के कई देशों ने भारत में निर्यात इंजीनियरी खाद्य पदार्थों और चमड़े के सामान की खरीद में रुचि दिखाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गत वर्ष उपरोक्त महाद्वीप के राष्ट्रों को हमारा निर्यात बढ़ा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस महाद्वीप के राष्ट्रों को निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जहाँ तक इंजीनियरी माल तथा साधित खाद्य पदार्थों का संबंध है, गत वर्ष इनके निर्यातों में वृद्धि होने का पता चला है। तथापि, चमड़े के सामान के निर्यातों में कुछ गिरावट बताई जाती है।

(ग) जहाँ तक चमड़े से बने उत्पादों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार द्वारा अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं जिनमें व्याज की रियायती दरों पर लदान पूर्व ऋण सुविधायें देना, नकद मुआवजा सहा-

यता देना तथा हवाई भाड़ा उपदान देना शामिल हैं।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

9396. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पिछले कई वर्षों में भारत नेपाल सीमा पर चावल, कोयला, टेगस्टन तैयार शुद्ध वस्त्र और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान की तस्करी बढ़ी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि दोनों देशों की सीमाओं पर दोनों ओर तस्करी के माल की बिक्री के लिए छोटे-मोटे कस्बे आबाद हो गए हैं तथा लाखों लोग विशेषकर दार्जिलिंग क्षेत्र में तस्करी के घन्घे में लगे हुए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सीमा शुल्क विभाग और सीमा सुरक्षा बल की वर्तमान शक्ति को यह तस्करी रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त समझती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन दोनों बलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा सीमाओं पर तस्करी रोकने के लिए उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, नेपाल के साथ लगने वाला भू सीमा क्षेत्र, जिसमें दार्जिलिंग क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, तस्करी के लिए सुगम्य क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। भारत-नेपाल सीमा के पार नेपाल को चावल तथा कोयले की तस्करी की हुई कुछ घटनाओं का इन रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है। नेपाल से भारत में सिली-सिलाई पोशाकें तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी की वस्तुएं तस्करी के लिये आकर्षण की वस्तुएं बनी हुई हैं। किन्तु टेगस्टन की तस्करी की कोई सूचना नहीं है। नेपाल की सीमा के साथ-साथ लगने वाले भारतीय क्षेत्र में तस्करी के माल की सरे आम बिक्री का

कोई मामला सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सीमा सुरक्षा बल को तैनात नहीं किया जाता है। भारत-नेपाल सीमा के साथ-साथ लगने वाले क्षेत्रों पर सीमा शुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों को तैनात करने सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती रहती है तथा जरूरत पड़ने पर कर्मचारियों को पुनः तैनात करने और उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के उपाय किये जाते रहते हैं। इस प्रदेश के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को सतर्क रहने की हिदायत दी गई है। सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के निवारण तथा आसूचना तंत्र को तेज कर दिया गया है। केंद्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ पूर्ण समन्वय स्थापित करके समुचित तस्करी-निवारक उपाय भी किये गये हैं। इस प्रदेश में तस्करी की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच द्विपक्षीय सहयोग भी विद्यमान है।

एलफिनस्टोन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स

9397. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एल फिस्टन स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग कम्पनी मिल्स की दोनों शाखाओं ने काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के साथ 60 लाख और 55 लाख रुपये की घोखा-घड़ी और अनेक अनियमितार्यों की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मिल के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) मैसर्स एलफिनस्टन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल बम्बई में स्थित है और भारत में किसी भी अन्य स्थान पर इसकी कोई ब्रांच नहीं है। उक्त मिल ने भारतीय रुई निगम के साथ संविदाओं का उल्लंघन किया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 95,83,196.18 रु० की हानि हुई।

(ख) भारतीय रई निगम ने हानि की वसूली के लिए उक्त मिल के विरुद्ध मुकदमा दायर किया है। यह मामला अब बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय में निलम्बित है।

Purchase of flats by NABARD for its officers in Bombay

9398. SHRI A. NEELALOHITADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that the newly formed NABARD has purchased flats for its officers in Bombay costing about Rs. 30 crores and if so, full details of these deals ;

(b) whether it is in accordance with Government policies to set up rural development organisations such as NABARD in overcrowded metro cities instead of in rural surroundings ;

(c) whether it is correct that the earlier ban on Government and other public sector units concerning setting up officers in metro cities is now a dead letter and if so, the reasons for this ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that a complete ban is reimposed on setting up units in large cities and also order shifting of offices already in the big cities in the overall national interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the information received from NABARD they have entered into a commitment for construction of 600 flats for its executive and officers in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 17.38 crores. The amounts are being paid in instalments commensurate with the progress of construction.

(b) to (d) In accordance with sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, the headquarters of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) shall be at Bombay or at such other place as the Central Government may by notification specify. NABARD has been constituted by merging together certain sections of agriculture Credit Department of the Reserve

Bank of India and the erstwhile Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, headquarters of both of which were previously located at Bombay. One of the Deputy Governors of Reserve Bank of India, with headquarters at Bombay, functions as the Chairman of NABARD. Besides, the staff for NABARD has initially been drawn from the erstwhile Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the Reserve Bank of India. Keeping in view the administrative convenience and the need for frequent consultations between NABARD, the Reserve Bank of India and other Financial Institutions, it has been considered expedient to locate the headquarters of the Bank at Bombay.

Introduction of package tour scheme by Indian Airlines

9399. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to promoting domestic tourism in the country, Indian Airlines has introduced a new package tour scheme for groups on the domestic sectors of the Airlines ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give Central Government employees opportunities to utilise their LTC through this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The scheme was introduced in March, 1981. In March, 1983 some modifications were incorporated to make the scheme more attractive.

(b) A copy of Circular No. 175 dated 18th March, 1983 of the Indian Airlines giving the details of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-6535/83)

(c) Government employees can claim LTC according to their entitlement under that scheme, the maximum being first class rail fare even if they choose to travel by a

more expensive mode of travel including air travel.

Cash aid to garment exporters

9400. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether garments exported by India including woollen blends fabrics are also entitled for cash aid ; and

(b) if so, the total amount of cash aid provided by Government of India to exporters to export garments to the USSR during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cash Compensatory Support is available on the export of readymade garments, including woollen garments (excluding hosiery and knitwear) and also on woollen fabrics containing 20% or more of wool by weight. On woollen knitwear and blended woollen knitweaves (other than army softwear) containing 20% or more of wool by weight CCS is admissible only on exports to General Currency Areas. The rate of CCS is different for different types of garments to be exported.

(b) The information is being collected.

Amount owned by Czechoslovakia to India on account of balance of trade

9401. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Czechoslovakia owes any amount to India on account of balance of trade between the two countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the mode of payment to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Czechoslovakia had an unfavourable balance of trade with India in 1982 (January-December). The details are as following :—

(Rs. crores)

India's exports to Czechoslovakia	93.7
India's imports from	
Czechoslovakia	63.3
Balance of trade in favour of India	30.4

(N.B. : Figures are provisional)

(c) Payments for exports are received in Indian rupees.

It has to be clarified in this context that trade between India and Czechoslovakia is conducted on a bi-lateral, balanced basis and exports and imports are expected to balance each other over the years.

Increase in wholesale price Index

9402. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the index of wholesale prices towards March-end, 1983 and how does it compare with the last three years ;

(b) how much was the increase in the consumer price index in 1982-83 and how does the same compare with the last three years ; and

(c) what are the reasons that inflationary tendencies could not be checked and controlled by Government and there is a steady increase in the prices all round ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The required information on the wholesale price index (Base 1970-71 = 100) is given below :

29th March, 1980	232.0
28th March, 1981	270.7
27th March, 1982	277.1
26th March, 1983	295.0 (P)

(P) = Provisional.

(b) During the first eleven months of 1982-83 (upto February, the latest available) the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960 = 100) increased by 9.4 per cent on a point to point basis. The index rose by 12.3 per cent in 1979-80, 12.6 per cent in 1980-81 and 8.8 per cent 1981-82.

As a result of various measures taken during the past few years it has been latest

possible to maintain a reasonable degree of price stability. Despite severe drought in 1982-83 the annual rate of inflation in wholesale prices was contained within 6.5 percent. The price situation is kept under surveillance so as to take suitable measures in the light of emerging trends.

Deficit in trade with U.S.S.R

9403. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether deficit in the trade with the USSR swelled to over Rs. 7.00 crores, with Indian enjoying the surplus ; and

(b) if so, whether this supposed temporary/imbalance in trade is going to be corrected in the near future through diversification of import items from the USSR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to an unofficial estimate, India had a surplus trade balance of Rs. 668 crores with the U.S.S.R. in 1982 (January-December).

(b) Yes, Sir.

Setting up test house at Bombay for assessing quality of export-oriented Engineering units

9404. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to set up a test house at Bombay for assessing the quality of export oriented engineering units ;

(b) if so, how many projects for setting up 100 per cent export oriented units have been approved by Government ; and

(c) what percentage of the approved projects belongs to (i) medium and (ii) small scale sectors ?

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

(b) and (c) The proposed Pilot Test House at Bombay under the aegis of Export Inspection Agency when established, will provide testing facilities to the engineer-

ing items exported from the country irrespective of the fact whether such products have been manufactured by 100% export oriented units or by others.

Restrictions on shipment imposed by customs for export to U.S.S.R.

9405. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exporters to the Soviet Union are facing a great difficulty because the customs had imposed some informal restrictions on the shipment ;

(b) if so, when were these restriction imposed and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether these restrictions have since been withdrawn and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A review of pending shipments to USSR was carried out in the middle of March in order to assess the likely trade balance at the close of the financial year 1982-83. This review and the resultant scrutiny by the Customs authorities may have caused some inconvenience to the shippers. However, Exports to USSR are taking place smoothly.

Credit to Weaker Sections by Banks Under 20-Point Programme

9406. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that both Krishnaswamy and Ghosh Committee Reports have suggested to Government that State Governments should be involved in distribution of credit to the weaker sections for proper implementation of the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during 1982-83 the loans given by the co-operatives were much lower than their targets for the weaker sections as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 29th March, 1983 ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision with regard to above ; and

(d) what is the total outflow of credit given to weaker sections by the banks during 1982-83 and whether there is any monitoring agency to find out how these loans have been utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. These Working Groups had recommended that the question of setting up suitable intermediary organisations with appropriate back up facilities may be considered by the State Governments to facilitate credit flows in an organised manner to the weaker sections as well as assistance regarding input supply and marketing. The Working Group had also emphasised the important role that the co-operatives, along with other institutions have to play in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. For effective participation of the co-operatives, various steps had been recommended by the Ghosh Working Group.

(b) and (c) The aggregate loans disbursed by the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSS) and the Land Development Bank for agriculture and allied activities increased from Rs. 1696 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 2022 crores in 1980-81. It is further estimated to have gone up to Rs. 2305 crores during 1981-82. Data for 1982-83 have not yet become available. However, so far as the share of co-operative credit for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is concerned, the trend of provisional data so far received shows that there may be a decline in co-operative credit during 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82. Some of the steps being taken to improve the situation are discussions with national level cooperative institutions and other organisations concerned for initiating steps to rectify the situation, involvement of representatives of cooperative banks in seminars, workshops etc. held by the Ministry of Rural Development to improve the flow of credit to IRDP etc. The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) is also simplifying the procedure for availing of refinance in order to enable the cooperatives to draw more refinance assistance.

(d) So far as public sector commercial

banks are concerned, the Reserve Bank have recently advised them to increase the flow of priority sector credit to the weaker section in those sectors, comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers, share croppers, artisans, village and cottage industries, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, IRDP beneficiaries and DRI scheme beneficiaries, to the level of 25 per cent of their total priority sector advances by March, 1985. Since the concept has only recently been redefined, data regarding the flow of credit to this section are not yet available. However, small and marginal farmers and borrowers for allied activities having credit limits of not more than Rs. 10,000 and artisans, village and cottage industries and other small units requiring not more than Rs. 25,000 as composite loans had outstanding advances of Rs. 1784 crores as at the end of December, 1982 accounting for 15.8 per cent of the total priority sector advances. The banks extending these loans also ensure proper end-use of the credit support provided by them to the borrowers.

Fulfilment of Export Quota of Sugar

9407. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting held in new Delhi on March 25, 1983, the Indian Sugar Mill Association had invited Government's attention to the need for fulfilment of export quota of sugar of 6.5 lakh tonnes this session ;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices in International market are pretty low and Government will have to sell the sugar at a loss ; and

(c) whether Government have estimated the loss that will be incurred as a result of this export to maintain our country's place in international trade and by what time a decision for export will be taken ?

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

(b) and (c) This will depend on international prices prevailing at the time of exports.

**Implementation of new Ration System
for Defence Services Personnel.**

9408. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new ration system introduced by Government recently has not been implemented because some points are still being clarified by the Ministry ;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties that are coming in the way of implementing this scheme which is beneficial to the Defence Service personnel ;

(c) whether the ration will also be given to the officers of the rank of Brigadier in the Army and either counterparts in the Navy and Air Force ; and

(d) when this scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, Orders authorising free issue of rations in peace areas to the Officers of the three Services upto and including the rank of full Colonel in the Army and its equivalents in the Navy and Air Force were issued on 2-2-1983. Detailed instructions about the implementation have also since been issued.

(c) There is no intention at present to extend the facility of free ration in peace areas to the Officers of the rank of Brigadier and above in the Army and their counterparts in the other two Services.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) and (b) above.

**Expansion Plan Sanctioned by IDBI
for Girnar Scooter Projects**

9409. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned the expansion plan and schemes of about Rs. 575 lakhs of "Girnar Scooter Projects" ;

(b) if so, the details of said expansion plans/projects, estimates and schemes ; and

(c) how much amounts has been given by the Bank till 31 March, 1983 and how much is expected to be released upto 31 December, 1983 ?

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

Green Tea Exports

9410. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main areas of production and the quantity produced of the Chinese green teas in India ;

(b) what are the present exports and new efforts for increase in green tea exports and earn foreign exchange ;

(c) which are the countries consuming green teas ; and

(d) the proposals to acquire requisite technical know-how suitable machinery and prepare specified standards of green teas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Chinese type of green tea is being produced in Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu District, Doars in West Bengal and Cachar in Assam.

Up to date, the total production of Chinese type of green tea has been a little over 15 lakhs kilograms.

(b) Up to the period ending 31.3.1983, the export of Chinese type of green tea was 10 lakhs kilograms. TTCI which is the sole exporter of Chinese type green tea, has set an export target for 1983-84 of approximately 47,50,000 kgs. valued at approximately US \$ 1,14,19,000.

(c) The main green tea consuming countries are China, Japan, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, USA, Canada and France.

(d) The requisite technical know-how, designs of machineries etc., have already been acquired by TTCI and these in turn have been given to gardens who have entered into an agreement with TTCI for the production and supply of such teas for export by TTCI.

Army Welfare Housing Scheme

9411. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Army Welfare Housing Scheme has been introduced for Army personnel ;

(b) if so, how many stations and the names of the places and the number of houses at each station envisaged to be constructed ; and

(c) what are the actual implementation results, and if there is any lapse, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) For settling down in civil life after retirement from service, the Service personnel have themselves set up an organisation called the Army Welfare Housing Organisation which is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is a private organisation not under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

Shortage of Raw Jute for Jute Mills

9412. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some jute mills have been closed due to the shortage of the raw materials ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Canalisation of Export of Barytes

9413. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that once a flourishing export of Barytes to oil producing countries of Middle East, has collapsed completely after the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation entered the field and canalisation order was implemented ;

(b) when the Canalisation Order of Barytes came into effect and why was it decanalised subsequently ; and

(c) what was the value of the stock left with MMTC when the export was decanalised and when it collapsed completely ?

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

(b) The canalisation of export of barytes through MMTC came into effect from 14-1-1976.

Exports of barytes was decanalised inter alia keeping in view the reserves and exportable surplus available within the country and the international supply and demand position.

(c) At the time of decanalisation on 1.5.1982, MMTC was holding stock of 4500 tonnes of barytes lumps and 50.800 tonnes of barytes powder valued at Rs. 17.10 lakhs and Rs. 308.86 lakhs respectively.

Sweepers Working in State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

9441. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of sweepers working in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur on part-time basis on 2/3rd, 4/5th, 1/3rd, 1/4th of pay, and since when they are working on these wages ;

(b) whether Government have issued any directive in this regard to Bank management, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any decision in the bipartite settlement between the management (Indian

Bank's Association) and representatives of the Bank Trade Union were taken for making these part-time sweepers as regular ones ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the said decision was taken into account at the time of recruitment in the sub-staff cadre on regular basis ; and

(e) if so, number of candidates recruited in the Sub-Staff cadre on regular basis and the number of part-time sweepers among them absorbed into regular service since the above settlement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) The Bipartite Settlements provide for recruitment of part-time workmen in the subordinate cadre on 1/3, 1/2, 3/4 etc. of the scale wages or on full scale wages depending upon the hours of work per week rendered by these workmen. The Bipartite Settlements also provide that subject to the bank's recruitment rules, if any, part-time employees will be given preference for filling up of full time vacancies, other things being equal. According to State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the total number of sweepers working in the bank on part time basis and full wage scale as per the provisions of the Bipartite Settlements is 325. Information regarding the dates from which they are working is not readily available.

(b) Government have issued guidelines to all the public sector banks indicating that all recruitment to the subordinate cadre of the banks, irrespective of the nature and duration of vacancies, are made through Employment Exchanges only.

(c) No settlement has been reached between the Indian Banks' Association and representatives of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur Employees' Union on the issue of absorption of part-time sweepers as full time employees, other than what is stated in reply to part (a) of the question.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Implementation of Reservation in Promotions in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

9415. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Since when the provisions of reservations in promotions are being implemented in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur ;

(b) total promotions made by the above Bank in the following cadres during the last five-years, year-wise, separately ;

(i) officers J.M.-I/Grade-II to officers M.M.-II/Grade-I.

(ii) Clerical/Cashier to Officers J.M.-I/Grade-II.

(iii) Subordinate staff (peon) to Record-Keeper-cum-Godown-Keeper ;

(c) the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities promoted in the above cadres separately ;

(d) whether the Bank is following instructions contained in the Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) letters No. 1/45/78-SCT(B) dated 3rd May and 7th May, 1980 ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

9416. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 437 on 9 July, 1982 regarding filling up of vacancies reserved for SC/ST persons in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons for delay ;

(c) total number of employees declared eligible to appear at the written test/interview

for promotion to Officer JMG Scale-I cadre from clerical cadre and the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities among them separately ; and

(d) if no SC/ST candidates was allowed to appear at the test, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) to (d) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that a written test for promotion from clerical to officers cadre (Grade I) was held in 1982 and 63 vacancies were earmarked for this promotion. In accordance with the agreement with the Employee's Union, the eligible candidates equal to five times the number of vacancies were called for this test out of which 70 candidates were from SC/ST communities.

Nationalisation of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited

9417. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the impediments before Government that it has not nationalised Six Textile Units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Atherton Mills and Luxmi Rattan Cotton Mills although they are being managed by NTC ;

(b) if it is true that out of the 106 Units taken over these are the only 3 Units which are not yet nationalised ; and

(c) what is Government's policy in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) There are no impediments in the way of nationalising the six mills of the Swadeshi Group, Laxmirattan Cotton Mills or Atherlon West Mills. In the case of the Swadeshi units no decision has been taken on the retention or the return of the units. Besides the above units, there are other taken-over units, yet to be nationalised, being managed by the National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporations. The policy relating to nationalisation in so far as taken over units are concerned is that the administrative

Ministry must be satisfied that the unit can become viable in a reasonable period of time and nationalisation should be in the public interest.

International Seminar on Trade and Economic Cooperation in New Delhi

9418. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Seminar on Trade and Economic Co-operation is being organised in New Delhi by the Federation of Indian Exports Organisation (FIEO) ;

(b) the names of the countries likely to participate and the number of delegates likely to attend ; and

(c) what is the agenda fixed and how far it is expected to be helpful to increase the trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) An International Seminar on Trade and Economic Cooperation among South Asian Countries was organised by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) in New Delhi from 18th to 20th April, 1983.

(b) Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India participated in the Seminar. About 250 delegates attended the Seminar.

(c) The themes of the Seminar were to share information and experience on :

- (i) Policies and progress on economic development with special reference to industrial investment and fiscal policies.
- (ii) International trade, including import-export policies and export promotion measures.
- (iii) The role of small scale and cottage industry sectors in industrial and economic development with special reference to support measures.

The objective of the Seminar was to promote exchange of information on trade and economic matters, with a view to facilitate further understanding and cooperation among

South Asian countries. It is expected that this would have a favourable impact on trade among these countries.

Brands of Tea Exported

9419. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the brands of tea which are being exported ?

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

Teas exported in the form of packets are sold under various brand names which number over four hundred. No exhaustive record of various brand names, under which tea is exported, is maintained by Government. Some of the principal brand names of Indian packet teas are as follows :—

1. Sitara
2. Butterfly
3. Red Label
4. Blue Tea Pot
5. Red Tea Pot
6. Silver Pot
7. Royal Cuppa Chai
8. Runglee Rungliot
9. Quality tea
10. Windsor Castle
11. Veera Swamy's Tea
12. India Royal
13. Royal Tea
14. Gold Bond
15. Indian Queen
16. Five Star
17. Kanchen Junga
18. Dome and Minar Tea
19. Aristocrat
20. Mayur
21. Gold Star
22. Crown
23. Yellow Label
24. Green Label
25. Ruby
26. Health Stallion
27. Maya
28. Chinar
29. Natraj
30. Raj Mahal

Target of Garment Export

9420. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total value of garment exports in 1982 has failed to reach the set target ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The value of garments exported from India in 1982 is Rs. 633.58 crores (provisional). A target of Rs. 750 crores had been fixed for the financial year 1982-83.

(b) Recessionary 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 in the export of garments.

Suggestions given by economists to contain inflationary pressure

9421. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leading economists have made a suggestion to him to build up enough stocks of grain and edible oils to contain inflationary pressures ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) In the informal pre-budget meeting that F.M. had with economists on January 27, 1983 some economists have advocated liberal resort to imports to build up stocks while others did not favour the use of foreign exchange for meeting the consumption needs.

Public Distribution System has become an essential feature of anti-inflationary policy of the Government and is being strengthened. For its smooth functioning requisite stocks of essential commodities including foodgrains and edible oils are maintained. Government has not hesitated in arranging imports of essential items for public consumption despite difficult balance of payments position.

**Effect of bad debts and heavy dues on
Functioning of Banks**

9422. SHRI MADHVRao SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether a large number of banks
nationalised and cooperative banks were
seriously affected by bad debts and heavy
loan amounts ;

(b) what are the comprehensive statistics
in regard to poor functioning of these banks
which had consequently deprived the genuine
needs of the small borrowers being ignored ;

(c) what measures the Reserve Bank pro-
poses to adopt to improve the efficiency and
bring down the proportion of loans and
overdues ; and

(d) the guidelines, if any, for grant of
loans by the banks to the big borrowers and
small borrowers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Informa-
tion to the extent available is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the House
to the extent permissible.

**Replacement of multi-point Sales tax
by Single-point Sales tax**

9423. SHRI BHOGENDRa JHA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there have been demands
for replacement of the multi-point sales tax
by a single point sales tax at the source
itself ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto,
with reasons therefor ;

(c) whether State Governments are
objecting to this replacement ; and

(d) if so, whether ways are being found
not to reduce income from sales tax to the
State Governments by giving them share
from the single-point sales tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Levy
of tax on sale or purchase of goods taking

place within a State is a State subject of
taxation under Entry 54 of List II of the
Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In
exercise of their powers, States have adopted
varying systems of sales taxation depending
on revenue and other relevant considerations.
However, in exercise of the powers conferred
by clause (3) of Article 286 of the Consti-
tution, Parliament has declared certain goods
as of special importance in inter-State trade
or commerce under section 14 of the Central
Sales Tax Act, 1956 and has laid down
certain restrictions and conditions in regard
to levy of tax on sale or purchase of such
goods within a State under section 15 there-
of. In view of the restrictions laid down
in section 15 aforesaid, no tax can be levied
on sale or purchase of declared goods at
more than one stage inside the State.

In respect of goods other than declared
goods, majority of the States impose in the
main a single-point sales tax. Even in
States having a multi-point levy, a number
of commodities are subject to a single-point
levy.

In pursuance of the recommendation
of Conference of Chief Ministers on sales
tax held on the 15th February, 1981, an
Expert Committee on sales tax was
appointed by the Government on 21.12.1981
to study the financial implications of the
proposal for inclusion in the list of declared
goods and for levy of additional excise duty
in lieu of sales tax on vanaspathi, drugs and
medicines, cement, paper and paper board
and petroleum products and the manner in
which the financial interests of the States
can be safeguarded. The Committee has
submitted its report to the Government on
29th January, 1983, which is under exami-
nation.

Stagnation in the Promotional Prospects in DGI

9424. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) in the civilian and military officers
cadres of Directorate General of Inspection
(DGI), how many years class 'A' Service
have the senior most and Junior most
officers got in each rank/grade ;

(b) which cadre is more seriously
affected by stagnation in the promotional
prospects ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove this stagnation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Information is being collected.

(b) and (c) The service conditions of the Civilian and Service categories being different, a direct comparison in regard to promotion prospects is not possible. However, a cadre review for both the Service and Civilian categories is in hand.

Stagnation for promotion among service officers of DGI

9425. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy stagnation for promotion among service officers of Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) Department of Defence Production ;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of the above stagnation, certain senior appointments have been transferred to civilian officers thus causing further aggravation in the situation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that eligible officers are not available to fill in some of the appointments transferred to civilian officers, if so, the detail ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to remove such treatment metted out to discipline men in uniforms ?

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

(b) Presumably the reference is to the bifurcation of posts in the DGI. This exercise was undertaken to earmark posts tenable by each of the category of officers on the basis of job requirements.

(c) In three cases officers with the minimum qualifying years of service were not available to man the posts earmarked for them (civilian officers).

(d) Does not arise.

Filling up of vacancies of service officers with Civilian Officers

9426. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that an order was issued by Government on 20th April, 1981 at the instance of an Under Secretary in the Department of Defence Production to stop permanent secondment of service officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) and fill all vacancies for service officers as on that date with civilian officers ?

(b) if so, what was the basis for such an order ;

(c) is it true that the said order of 20-4-1981 led to a spate of cases in various Courts after the service officers failed to get the Department to withdraw the order ;

(d) is it true that subsequently the said order was withdrawn in March 1982 for no apparent reason ;

(e) what action has been taken to revert to the status quo ante and compensate the service officers affected by the said order ; and

(f) has any action been taken to enquire how the said order was issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The instructions of 20.4.1981 were based on a decision taken in the Government at the appropriate level.

(b) The instructions were intended as a temporary expedient to meet the then prevailing situation.

(c) A single case was filed in the Delhi High Court by service officers which was dismissed by the Court.

(d) Instructions were withdrawn in March 1982 since the intended purpose was considered to have been served.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of Income Tax Inspectors

9427. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 197 on 4th March 1983 regarding revision of pay scales of Income-Tax Inspector and state :

(a) whether the Award given by the Arbitration Board regarding Revision of Pay-scales of Income tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department from Rs. 425-800 to Rs. 500-900 from the date of disagreement in the JCM is binding on Government as per the terms of the JCM ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in implementing the decision of the Arbitration Board in revising the pay scales of Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Law Ministry which has been consulted in the matter has also asked the Ministry to implement the decision of the Arbitration Board without any further delay ; and

(d) by what date it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the J.C.M. Scheme, subject to the overriding authority of Parliament, recommendations of the Board of Arbitration will be binding on both sides. If, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Central Government is of opinion that all or any of the recommendations of the Board of Arbitration should on grounds affecting national economy or social justice be modified, the Central Government shall, as soon as may be, lay before each House of Parliament the report of the Board of Arbitration containing such recommendations together with the modification proposed and the reasons, therefor, and thereupon Parliament may make such modifications in the recommendations as it may deem fit. Modification may extend to the rejection of a recommendation.

(b) to (d) The Board of Arbitration has given its award recently i.e. in the last week of December, 1982 only and the same is under consideration.

ITDC corporate office Delhi over-staffed

9428. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the ITDC's corporate office in Delhi is over-staffed ;

(b) if so, what is the ratio and the total number of staff in each category working there as on 31st December, 1982 and also the rate of officers and non-officers in each Division/Section ;

(c) what is the annual expenditure on establishment of ITDC's corporate office during the last three years-officers and non-officers separately ;

(d) what steps are being taken to reduce the number of executives to an appropriate level and effect economy in view of the recent Government directives on economy measures ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to have any work-study to know the factual position and justification of the required strength in each Division of ITDC ; if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A statement showing the number of executives/non-executives in the various Divisions of ITDC's Corporate Office as on 31-12-1982 is attached.

(c) The combined annual expenditure on establishment of officers and non-officers of ITDC Corporate Office during the three years i.e. 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below :—

	Rupees in lakhs
1979-80	154.49
1980-81	167.14
1981-82	137.13

(d) From time to time review is undertaken to ensure optimum utilisation of Officers/Staff to reduce costs and effect economies.

(e) The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has been asked to undertake work study of the various Divisions of the Corporate Office.

STATEMENT

S.No	Name of the Division	Executives	Non-Executives	Ratio of Executives to Non-Executives (Approx.)
1.	Personnel Division	10	42	1:4
2.	Secretarial/Administration Div./ Co-ordination Division	11	109	1:10
3.	Vigilance & Security Division	6	4	1:07
4.	Finance & Accounts Division/Audit Cell/Credit & Collection Cell.	21	56	1:2.7
5.	Production & Publicity Division & Public Relations Division	22	65	1:3
6.	Planning & Consultancy Division	6	9	1:1.5
7.	Store & Purchase Division	6	23	1:4
8.	Transport Division	8	33	1:4
9.	Marketing Division	28	64	1:2.3
10.	Hotel Division (including Entertainment Wing)	9	60	1:6.7
11.	Project Division	119	53	1:0.4
Total		246	519	1:2.1

Inventory lying unsold in N.T.C. (D.P.R.)

9429. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. five crores (approx.) inventory lying unsold in N.T.C. (D.P.R.) Ltd. ; Delhi due to slackness of Marketing Division.

(b) whether Government are going to take action against the Marketing Division in N.T.C. (D.P.R.) Ltd. ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Five posts of directors in subsidiaries of N.T.C.

9430. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that NTC (D.P.R.) Ltd. is controlling eight mills ;

(b) whether it is a also a fact that it is a small subsidiary in comparison to other subsidiaries and has five functional Directors ; and

(c) if so, what is justification for having five Directors ?

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

(b) and (c) The NTC (DPR) Ltd. controls 7 Mills, compared to, e.g NTC (MP) which controls 7. Mills. According to the organisational set up, there are functional Directors for (a) Technical, (b) Commercial, (c) Finance and (d) Personnel and Administration functions, with the Chairman-cum-Managing Director co-ordinating all disciplines.

Management Trainees in I.T.D.C

9431. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :

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

(a) whether there is any approved scheme of appointing Management Trainees in various disciplines of ITDC ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and also the qualifications, responsibilities, duties, pay and perks, future prospects of such Trainees ;

(c) what is the reaction of the existing employees and their associations/ nions on the Management Trainees Scheme ;

(d) how many Management Trainees have been recruited from outside by ITDC management till date ;

(e) what are the expenses so far incurred on their recruitment and training and the cost benefit of ITDC ; and

(f) number of them belonging to SC/ST Communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The salient features of the Scheme of Management Trainees in various disciplines are given in the attached statement.

(c) There is no specific reaction of the ITDC employees and their Unions on the Management Trainees scheme,

(d) The formal management Training Scheme has been in operation since 1982 and total of thirteen trainees have been recruited so far.

(e) ITDC has incurred a sum of Rs. 4,10,807.50. The Corporation is benefited a lot by appointment of such trainees who are groomed to shoulder higher responsibilities. The Manpower planning and recruitment of Management Trainees is a process of long-term investment to meet the future managerial needs.

(f) Out of a total of 13 Management Trainees one candidate belongs to SC Community.

STATEMENT

The Management Trainees may be recruited in various disciplines like Finance

& Accounts, Engineering, Production & Publicity, Marketing, Stores & Purchase and Personnel Division to meet the challenges of tourism development. The candidates to be appointed as Management Trainees should be young and energetic persons with drive, initiative and brilliant academic record.

QUALIFICATIONS : Should be graduate/post-graduate in arts/commerce/science/social sciences/engineering etc. with a high second division.

MBA/Post-graduate diploma of two years duration with specialisation in the concerned discipline will be given preference.

AGE LIMIT : 25 years.

SELECTION : Candidates will have to undergo comprehensive selection procedure comprising written test and interview.

TRAINING AND REMUNERATION : Selected candidates will have to undergo an intensive training for a period of 12 months. During the period of training, a consolidated stipend of Rs. 1000/- p.m will be paid to the candidates. After completion of training, successful trainees will be absorbed in the Corporation's executive cadre in the grade of Rs. 700-40-900 EB-40-1150-1300. Besides basic pay, there attractive allowances, perquisites etc. which include DA, CCA, HRA, reimbursement of conveyance expenses, leave encashment, gratuity, LTC, provident fund, free medical, group insurance, etc. as per rules of the Corporation.

SERVICE CO. TRACT : Selected candidates will be required to execute a bond to complete the training and serve the Corporation thereafter for at least 5 years, failing which he/she will be required to reimburse the Corporation the amount of liquidated damage as stipulated in the bond.

CONCESSIONS FOR SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE CANDIDATE :

(i) Reservation of posts as per government directives ;

(ii) Age limit relaxable by 5 years ;

(iii) Reimbursement of 2nd class rail

fare for travel to and fro for test on production of railway money receipt/ticket number for onward journey.

GENERAL : The Management reserves the right to raise the eligibility standard in order to restrict number of candidates to be called for test/interview.

Relaxation in age may be considered in exceptional cases of merit.

Candidates already employed in government/quasi government/public sector undertaking will have to apply through proper channel.

Export of Frog Legs

9432. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what quantity of frog-legs was exported and the earnings therefrom in Rupees and/or foreign currencies during the last five years ;

(b) to which countries, including EEC countries, were they exported in each of the above five years ;

(c) whether the prevention of cruelty to animals, the ecologists, the naturalists, and the ICAR have advised Government to impose a blanket ban on export of frog-legs ; and

(d) if so, what is the policy decision by Government on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Exports of frog-legs during the last five year's in quantity and value were as follows :

Year	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1977-78	2899	667.39
1978-79	4087	991.63
1979-80	2926	633.67
1980-81	3452	840.54
1981-82	4065	1120.07

(b) Country-wise exports of frog-legs during the last five years are given in the statement attached.

(c) Some representations/petitions were received by the Government against indiscriminate killing of frogs for export of frog-legs.

(d) Keeping in view the above representations, exports of frog-legs have been subjected to a quantitative ceiling in the Export Policy for 1983-84. Frog-legs processed during the period from 15th June to 15th August and Frog-legs of counts of more than 80 per kg. are not allowed for export.

STATEMENT

COUNTRY-WISE EXPORTS OF FROZEN FROG-LEGS FROM INDIA DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

COUNTRY	Q : Quantity in Tonnes V : Value in Rs. lakhs				
	1981-82	1980-81	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Australia	Q : 59 V : 17.94	21 3.21	40 8.98	14 3.15	8 1.19
Belgium	Q : 272 V : 85.97	596 162.95	131 33.16	72 19.78	333 90.74
Canada	Q : 63 V : 21.59	3 0.65	— —	— —	— —
Denmark	Q : 3 V : 1.25	— —	— —	— —	— —

1		2	3	4	5	6
F R G	Q :	105	82	74	65	44
	V :	29.46	17.44	17.40	17.73	7.59
France	Q :	780	778	869	1580	1074
	V :	222.34	215.89	208.61	410.62	312.02
Italy	Q :	21	12	—	—	—
	V :	5.14	3.77	—	—	—
Japan	Q :	40	43	86	54	20
	V :	20.14	10.89	26.71	22.75	6.57
Netherlands	Q :	1397	1057	990	762	338
	V :	381.30	251.37	192.63	173.69	70.29
S. Arabia	Q :	17	62	—	5	—
	V :	1.89	9.07	—	0.51	—
U A E	Q :	7	59	1	94	22
	V :	1.79	7.08	0.20	7.08	6.56
U S A	Q :	1298	672	713	1394	1023
	V :	330.75	137.61	142.04	326.01	162.89
U K	Q :	3	32	14	6	31
	V :	0.51	10.40	2.72	1.51	7.58
Switzerland	Q :	—	10	—	—	4
	V :	—	2.82	—	—	1.28
Sweden	Q :	—	—	—	8	—
	V :	—	—	—	1.45	—
Others	Q :	—	25	8	33	2
	V :	—	7.39	1.22	7.35	0.68
Total	Q :	4065	3452	2926	4087	2899
	V :	1120.07	840.54	633.67	991.63	667.39

Aerobridges for Delhi and Bombay

9433. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that two types of aerobridges, viz. aluminium make-and steel-make are being fabricated knowing well that aluminium make costs less and is suitable to Delhi Monsoon condition ; if so, the reasons for going in for steel-make ;

(b) is it a fact that a letter of intent was issued to a Japanese firm for supplying three aerobridges in Bombay Phase II ; and

(c) did this affect adversely the prospective competitors to quote for aerobridges both Delhi and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In the tender notice issued by the International Airports Authority of India for supply of aerobridges for the new International Terminal Complex at Delhi airport option was given to the intending tenderers to quote for both steel and aluminium aerobridges. No final decision on the tenders has yet been taken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Installation of aerobridges at the Delhi Airport are two independent and separate projects and action in respect of both has, therefore, been taken separately.

Assessment of Safety Services at International Airports

9434. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made in the recent past by the IAAI by itself or through some body of outside experts in regard to the existing manpower and safety services at the international airports ;

(b) if so, whether the existing safety equipment and manpower is according to ICAO standards or not ;

(c) If not, what steps have been taken to bring the manpower and safety equipment upto the ICAO standards ; and

(d) the existing and proposed safety equipment and manpower for the International Airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The assessment was made by a Committee of experts drawn

from the Ministries of Defence and Home Affairs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The existing manpower and equipment available at the 4 international airports is given in the attached statement. The IAAI have recently acquired nylon type fire hoses and special foam extinguishers. They propose to purchase breathing appartus, special pumps for filling up fresh air into air cylinders and small generators which can be carried by the fire fighters on their person for lighting accident area in the case of accidents during night. The recommendations of the Expert Committee on equipment and manpower requirements are being examined in the International Airports Authority of India for finalising additional requirements of manpower and equipment, if any.

STATEMENT

	Delhi Airport	Bombay Airport	Calcutta Airport	Madras Airport
MANPOWER				
Fire Officer	1	1	1	1
Asstt. Fire Officer	4	4	3	2
Jr. Fire Officer	4	9	3	3
Fire Foreman	26	26	24	23
Fire Operator	102	81	85	76
Driver (Fire)	35	41	39	35
EQUIPMENTS				
Crash tenders (pneumatic)	6	6	4	4
Crash tenders (Track)	2	2	2	2
Rescue vehicle	1	1	1	1
Water tender	1	2	2	1
Ambulance	4	4	4	3

Controlled Cloth

9435. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for fall in off-take of controlled cloth and accumulation of stocks with the National Textile Corporation ;

(b) whether the present policy regarding production quotas, excise duty on controlled cloth, consumer price fixation, and rate of subsidy needs to be thoroughly reviewed and revised ; and

(c) whether the scheme to supply the weaker sections of society with cheap cloth has, by and large, failed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A significant increase in consumer price in July, 1981 after nearly 7 years, resulted in low off-take of controlled cloth and consequent accumulation of stocks with the National Textile Corporation.

(b) Government have set up a Group consisting of officers from the concerned departments and organisations to review the functioning of the controlled cloth schemes : The Group would go into all aspects of scheme with a view to determining whether the scheme has served its basic objectives.

(c) It is not correct to say that the scheme to supply the weaker sections of society with cheap cloth has failed. Cheap cloth produced in the handloom sector, which is now being given the increased share of production of cheap cloth, is popular amongst the weaker sections. The sale of controlled cloth produced by the National Textile Corporation has suffered due to sudden and significant increase in prices. With certain measures including discounts ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ offered by National Textile Corporation, the sale of controlled cloth is expected to improve.

Export of Cotton Textile Items

9436. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not yet announced the C.C. Scheme for export of cotton textile items for the year 1983 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. Cash Compensatory Support rates for 1983 for cotton textile items (including fabrics, made-ups garments and hosiery products) were announced in January, 1983..

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) above.

Orders for Purchase of Rice

9437. SHRI D.S.A. SIVA-

PRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign Government placed order for purchase of rice from India during year 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the names of those countries, the quantity asked and the quantity granted ; and

(c) the actual quantity exported during these years ?

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

(b) and (c) Orders were placed and exports effected to the tune of 4.29 lakh tonnes of rice to USSR during April, 1982-February, 1983.

Manufacture of Advanced Light Helicopter for the Defence Forces

9438. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by our Government with foreign firms for the manufacture of Advanced Light Helicopter for the Defence Forces ; and

(b) if so, the names of the foreign firms with which agreement has been arrived alongwith terms and conditions, with details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Foreign collaboration proposals for design, development and manufacture of Advanced Light Helicopter with contemporary state of art technology are currently under evaluation. No Agreement has been arrived at which any foreign firms.

Smuggled goods seized during 1982-83

9439. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) what are the particulars of foreign diplomats who are being questioned in smuggling cases ;

(b) what is the total amount of the smuggled goods seized during the year

1982-83 upto 28.2.1983 and the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(c) that is the total amount of confiscated goods at the customs godowns at various places during the year 1982-83 (upto 28.2.1983) and how it is proposed to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) This part of the question presumably relates to involvement of foreign diplomats in smuggling activities. During the year 1982, the Customs authorities detected involvement of six diplomats (including one non-diplomatic number of Embassy staff) in smuggling activities. Government have taken appropriate action with the co-operation of the Governments of the countries concerned. In view of continuing co-operation and friendly relations with the countries concerned, it would not be appropriate to

disclose the particulars of the diplomats and action taken in such cases.

(b) The total value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities during 1982 and 1983 (upto February) and the number of persons arrested for involvement in smuggling during the same period is as follows :—

Year	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested.
1982	65.89	2266
1983 (upto February)	14.60	376

(Figures provisional)

(c) The total value of confiscated goods lying in the customs godowns in the country as on 31.12.1982 (for which figures are available) was Rs. 45.13 crores. The mode of disposal of such goods is given in the statement annexed hereto.

STATEMENT

MANNER OF DISPOSAL OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF GOODS

DESCRIPTION		MANNER OF DISPOSAL
1	2	3
1.	Trade goods	: Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2.	Conveyances	: Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated departmentally.
3.	Gold and Silver	: Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4.	Indian and foreign currency	: Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5.	Arms and ammunition	: Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—
		(a) Stenguns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
		(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).
		(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.

1	2	3
		(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.
		(e) .12 bore arms and ammunition are sold to state forest Secretaries/Chief Conservators of Forests/Chief Wild life Wardens for their official use. Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
6.	Antiquities	: Antiquities are handed over to the Archeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7.	Wild Life products	: These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price or handed over to Wild Life Authorities free of cost for exchange purposes with other countries who are signatories to CITES. Snake skins are sold to Bharat Leather Corporation for manufacture of products for exports.
8.	(a) Synthetic and Mettalic Yarn	: Synthetic and Mettalic yarn is sold to Weavers' Cooperatives/associations and to actual users.
	(b) Nylon fishing nets	: Nylon fishing nets are sold to National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited and to Fishermen's Cooperatives approved by the State Governments. If not lifted by them, then by public auction.
9.	Liquor	: Liquor is disposed of to Indian Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quotas of their eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10.	Diamonds	: Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11.	Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	: Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or by tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
12.	Watches	: Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they are offered for sale to :— (a) Military and Para-military Organisations for use of their personnel ; and (b) N.C.C.F. for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through consumers cooperative societies, Super bazars, Sahakari bhandars, etc. (c) Electronic watches to be offered to N.C.C.F., Military and Para-military Organisations and Police canteens.

1	2	3
13.	Electric goods including Video Cassette Recorders	: Electric goods like calculators, tape-recorders, etc. typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities and other educational institutions including cultural organisations, Government Departments and Public sector undertakings, and to N.C.C.F.
14.	Fature films	: To be sold to National Film Development Corporation.
15.	Cloves and other spices	: To be first offered to N.C.C.F. and in case they fail to lift then they are sold to by public auction.
16.	Drugs and medicines	: Canalised drugs to be offered to canalising agencies at a sale price of c.i.f. value plus Customs duty less a discount of 15%. However, in case the canalising agency fails to lift the goods, then they may be disposed of by auction to actual users. Drug formulations if found to be of standard quality may be disposed of/released for use to hospitals only. Other categories which are not labled in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Medicine Act and goods made therein to be destroyed.
17.	Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods excluding watches.	: Synthetic textiles are to be exported. ADDITIONAL MEASURES : Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below :— (i) Through retail sale by Custom Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots. (ii) By sale to Military and Para-military organisations and police canteens for use of their personnel ; and (iii) By sale to National-Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited, for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

Filling of suits by Cotton Corporation of India against cotton textile mills

9440. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has filed suits against more than 90 cotton textile mills ; and

(b) the reasons why such a large number of cases have been instituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI

RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. At present suits against 93 Cotton Textile Mills are pending in the Bombay High Court.

(b) As per the quotas allotted by Government for import of cotton from abroad during 1976-77 cotton season to tide over the difficult cotton situation in the country, the cotton corporation arranged the shipment of cotton on mill's account. Later on which the imported cotton arrived in India some of the mills backed out from their contractual obligations and inspite of repeated requests by the Cotton Corporation of India the Mills failed to lift cotton bales

imported by the CCI on their behalf. The Corporation was left with no alternative but to take delivery of the bales and dispose them of. As a result the Corporation suffered huge losses. The CCI has filed suits against the defaulting mills for recovery of damages.

**Appointment of committee regarding
Enforcement of Discipline on Large
Borrowers**

9441. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE, be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by Government to seek guidance regarding enforcement of discipline on large borrowers ;

(b) if so, the details regarding this Committee ; and

(c) the detail regarding the recommendations made to Government aimed at enforcing discipline on the large borrowers and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Study Group to frame guidelines for follow-up of bank credit (Tandon Committee) and Working Group to review system of cash credit (Chore Committee) were set up by RBI in 1974 and 1979 with a view to making recommendations, inter-alia, for enforcing discipline on large borrowers.

Important recommendations of Tandon Committee related to (i) inventory and receivable norms to introduce discipline in use of working capital (ii) lending norms to ensure certain minimum contribution by borrower for working capital and (iii) information system designed to determine need-based requirements and effective follow up of larger advances on continuous basis.

Main recommendations of Chore Committee related to (i) review of all borrowal accounts with working capital limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and above at least once a year (ii) fixing separate limits for normal non-peak level credit requirements (iii) regulating drawals of funds through quarterly statements (iv) reducing overdependence on

bank credit by medium large borrowers by requiring them to enhance their contribution towards working capital and (v) encouragement for bill finance.

Recommendations of Tandon/Chore Committee as accepted by Reserve Bank of India were communicated to banks. Progress in implementation thereof is reviewed on a non-going basis and necessary modifications effected from time to time.

**बीमा कंपनियों के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं
को समाप्त करना**

9442. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामान्य बीमा निगम की भू इण्डिया यूनाइटेड इण्डिया तथा नेशनल तथा ओरिएण्टल फायर एन्ड जनरल इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी नामक चारों कंपनियों के कितने अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद समाप्त की गई थीं ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों द्वारा न्यायालयों में इन आदेशों को चुनौती दी गई और इन मुकदमों पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने मुकदमों में उच्चतम न्यायालय सहित विभिन्न न्यायालयों में इस समय लम्बित हैं और इस संबंध में कर्मचारियों एवं संबद्ध कम्पनियों के व्योरे क्या है ;

(घ) कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ नोटिस, आरोप-पत्र, विभागीय जांच और नोटिस के बदले में किसी मुआवजे के बिना समाप्त की गई थीं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्मचारियों के साथ हुए न्याय को जिनकी सेवाएँ इस प्रकार समाप्त की गई थीं, समाप्त करने का है और यदि हां तो किस प्रकार ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ङ) साधारण बीमा उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय 106 से अधिक कम्प-

नियों के कर्मचारियों का विलय करना तथा उनका वर्गीकरण करना जरूरी था। इस उद्देश्य से विभिन्न स्तरों पर कर्मचारियों का वर्गीकरण करने के लिए औपचारिक समितियों का गठन किया गया। जो व्यक्ति इस वर्गीकरण से सन्तुष्ट नहीं थे उनकी शिकायतों पर विचार करने के लिए अपील समितियों का भी गठन किया गया था। कुछ मामलों में अनेक कर्मचारियों ने अपने वर्गीकरण के खिलाफ अदालतों का भी सहारा लिया, लेकिन ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

साधारण बीमा कारवार (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि यदि किसी कर्मचारी को कानून के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित सेवा की जर्ने मान्य न हों तो उसे यथोचित मुआवजा देकर सेवा मुक्त किया जा सकता है। नियमों की अवज्ञा करने वाले कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्रवाई करने के लिए अब औपचारिक प्रक्रियाएं निर्धारित कर दी गई हैं। इसलिए कर्मचारियों को सेवा मुक्त करने अथवा उन्हें सेवा से हटाने के लिए मनमाने ढंग से कार्रवाई करने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Value of confiscated goods

9443. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total value of confiscated goods kept in various godowns of Customs Department at various places in the country as on 31.3.1983 ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to dispose of these goods ; and

(c) whether any policy regarding disposal of confiscated goods has been laid down by Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The total value of confiscated goods in stock in the various customs godowns as on 31.12.1982 (for which figures are available) was about Rs. 45.13 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The modes of disposal of different categories of seized/confiscated goods have been laid down by Government and they have been set out in the statement annexed hereto.

STATEMENT

MANNER OF DISPOSAL OF DIFERENT CATEGORIES OF GOODS

DESCRIPTION		MANNER OF DISPOSAL
1	2	3
1.	Trade goods	: Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw material, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2.	Conveyances	: Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated departmentally.
3.	Gold and Silver	: Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4.	Indian and foreign currency	: Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5.	Arms and ammunition	: Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—

1

2

3

(a) Stenguns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.

(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).

(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.

(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.

(e) .12 bore arms and ammunition are sold to state forest Secretaries/Chief Conservators of Forests/Chief Wild life Wardens for their official use.

Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.

6. Antiquities : Antiquities are handed over to the Archeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.

7. Wild Life products : These are sold to the educational and research institutions, meseums etc. at a token price or handed over to Wild Life Authorities free of cost for exchange purposes with other countries who are signatories to CITES. Snake skins are sold to Bharat Leather Corporation for manufacture of products for exports.

8. (a) Synthetic and Mettalic Yarn : Synthetic and Mettalic yarn is sold to Weavers' Cooperatives/associations and to actual users.

(b) Nylon fishing nets : Nylon fishing nets are sold to National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited and to Fishermen's Cooperatives approved by the State Governments. If not lifted by them, then by public auction.

9. Liquor : Liquor is disposed of to Indian Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quotas of their eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).

10. Diamonds : Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.

11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds : Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or by tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.

- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|
| 12. Watches | : | <p>Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they are offered for sale to :—</p> <p>(a) Military and Para-military Organisations for use of their personnel ; and</p> <p>(b) N.C.C.F. for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through consumers cooperative societies, Super bazars, Sahakari bhandars, etc.</p> <p>(c) Electronic watches to be offered to N.C.C.F., Military and Para-military Organisations and Police canteens.</p> |
| 13. Electric goods including Video Cassette Recorders | : | <p>Electric goods like calculators, tape-recorders, etc. typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities and other educational institutions including cultural organisations, Government Departments and Public sector undertakings, and to N.C.C.F.</p> |
| 14. Feture films | : | <p>To be sold to National Film Development Corporation.</p> |
| 15. Cloves and other spices | : | <p>To be first offered to N.C.C.F. and in case they fail to lift then they are sold to by public auction.</p> |
| 16. Drugs and medicines : | | <p>Canalised drugs to be offered to canalising agencies at a sale price of c.i.f. value plus Customs duty less a discount of 15%. However, in case the canalising agency fails to lift the goods, then they may be disposed of by auction to actual users.</p> <p>Drug formulations if found to be of standard quality may be disposed of/released for use to hospitals only. Other categories which are not labled in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Medicine Act and goods made therein to be destroyed.</p> |
| 17. Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods excluding watches. | : | <p>Synthetic textiles are to be exported.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL MEASURES :</p> <p>Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below :—</p> <p>(i) Through retail sale by Custom Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots.</p> <p>(ii) By sale to Military and Para-military organisations and police canteens for use of their personnel ; and</p> <p>(iii) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited, for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.</p> |

**Departmental Canteen in Ministry of
Civil Aviation**

9444. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a departmental canteen in Sardar Patel Bhawan under the control of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether any subsidy is being paid to this canteen and at what rates ;

(c) whether this canteen has been regularly submitting its duly audited accounts for purposes of claiming subsidy under the orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms ;

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the negative, since when last such accounts were submitted to his Ministry and the reason for non-submission of proper audited accounts ;

(e) is it also a fact that Government funds are being misused on subsidy to this canteen on the basis of false certificates/accounts submitted by the management ; and

(f) what action is proposed to be taken against the management for defrauding Government funds ?

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

(b) The canteen is entitled to subsidy to the extent of 70% of the wage bill of its employees ; grant-in-aid of Rs. 3000, every three to five years for the replacement of crockery and utensils; and fully subsidised uniforms for eligible canteen employees. The subsidy is paid to the canteen according to its entitlement.

(c) and (d) Audited statement of accounts upto the year 1977-78 have been received from the canteen. The books of accounts for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been completed but the accounts have yet to be audited. The accounts for 1981-82 have not been completed. The managing committee of the canteen has invited applications for the appointment of a full time accountant so that the accounts are brought upto date.

(e) and (f) The managing committee has been asked to get the accounts audited within the next three months. Action, if any, will be taken on the basis of the audit report.

Ban on Export of Rice

9445. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put ban on the export of rice to meet the demand of rice within the country during this year ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Under the export policy, 1983-84, export of non-basmati rice is not allowed. Export of basmati rice continues to be under OGL.

**Suggestion made by Representatives
of Industries**

9446. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of industry have urged upon the Government to rationalise the indirect taxes with a view to bringing down prices of goods and services ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have suggested that there should be better availability of power and cheaper credit facilities ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of industry have said that if these measures are taken, the demand would get stimulated and at the same time consumer goods output would go up ;

(d) if so, the other measures that have been suggested to Government ;

(e) whether the Finance Minister had called the representatives of the industry for an informal exchange of views on the general economic situation and related issues of the economic policy ; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to implement the suggestions made so that the industrial production goes up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) The Finance Minister had an informal pre-budget meeting with the industrialists on 31.1.1983. Various suggestions were made by industrialists which include rationalization of tax structure, removal of infrastructural constraints, availability of credit on concessional terms etc. The suggestions from various quarters were taken into considerations while formulating the Budget for 1983-84. The Budget 1983-84 aims at strengthening the productive forces in the economy, keeping a tight rein on inflation, encouraging savings, and promoting essential investment.

12.00 Hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : Sir, there is a constitutional break down in Tamilnadu. The judges of the High Court of Tamilnadu.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, there is a constitutional break down in Tamilnadu. The independence of judiciary is in danger in Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The judges are being threatened by the State Government, particularly, by the Chief Minister both inside and outside the Assembly. *(Interruptions).*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He cannot misuse the Governmental machinery for this. There is a constitutional breakdown in Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER : The court is competent enough to take care of itself also if I am well informed. I will see.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : I do not say that there is any constitutional breakdown. But reports do say that the judges have been put under watch by the State Government. This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE :

You please ask the Law Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It will ask for some information and then I will consider it. I shall keep your Call Attention under consideration. I shall collect information and then consider.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The C.T.D. men are posted to watch the movement of the judges.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Because some of the judges gave the judgement against the Chief Minister and, particularly, against the Tamilnadu Government, they are being harassed. So, we seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : One more point. You said about contempt of court. The Speaker of the Tamilnadu Assembly has said that the Chief Minister cannot be summoned by the Court. So, there cannot be any recourse to it. Therefore, there is a constitutional breakdown. You will have to look at it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Another important matter is this.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the information first and then consider it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : A petition has been filed against the Chief Minister.

Since a *quo warranto* petition is admitted by the High Court, the convention in the Tamilnadu Assembly is that the person discharging the constitutional obligations has to resign his post. Still, the Chief Minister is occupying his post.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I cannot allow you to say all these things. I will have to take all facts into account and then consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You admit a calling attention motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : There is a very serious matter to which I would like to draw the attention

of the House. That is about sending of new items by the Associated Press.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your Calling Attention Notice, I will see.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very important matter.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sending news by Associated Press is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Are you allowing a discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I will have to find out facts.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : श्रीमन् हमारे हाथ में एक पत्रिका है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है जनता के साथ 500 करोड़ रु० का घोखा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको देख रहा हूं, करेंगे इसका ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह गम्भीर घोखा है, यह मास्ती का कारखाना है, यह तो ठगी का कारखाना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो लोगों का कारखाना है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 500 करोड़ रु० इन्होंने ठगा है । हमने ऐडजर्नमेंट मांशन दिया है, आपने क्या किया ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Wheat rice and sugar and wheat are not available in Delhi Fair Price shops.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Bad quality of rice is available. This is happening in Delhi. What happens in Calcutta, especially, in the rural areas of West Bengal you can understand the problem. This is a very important matter.

Sir, the people are not getting their full quota... (Interruptions). **

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever this gentleman is saying is without permission. Nothing goes on record since he is speaking without my permission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Don't expunge what he has already said.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : There is a great corruption in the recruitment of employees through the Railway Service Commission. It has been reported in the press. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot decided like that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It should be discussed on the floor of the House. There should not be any corruption in the recruitment.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, दो वर्ष हो गये मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आये । उसकी रिकमन्डेशन्स का कब लागू करने की बात है.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it. रोज एक ही बात को नहीं दोहराते हैं ।

रोज एक बात को नहीं दोहराया जा सकता ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपने कहा था कि इसी सत्र में होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा दिया था ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह क्या बात हुई ? मैं कौन-सी इर्रेलेवेन्ट बात कर रहा हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : You are talking without my permission.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपकी ही बात कह रहा हूँ कि इसी हफ्ते में डिस्कशन होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा दिया।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं कोई अन-पालियामेंटरी बात कह रहा हूँ क्या? आप क्यों मना कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I have not allowed him.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप क्यों इसको एलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने ही करवाया है, इसको, अब मैं एलाऊ नहीं करता।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के फ्रंट पेज पर छपा है—
“Rail panel Chief in job racket”...

यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बता दिया है।
I have to find the facts.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजेश जी आपको समझदारी से काम लेना चाहिए। जब तक कोई फैक्ट नहीं आ जाता, सिर्फ अखबार में छप गया, उसके बिनाह पर कोई काम नहीं होता।

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakashi) On 4-11-1982, I gave a notice of Privilege Motion regarding publication of Lok Sabha Member's speech in a local daily of Madras...

MR. SPEAKER : That is under my consideration.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को उठाना तो नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन आखिरी बार कह रहा हूँ, फिर आपका ध्यान इस ओर नहीं खींचूंगा। अब

रात को भी पीने के लिए पानी सदस्यों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो रहा है। वह एक दिन में पूरा नहीं होता। टैंक बना रहे हैं। सारा कुछ उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पानी नहीं मिले पीने को तो कहां जायें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बन्दोबस्त करवा दिया है टैंक बन रहा है, हथेली पर तो सरसों पैदा नहीं होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कब तक यह होगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर पानी की सप्लाई नहीं है तो टैंकर मंगाकर मैम्बरस के घर पर पानी भेजा जा सकता है, लेकिन यह नहीं हो रहा है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : यह ठीक है, लेकिन हम तो अंडरग्राउंड वाटर टैंक बना रहे हैं। आगे आपको बिल्कुल दिक्कत नहीं होगी। जल्दी बना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बना रहे हैं, उसमें समय लगेगा लेकिन जल्दी होगा।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद (बंदायू) : मेरा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में सवाल है, मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को रैफर कर दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is under my consideration and I will let you know about that.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दिगम्बर सिंह जी बैठ जाइये।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मेरा प्रिविलेज का मोशन है।

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Now give it under Rule 115. There is no question of privilege. I cannot allow it.

(Interruptions)**

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I donot allow. No question of allowing it. I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions).**

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैंने कभी कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत बात कर रहे हैं । मैं सवाल नहीं करूंगा । आप उसे 115 में दे दीजिये, आपका प्रिविलेज का मैटर नहीं बनता ।

12.09 Hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD (Budaun) : Sir, I have given a notice of breach of Privilege against the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohammad Asrar Ahmad gave notice of a question of breach of privilege against the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. I give my consent to him to raise the matter under Rule 222.

Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad may now seek leave of the House to raise the question of breach of privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is a very pleasant change.

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain times when there is a change. It cannot always be said that there is no change. If there is no change, there will be no change. But if there is a change, then it will be a continuous change.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I seek leave of the House to refer my notice of breach of privilege against the

Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University to the Committee of Privileges.

Reference my notice of breach of privilege against the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University dated 4th April, 1983, and the comments of the Vice-Chancellor dated 21-4-1983 received by me through Lok Sabha Secretariat.

It is true that I attended both the meetings of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University on December 20, 1982 and March 26, 1983. But at no stage the Vice-Chancellor took me aside after the meeting to make any request.

I may be allowed to mention that I am possibly the oldest alumnus on the Court of Aligarh Muslim University and very much emotionally involved with the welfare of the institution. As a conscientious member, I have tried to contribute to the best of my abilities and shall keep doing as long as I am associated with the University. If the Vice Chancellor chooses to call it an effort on my part to monopolise the discussion, he is free to do so. Indeed, at least in his letter he is using slightly mild language contrary to his extremely harsh outbursts in the meeting of the Court. Still I feel that even in his comments in response to the privilege notice the language and tone which he has used are not in the best traditions of parliamentary procedure but smack of arrogance and scant respect for the Parliament. He has tried to add insult to the injury by saying that in the meeting of the Court he made no reference to the Parliament and alleging that this has been invented by me. The court has a strength of 100 members including ten Members of Parliament, representatives of old students, ex-Vice Chancellor, etc. I am surprised that instead of feeling sorry for all the derogatory statements which he made and withdrawing them in a gentlemanly manner he has chosen to own part of it and disown the rest.

The Vice Chancellor in his comments has stated 'that at the second meeting of the Court, Mr. Asrar Ahmad tried to get up, gesticulate and talk on the top of his voice'. I deny this charge with all the force at my command. I started my parliamentary career in 1946, and find it extremely embarrassing

that the Vice Chancellor has chosen to charge me with this kind of behaviour. However, if the Vice Chancellor had this view about me, he was well within his rights not to have allowed me to speak on the ground that it impeded the smooth functioning of the Court and adversely affected the deliberations and their even tenor. But he did not do so. It appears that he chose the other way, that is, to interrupt me and insult me by saying that 'my voice falls like a hammer on the ears of the audience'.

I strongly feel that not only his conduct during the meeting of the Court but even his comments in response to the privilege notice amount to contempt and breach of privilege.

Sir, as the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha, it is your sacred duty to protect the dignity and honour of the House and its Members. I would request you to kindly refer this matter to the Privileges Committee to take whatever action it deems fit.

Sir, originally, I had given notice under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, and stated :

(1) That I was elected by the Lok Sabha as its representative to the Court of Aligarh Muslim University.

(2) That a meeting of the Court was held on 26th March, 1983 at Aligarh in which I also participated.

(3) That in the course of meeting, I sought permission of the Chair (Vice Chancellor) to express my views. However, as soon as I addressed the Chairman and had not completed even the first sentence, the Vice Chancellor interrupted me and in an extremely harsh tone asked me to lower my voice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है। अब रहने दीजिए। मैंने एलाऊ कर दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को जाना है, तो प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को इन्स्ट्रक्शन देनी पड़ेगी कि वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। इस तरह का एक मोशन सदन के सामने आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him seek permission of the House first.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला वाइस चांसलर से संबन्धित है। हम अपने सदस्यों के विशेषाधिकार के प्रति जरूर जागरूक रहें लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूं आपने पूरा मामला देख लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखा है। It has to be decided by the Privileges Committee.

प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाएगा Then they will decide it.

वे जिम्मेवारी से अपना काम करेंगे।

वाजपेयी जी, कोई वाइस चांसलर हो या कोई दूसरा हो, सम्मान तो सभी का होता है।

We should not transgress the limits.

कहीं भी हो, हम उसको देखकर करें। किसी के खिलाफ कोई बुगज दिमाग में नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब आयेगा।
(व्यवधान)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I seek leave of the House to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Has Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad leave of the House to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave is granted, and the Member may now move the motion.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : With instructions that the Report be submitted by the first day of the next Session.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges with instructions to report by the first week of the next Session."

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- (a) Stenguns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
- (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).
- (c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.
- (d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.
- (e) .12 bore arms and ammunition are sold to state forest Secretaries/Chief Conservators of Forests/Chief Wild life Wardens for their official use.
Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
6. Antiquities : Antiquities are handed over to the Archeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7. Wild Life products : These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price or handed over to Wild Life Authorities free of cost for exchange purposes with other countries who are signatories to CITES. Snake skins are sold to Bharat Leather Corporation for manufacture of products for exports.
8. (a) Synthetic and Mettalic Yarn : Synthetic and Mettalic yarn is sold to Weavers' Cooperatives/associations and to actual users.
- (b) Nylon fishing nets : Nylon fishing nets are sold to National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited and to Fishermen's Cooperatives approved by the State Governments. If not lifted by them, then by public auction.
9. Liquor : Liquor is disposed of to Indian Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quotas of their eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10. Diamonds : Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds : Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or by tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.

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| 12. Watches | : | <p>Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they are offered for sale to :—</p> <p>(a) Military and Para-military Organisations for use of their personnel ; and</p> <p>(b) N.C.C.F. for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through consumers cooperative societies, Super bazars, Sahakari bhandars, etc.</p> <p>(c) Electronic watches to be offered to N.C.C.F., Military and Para-military Organisations and Police canteens.</p> |
| 13. Electric goods including Video Cassette Recorders | : | <p>Electric goods like calculators, tape-recorders, etc. typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities and other educational institutions including cultural organisations, Government Departments and Public sector undertakings, and to N.C.C.F.</p> |
| 14. Feture films | : | <p>To be sold to National Film Development Corporation.</p> |
| 15. Cloves and other spices | : | <p>To be first offered to N.C.C.F. and in case they fail to lift then they are sold to by public auction.</p> |
| 16. Drugs and medicines : | | <p>Canalised drugs to be offered to canalising agencies at a sale price of c.i.f. value plus Customs duty less a discount of 15%. However, in case the canalising agency fails to lift the goods, then they may be disposed of by auction to actual users.</p> <p>Drug formulations if found to be of standard quality may be disposed of/released for use to hospitals only. Other categories which are not labled in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Medicine Act and goods made therein to be destroyed.</p> |
| 17. Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods excluding watches. | : | <p>Synthetic textiles are to be exported.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL MEASURES :</p> <p>Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below :—</p> <p>(i) Through retail sale by Custom Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots.</p> <p>(ii) By sale to Military and Para-military organisations and police canteens for use of their personnel ; and</p> <p>(iii) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited, for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.</p> |

**Departmental Canteen in Ministry of
Civil Aviation**

9444. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a departmental canteen in Sardar Patel Bhawan under the control of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether any subsidy is being paid to this canteen and at what rates ;

(c) whether this canteen has been regularly submitting its duly audited accounts for purposes of claiming subsidy under the orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms ;

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the negative, since when last such accounts were submitted to his Ministry and the reason for non-submission of proper audited accounts ;

(e) is it also a fact that Government funds are being misused on subsidy to this canteen on the basis of false certificates/ accounts submitted by the management ; and

(f) what action is proposed to be taken against the management for defrauding Government funds ?

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

(b) The canteen is entitled to subsidy to the extent of 70% of the wage bill of its employees ; grant-in-aid of Rs. 3000, every three to five years for the replacement of crockery and utensils; and fully subsidised uniforms for eligible canteen employees. The subsidy is paid to the canteen according to its entitlement.

(c) and (d) Audited statement of accounts upto the year 1977-78 have been received from the canteen. The books of accounts for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been completed but the accounts have yet to be audited. The accounts for 1981-82 have not been completed. The managing committee of the canteen has invited applications for the appointment of a full time accountant so that the accounts are brought upto date.

(e) and (f) The managing committee has been asked to get the accounts audited within the next three months. Action, if any, will be taken on the basis of the audit report.

Ban on Export of Rice

9445. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put ban on the export of rice to meet the demand of rice within the country during this year ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Under the export policy, 1983-84, export of non-basmati rice is not allowed. Export of basmati rice continues to be under OGL.

**Suggestion made by Representatives
of Industries**

9446. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of industry have urged upon the Government to rationalise the indirect taxes with a view to bringing down prices of goods and services ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have suggested that there should be better availability of power and cheaper credit facilities ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of industry have said that if these measures are taken, the demand would get stimulated and at the same time consumer goods output would go up ;

(d) if so, the other measures that have been suggested to Government ;

(e) whether the Finance Minister had called the representatives of the industry for an informal exchange of views on the general economic situation and related issues of the economic policy ; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to implement the suggestions made so that the industrial production goes up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) The Finance Minister had an informal pre-budget meeting with the industrialists on 31.1.1983. Various suggestions were made by industrialists which include rationalization of tax structure, removal of infrastructural constraints, availability of credit on concessional terms etc. The suggestions from various quarters were taken into considerations while formulating the Budget for 1983-84. The Budget 1983-84 aims at strengthening the productive forces in the economy, keeping a tight rein on inflation, encouraging savings, and promoting essential investment.

12.00 Hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : Sir, there is a constitutional break down in Tamilnadu. The judges of the High Court of Tamilnadu.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, there is a constitutional break down in Tamilnadu. The independence of judiciary is in danger in Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The judges are being threatened by the State Government, particularly, by the Chief Minister both inside and outside the Assembly. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He cannot misuse the Governmental machinery for this. There is a constitutional breakdown in Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER : The court is competent enough to take care of itself also if I am well informed. I will see.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : I do not say that there is any constitutional breakdown. But reports do say that the judges have been put under watch by the State Government. This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE :

You please ask the Law Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It will ask for some information and then I will consider it. I shall keep your Call Attention under consideration. I shall collect information and then consider.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The C.T.D. men are posted to watch the movement of the judges.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Because some of the judges gave the judgement against the Chief Minister and, particularly, against the Tamilnadu Government, they are being harassed. So, we seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : One more point. You said about contempt of court. The Speaker of the Tamilnadu Assembly has said that the Chief Minister cannot be summoned by the Court. So, there cannot be any recourse to it. Therefore, there is a constitutional breakdown. You will have to look at it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Another important matter is this.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the information first and then consider it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : A petition has been filed against the Chief Minister.

Since a *quo warranto* petition is admitted by the High Court, the convention in the Tamilnadu Assembly is that the person discharging the constitutional obligations has to resign his post. Still, the Chief Minister is occupying his post.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I cannot allow you to say all these things. I will have to take all facts into account and then consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You admit a calling attention motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : There is a very serious matter to which I would like to draw the attention

of the House. That is about sending of new items by the Associated Press.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your Calling Attention Notice. I will see.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very important matter.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sending news by Associated Press is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Are you allowing a discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I will have to find out facts.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : श्रीमन् हमारे हाथ में एक पत्रिका है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है जनता के साथ 500 करोड़ रु० का घोखा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको देख रहा हूं, करेंगे इसका ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह गम्भीर घोखा है, यह मारुती का कारखाना है, यह तो ठगी का कारखाना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो लोगों का कारखाना है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 500 करोड़ रु० इन्होंने ठगा है । हमने ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, आपने क्या किया ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Wheat rice and sugar and wheat are not available in Delhi Fair Price shops.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Bad quality of rice is available. This is happening in Delhi. What happens in Calcutta, especially, in the rural areas of West Bengal you can understand the problem. This is a very important matter.

Sir, the people are not getting their full quota... (Interruptions). **

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever this gentleman is saying is without permission. Nothing goes on record since he is speaking without my permission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Don't expunge what he has already said.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : There is a great corruption in the recruitment of employees through the Railway Service Commission. It has been reported in the press. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot decided like that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It should be discussed on the floor of the House. There should not be any corruption in the recruitment.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, दो वर्ष हो गये मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आये । उसकी रिकमन्डेशन्स का कब लागू करने की बात है.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it. रोज एक ही बात को नहीं दोहराते हैं ।

रोज एक बात को नहीं दोहराया जा सकता ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपने कहा था कि इसी सत्र में होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा दिया था ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह क्या बात हुई ? मैं कौन-सी इर्रिलेवेन्ट बात कर रहा हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : You are talking without my permission.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपकी ही बात कह रहा हूँ कि इसी हफ्ते में डिस्कशन होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा दिया।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं कोई अन-पालियामेंटरी बात कह रहा हूँ क्या? आप क्यों मना कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I have not allowed him.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप क्यों इसको एलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने ही करवाया है, इसको, अब मैं एलाऊ नहीं करता।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के फ्रन्ट पेज पर छपा है—
“Rail panel Chief in job racket”...

यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बता दिया है।
I have to find the facts.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजेश जी आपको समझदारी से काम लेना चाहिए। जब तक कोई फैक्ट नहीं आ जाता, सिर्फ अखबार में छप गया, उसके बिनाह पर कोई काम नहीं होता।

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakashi) On 4-11-1982, I gave a notice of Privilege Motion regarding publication of Lok Sabha Member's speech in a local daily of Madras...

MR. SPEAKER : That is under my consideration.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को उठाना तो नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन आखिरी बार कह रहा हूँ, फिर आपका ध्यान इस ओर नहीं खींचूंगा। अब

रात को भी पीने के लिए पानी सदस्यों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो रहा है। वह एक दिन में पूरा नहीं होता। टैंक बना रहे हैं। सारा कुछ उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पानी नहीं मिले पीने को तो कहां जायें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बन्दोबस्त करवा दिया है टैंक बन रहा है, हथेली पर तो सरसों पैदा नहीं होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कब तक यह होगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर पानी की सप्लाई नहीं है तो टैंकर मंगाकर मैम्बर्स के घर पर पानी भेजा जा सकता है, लेकिन यह नहीं हो रहा है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : यह ठीक है, लेकिन हम तो अंडरग्राउण्ड वाटर टैंक बना रहे हैं। आगे आपको बिल्कुल दिक्कत नहीं होगी। जल्दी बना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बना रहे हैं, उसमें समय लगेगा लेकिन जल्दी होगा।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद (बंदायू) : मेरा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में सवाल है, मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को रैफर कर दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is under my consideration and I will let you know about that.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दिगम्बर सिंह जी बैठ जाइये।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मेरा प्रिविलेज का मोशन है।

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Now give it under Rule 115. There is no question of privilege. I cannot allow it.

(Interruptions)**

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I donot allow. No question of allowing it. I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions).**

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैंने कभी कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत बात कर रहे हैं । मैं सवाल नहीं करूंगा । आप उसे 115 में दे दीजिये, आपका प्रिविलेज का मैटर नहीं बनता ।

12.09 Hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD (Budaun) : Sir, I have given a notice of breach of Privilege against the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohammad Asrar Ahmad gave notice of a question of breach of privilege against the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. I give my consent to him to raise the matter under Rule 222.

Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad may now seek leave of the House to raise the question of breach of privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is a very pleasant change.

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain times when there is a change. It cannot always be said that there is no change. If there is no change, there will be no change. But if there is a change, then it will be a continuous change.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I seek leave of the House to refer my notice of breach of privilege against the

Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University to the Committee of Privileges.

Reference my notice of breach of privilege against the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University dated 4th April, 1983, and the comments of the Vice-Chancellor dated 21-4-1983 received by me through Lok Sabha Secretariat.

It is true that I attended both the meetings of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University on December 20, 1982 and March 26, 1983. But at no stage the Vice-Chancellor took me aside after the meeting to make any request.

I may be allowed to mention that I am possibly the oldest alumnus on the Court of Aligarh Muslim University and very much emotionally involved with the welfare of the institution. As a conscientious member, I have tried to contribute to the best of my abilities and shall keep doing as long as I am associated with the University. If the Vice Chancellor chooses to call it an effort on my part to monopolise the discussion, he is free to do so. Indeed, at least in his letter he is using slightly mild language contrary to his extremely harsh outbursts in the meeting of the Court. Still I feel that even in his comments in response to the privilege notice the language and tone which he has used are not in the best traditions of parliamentary procedure but smack of arrogance and scant respect for the Parliament. He has tried to add insult to the injury by saying that in the meeting of the Court he made no reference to the Parliament and alleging that this has been invented by me. The court has a strength of 100 members including ten Members of Parliament, representatives of old students, ex-Vice Chancellor, etc. I am surprised that instead of feeling sorry for all the derogatory statements which he made and withdrawing them in a gentlemanly manner he has chosen to own part of it and disown the rest.

The Vice Chancellor in his comments has stated 'that at the second meeting of the Court, Mr. Asrar Ahmad tried to get up, gesticulate and talk on the top of his voice'. I deny this charge with all the force at my command. I started my parliamentary career in 1946, and find it extremely embarrassing

that the Vice Chancellor has chosen to charge me with this kind of behaviour. However, if the Vice Chancellor had this view about me, he was well within his rights not to have allowed me to speak on the ground that it impeded the smooth functioning of the Court and adversely affected the deliberations and their even tenor. But he did not do so. It appears that he chose the other way, that is, to interrupt me and insult me by saying that 'my voice falls like a hammer on the ears of the audience'.

I strongly feel that not only his conduct during the meeting of the Court but even his comments in response to the privilege notice amount to contempt and breach of privilege.

Sir, as the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha, it is your sacred duty to protect the dignity and honour of the House and its Members. I would request you to kindly refer this matter to the Privileges Committee to take whatever action it deems fit.

Sir, originally, I had given notice under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, and stated :

(1) That I was elected by the Lok Sabha as its representative to the Court of Aligarh Muslim University.

(2) That a meeting of the Court was held on 26th March, 1983 at Aligarh in which I also participated.

(3) That in the course of meeting, I sought permission of the Chair (Vice Chancellor) to express my views. However, as soon as I addressed the Chairman and had not completed even the first sentence, the Vice Chancellor interrupted me and in an extremely harsh tone asked me to lower my voice ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठोक है। अब रहने दीजिए। मैंने एलाऊ कर दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को जाना है, तो प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को इन्स्ट्रक्शन देनी पड़ेगी कि वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। इस तरह का एक मोशन सदन के सामने आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him seek permission of the House first.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला वाइस चांसलर से संबन्धित है। हम अपने सदस्यों के विशेषाधिकार के प्रति जरूर जागरूक रहें लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूं आपने पूरा मामला देख लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखा है। It has to be decided by the Privileges Committee.

प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाएगा Then they will decide it.

वे जिम्मेवारी से अपना काम करेंगे।

वाजपेयी जी, कोई वाइस चांसलर हो या कोई दूसरा हो, सम्मान तो सभी का होता है।

We should not transgress the limits.

कहीं भी हो, हम उसको देखकर करें। किसी के खिलाफ कोई बुगज दिमाग में नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब आयेगा।
(व्यवधान)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I seek leave of the House to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Has Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad leave of the House to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave is granted, and the Member may now move the motion.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : With instructions that the Report be submitted by the first day of the next Session.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges with instructions to report by the first week of the next Session."

अध्यापकों का जो पे स्केल है, उसका रिवीजन मई 1970 में हुआ था। तब से 13 वर्ष बीत गये हैं। रुपये की अब क्या कीमत है, यह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर बता दिया है कि सन् 1962 के मुकाबले में रुपये की कीमत अब 20.12 पैसे रह गई है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 1970 के मुकाबले में रुपये की कीमत एक-तिहाई रह गई है। 13 वर्ष पहले अध्यापकों के पे-स्केल का रिवीजन हुआ था। तब से अगर कोई पे-रिवीजन नहीं हुआ है तो उनकी मांगें हम न्यायोचित समझते हैं और उनका हम पूरा समर्थन करते हैं इसलिए उनके पे-स्केल का रिवीजन तत्काल होना चाहिए।

1971 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली नगर निगम से यह कहा था कि 15 फीसदी अध्यापकों को सैलेक्शन ग्रेड प्रदान करे और अभी सितम्बर 1982 में इसे बढ़ाकर 20 फीसदी कर देने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम को कहा गया था। लेकिन दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इस वजह से भी आज अध्यापकों में असन्तोष है। अगर दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह सुझाव मान भी लिया होता तो भी पदोन्नति की जो आज समस्या अध्यापकों के सामने है, उसका ठीक ढंग से समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए उनकी समस्या के समाधान के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाये और अधिक लोगों को पदोन्नति देने का प्रावधान करे क्योंकि अधिकांश अध्यापक ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट हैं। अगर उनको इन्सेन्टिव नहीं मिलेगा, अगर उनको ऐसा नहीं लगेगा कि उन्हें भविष्य में अच्छा वेतन मिल सकता है, अच्छा वेतनमान मिल सकता है तब वे ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर उनमें असन्तोष रहेगा तो उसका नतीजा हमारी भावी पीढ़ी को भुगतना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि उनकी मांगों पर ठीक ढंग से विचार किया जाए और उन्हें अधिक से अधिक पदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान किये जाएं।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले सरकार ने दो कमीशन बनाये हैं। दो कमीशन फार स्कूल एजुकेशन। जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय हैं। दूसरा कमीशन है—

The Commission for Teachers concerned with Higher Education.

मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ और माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना भी चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे प्राइमरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में और उनकी सेवा शर्तों में सुधार के लिए कोई अलग से कमीशन बनाने का सुझाव देंगी, कोई अलग से कमीशन बनायेंगी? जो राष्ट्रस्तर पर प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तों के लिए सुझाव दे। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। अभी एशियाड पर 2000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो गए, लेकिन अध्यापकों के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't get diverted to other things, concentrate on the subject.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am concentrating on the subject, Sir. Once you are going to spend more than Rs. 2,000 crores on games, you must think of education also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For that you can have a general discussion on ASIAD and other things.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पब्लिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तें अच्छी हैं। पैसे वाले लोग अपने बच्चों को वहां पर पढ़ने के लिए भेजते हैं। गरीब लोग अपने बच्चों को नगर निगम और जिला परिषदों द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में भेजते हैं। दिल्ली में नगर निगम द्वारा जो विद्यालय चलाए जाते हैं। अगर वहां पर अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तें अच्छी नहीं होंगी तो वहां पढ़ाई का स्तर और नीचा हो जाएगा। ये बच्चे अच्छी नौकरी नहीं पा सकेंगे और देश के लिए भी घातक सिद्ध होगा। इसलिए इन विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार किया

जाए। 1983-84 के बजट में शिक्षा के लिए 412.61 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह बहुत ही कम है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इसको और अधिक बढ़ाया जाए। प्राइमरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए।

इसी प्रकार से केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के अध्यापकों का मामला था। उनकी मांग थी कि वेतनमान का पुनर्निर्धारण किया जाए और सलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाए तथा पदोन्नति के अवसर दिए जाएं। उनकी बातों पर भी विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि पूरे अध्यापक समूह के कल्याण के लिए उनकी सेवा शर्तों में सुधार किया जाए। दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के लिए तुरंत कारगर कदम उठाकर उनको राहत दें।

अन्त में मैं अपने प्रश्नों को संक्षेप में एक बार फिर बता देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why don't you endorse these as last sixth paragraph ? Why can't you read sixth paragraph ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is the last paragraph which has included many questions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratangiri) : Sixth paragraph can be included provided the demands are fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can add that. I said, go through the sixth paragraph.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (क) वेतनमानों के पुनर्निर्धारण के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

(ख) सलेक्शन ग्रेड देंगे या नहीं देंगे ?

(ग) गिरफ्तार अध्यापकों को तत्काल रिहा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

(घ) हड़ताल के समय का पूरा वेतन देने हेतु सरकार दिल्ली नगर निगम को निर्देश देगी या नहीं।

(च) प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर्स के लिए क्या कोई अलग से कमीशन बनेगा, जैसे कि अभी दो कमीशन बनाए गए हैं ?

इन प्रश्नों का मैं जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : माननीय सदस्य ने अभी टीचर्स की परेशानी बताई। यह सही है कि हम सब इसके लिए परेशान हैं। इसके बारे में हम काफी असें से सोच रहे हैं। टीचर्स समाज की बुनियाद हैं, इसलिए उनका हमें खास ध्यान रखना होता है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम बराबर उनसे बातचीत कर रहे हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि इसी तरीके से हमने दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले को भी तय किया था। मैं बराबर कहती रही हूँ कि इन चीजों में वक्त लगता है। जल्दी करने में कोई चीज रह जाती है, बिगड़ जाती है। "Haste makes waste"

इसलिए बेहतर यह है कि सोच-समझ कर करें।

यह सभी को पता है कि अगर हम किसी चीज को अनाउंस करते हैं तो रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से सब चीजें देते हैं। हरिकेश जी ने पूछा है कि क्या हम जैसे पहले दो कमीशन टीचर्स के लिए बने हैं, उसी प्रकार म्यूनिसिपल टीचर्स के लिए तीसरा कमीशन बनायेंगे क्या ? मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमने कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं किया है और न ही हमारे ध्यान में है। वे टीचर्स भी स्कूलों के टीचर्स हैं इसलिए अलग से इसको बनाना भी मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इन्होंने टीचर्स के वेतन रोकने के आदेश के बारे में भी पूछा है ? ऐसे कोई आदेश नहीं दिए गए हैं। No orders have been given for stopping the salaries of teachers.

जो अध्यापक जेल गए थे, उनको सिम्पल इम्प्रोजनमेंट के बाद छोड़ दिया गया है। आखिरी बंच 277 का, अभी वहीं पर है। बाकी सब रिलीज कर दिए हैं। बीस परसेंट सिलेक्शन ग्रेड का बेनीफिट भी टीचर्स को दिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि जो प्राईमरी स्कूल के अध्यापक हड़ताल पर थे, और उस हड़ताल को अध्यापकों का व्यापक समर्थन था, उनके साथ बातचीत का सिलसिला शुरू हो गया है। मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदया की इस अपील में अपनी आवाज मिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अब अध्यापकों को अपना आन्दोलन समाप्त कर देना चाहिए और बातचीत की टेबल पर आकर सारी समस्याएँ हल करनी चाहिए।

दिल्ली के प्राईमरी अध्यापकों की समस्याएँ पिछले कई सालों से गम्भीर रूप लेती जा रही हैं। मुझे याद है, 15 साल पहले दिल्ली के प्राईमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान अनेक राज्यों के प्राईमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान से अच्छे थे। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मैं आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) :
आपके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब दिल्ली के प्राईमरी अध्यापक न केवल पड़ोसी राज्यों के प्राईमरी अध्यापकों की तुलना में कम वेतन ले रहे हैं बल्कि उनकी जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह है 14 साल बाद स्टेगनेशन। अन्य राज्यों ने इसका हल निकाल लिया है। दिल्ली में इसका कोई हल नहीं निकाला गया है। क्या 14 साल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सेवा करने के बाद एक अध्यापक अपनी उन्नति के सारे रास्ते बन्द पाएगा? अगर, उसे सारे रास्ते बन्द मिलेंगे तो किस प्रकार वह निष्ठा और रुचि के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर सकेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्टेगनेशन की समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Running scale is only the solution for it. When the Commission comes, it can be done. Till retirement they must get their increment every year.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Tamil Nadu has done something very good in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदया ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा हमारी बुनियाद है। लेकिन बुनियाद के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? प्राथमिक शिक्षा और प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की उपेक्षा हो रही है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाने की बात करते हैं। मगर, ड्राप-आउट का जो परसेंटेज है, वह कितना ज्यादा है? इस स्थिति में प्राईमरी शिक्षक अगर असंतुष्ट होंगे तो हम फिर बुनियाद को मजबूत नहीं कर सकते? भले ही कितना गौरवशाली शिखर बनाते जाएं।

एक प्रश्न मैंने स्टेगनेशन का उठाया है, दूसरा यह उठाया है कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अध्यापकों के वेतन मान समान बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है।

मन्त्री महोदया ने अपने बयान में कहा है :

“These demands are under the consideration of the group of Ministers.”

Who constitute this group? What are the terms of reference?

Will this group of Ministers meet the representatives of the teachers?

दूसरी बात जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आती और जिसका मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदया स्पष्टीकरण दें यह है :

“As an interim measure, it has been decided that those M.C.D. Primary School teachers who are held up at the maximum of the time scale will be given one increment with retrospective effect, i.e., from 5.9.1982.”

Well and good. I welcome this. But the hon. Minister has added—

“If, however, it is not possible to finalise the matter before 5.9.1983, grant of another increment will be considered favourably.”

5-9-83 तक सारे मामले को अंतिम रूप क्यों नहीं दिया जा सकेगा, कौन सी व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि मामले को लम्बा लटकाने का इरादा हो ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदया के आश्वासन का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। फिर आपने कहा है :

Government will take appropriate measures to ensure that the teachers are not discriminated vis-a-vis other employees.

अध्यापकों की तुलना अदर 'एम्प्लायीज' से कैसे होगी ? अदर एम्प्लायीज से उनका मतलब क्या है ? दिल्ली की हालत तो यह है कि कारपोरेशन के प्राइमरी टीचर्स के बारे में रिटायरमेंट के अलग नियम हैं और नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी के प्राइमरी टीचर्स के अलग नियम हैं। कारपोरेशन के प्राइमरी टीचर्स 60 साल तक सेवा कर सकते हैं जबकि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी के प्राइमरी टीचर्स 58 साल की उम्र पर रिटायर होते हैं।

मन्त्री महोदया ने कहा है कि और एम्प्लायीज की तुलना में उनके साथ भेदभाव नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि और एम्प्लायीज कौन से हैं ? अच्छा तो यह होगा कि पड़ोसी राज्यों के प्राइमरी शिक्षकों को जो वेतन मिल रहे हैं जिस तरह उनकी पदोन्नति की जा रही है और भूमि सुविधाएं उनको प्राप्त हैं—

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : पांच साल तक उनका नुकसान करोगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे शक है कि राजस्थान में प्राइमरी शिक्षकों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है।

दिल्ली में प्राइमरी शिक्षा की हालत क्या है ? मैं एक प्रेस रिपोर्ट उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

According to a recent survey conducted

by NCERT there were the primary schools in Delhi working with only one teacher.

If the teacher goes on leave, then what happens ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All the students get leave.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are schools without a peon or chowkidar and teachers have to carry the dak.

क्या इन बातों से अध्यापकों को शिकायतें नहीं होंगी।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इस बात की ओर जरूर गया होगा कि जेल में कुछ अध्यापकों के साथ बुरा बरताव हुआ है। मुझे खुशी है कि जेल से जो पकड़े गए थे, वे छोड़े जा रहे हैं और आप उनका वेतन काटने का इरादा भी नहीं करेंगे। मैं नहीं जानता कि प्रेस रिपोर्ट कहां तक सही है लेकिन यह छपा है कि अध्यापकों के साथ और विशेषकर महिला अध्यापकों के साथ बुरा बरताव हुआ है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका आप पता लगाएं क्योंकि दिल्ली की जनता जानना चाहती है कि अध्यापकों के साथ अगर जेल में दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है तो सरकार ने उसकी निन्दा की है या नहीं।

ये कुछ प्रश्न मैंने उठाए हैं और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इनका सन्तोषजनक उत्तर मुझे मिलेगा।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कुछ सवाल उठाये हैं और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि जो पड़ोसी प्रान्त हैं उनके मुकाबले में दिल्ली के टीचर्स को कम मिलता है। तो मेरे पास जो फिगर्स हैं उनको मैं आपकी इजाजत से पढ़ना चाहती हूँ। दिल्ली में जो पे स्केल है, मिनिमम जो घर पे पैकेट वह ले जाते हैं वह 829.40 है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सिटी कम्पेन-सेटरी अलाउन्स को मिला कर।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : और जगह भी यही होगा न। आप सुन लीजिये। हैड मास्टर का मिनिमम पे पैकेट है, 103067 और इनका मैक्सिमम है 1,675,751 और इसी तरह से उनका सीनियर ग्रेड में आने पर स्केल होता है 740 रु० से और मिनिमम पे पैकेट होता है 1,653 रु० और मैक्सिमम होता है 1,954,04। हमारे नजदीक जो प्रान्त है जैसे हरियाणा जिसका कि असर दिल्ली पर होना ही चाहिये, फिर पंजाब भी बहुत रईस प्रान्त है, उन्हें क्या मिलता है। उनका पे स्केल है 480 से 760 रु० और उनका मिनिमम, जब कि दिल्ली में 829.40 है, वहां उनका मिनिमम होता है 781.60। जब दिल्ली में 1,252 रु० तो यहां 1,198 रु०।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह ठीक नहीं है। दिल्ली में रहने वाले अध्यापकों को सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी अलाउंस ज्यादा मिलता है। हाउस रेंट ज्यादा मिलता है। उसको निकाल कर आप तुलना कीजिये।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने तो बताया आपको यहां दिल्ली में हायर सेकेन्डरी टीचिंग ट्रेनिंग के बाद 530 मिलते हैं और इनको मिलता है 525 रु० और मिनिमम है 850 रु० और मैक्सिमम है 1,450 रु०। और हरियाणा में 480 रु० से 760 के स्केल में उनका मिनिमम बनता है 819.80 और मैक्सिमम है 1,233 रु०। यह है हरियाणा का। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उसके मुताबिक यह है।

आपने ड्रॉप आउट्स का जिक्र किया है। तो ड्रॉप आउट्स के बारे में बहुत सी स्कीम्स चालू की हैं ताकि जो बच्चे दाखिल हो जायें वह उसमें रहें, और इसके लिये इन्सेंटिव्स भी देते हैं और ऐसा करने में यह हुआ है कि ड्रॉप आउट्स में थोड़ी सी कमी हुई है।

फिर आपने पूछा यह ग्रुप कौन है, ग्रुप के मिनिस्टर्स कौन हैं? तो मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, होम मिनिस्टर हैं, ब्रोडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर हैं और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर (दिल्ली सदर) : ब्रोडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर क्या करेगा? सिर्फ फाइनेंस और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स होने चाहिए जो एकदम डिजीजन लें।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो नतीजा निकलेगा वह ब्रोडकास्ट ब्रोडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर करेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जेल में दुर्व्य-हार की शिकायत है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : वह हम दिखवा लेंगे।

श्री सज्जन कुमार (वाह्य दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्राइमरी टीचर्स के बारे में जो मन्त्री जी ने आज बयान दिया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। और मुझे खुशी है कि जो उनकी कुछ बुनियादी बातें थीं उनको कुछ को हमने माना है। दिल्ली के प्राइमरी टीचर्स को मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ उपाध्यक्ष जी कि...

13.00 Hrs.

दिल्ली प्रशासन के टीचर्स के मुकाबले में हमेशा दिल्ली नगर निगम के अध्यापकों की अवहेलना होती रही है और उनकी मांगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से जो प्राइमरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं, आज भी उन टीचर्स का ग्रेड दिल्ली नगर निगम के टीचर्स से कहीं अधिक है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यदि यह बात सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्स का ग्रेड उनसे अधिक है तो क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राइमरी स्कूलों के टीचर्स को भी आप उनके मुकाबले में करेंगे?

अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हड़ताल के दिनों के टीचर्स के वेतन को रोका नहीं जायेगा। वेतन रोकने की बात नहीं है, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल के दिनों में जो अनुपस्थित रहे हैं और जेल में गये हैं, क्या उस दौरान की भी आप उन्हें तनखाह देंगे? हम चाहेंगे कि उन्हें उस समय का वेतन दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की गई है, चाहे वह विभागीय कार्यवाही हो या पुलिस के द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही हो, क्या आप तुरन्त आज ही इस प्रकार का आदेश देने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्हें जेल से रिहा किया जाये और उनके खिलाफ की गई विभागीय कार्यवाही वापिस ली जाये ?

मैं दिल्ली नगर निगम के अध्यापकों की हमेशा प्रशंसा करूंगा कि बावजूद इसके कि वह 26 मार्च से हड़ताल पर हैं और दो हजार टीचर्स ने गिरफ्तारी दी है, लेकिन जिस तरह से उन्होंने शांति का परिचय दिया है बावजूद इसके कि उनकी मांगें उचित हैं, जिसका हम भी समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहीं भी किसी प्रकार का हिंसा का कोई रूप देने की कोशिश नहीं की। अभी मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि दिल्ली के महापौर ने उनके बारे में जो कुछ कहा वह उससे सहमत नहीं है।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के महापौर ने दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को बातचीत के लिये आमंत्रित किया अपने चैम्बर में और उसके बाद अध्यापक जेलों में गये। उनके लीडर्स और महापौर खुद जेल में अध्यापकों से मिले। जेल में जो दुर्व्यवहार की बात कही गई है, उसके बारे में भी मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि वहां के कार्यकारी पार्षद श्री कुलानन्द भारती खुद जेल में गये और टीचर्स को 'ए' क्लास दी गई। और सारी सुविधाएं वहां जुटाई गई। जो पोलिटिकल बयान कल अखबार में छपा था, उसका भी खंडन किया गया और कहा गया है कि अध्यापकों को वहां सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि उन्हें बाकायदा सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बारे में वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि उनकी बहुत दुर्दशा है, वहां टीचर्स नहीं हैं, वहां पर टाट

टीचर्स को लेकर जाना पड़ता है। मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं क्योंकि मैं भी दिल्ली से चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि हूं और मुझे भी इन स्कूलों को देखने का मौका मिला है। जितनी बढ़िया व्यवस्था यहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूलों में है, शायद हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी प्रान्त में ऐसी अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी।

मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो सैकड़ों प्राइमरी स्कूल टैन्टों में चल रहे थे, आज उनके भवन बना दिये गये हैं और चाहे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्कूल हो या रिसैटलमेंट कालोनी में हों, किसी भी स्कूल में टीचर्स की कमी नहीं है। टीचर्स बढ़े हैं।

दिल्ली नगर निगम का शिक्षा विभाग और दिल्ली नगर निगम के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि जो काम कर रहे हैं, हम उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मिनिस्टर्स कमेटी बनी है, क्या उसकी कोई बैठक हुई है? यदि नहीं हुई है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उसकी तुरन्त बैठक बुलाई जाये और जो सवाल चल रहे हैं, उन्हें जल्दी हल किया जाये।

आज मन्त्री महोदय ने हड़ताल वापस लेने की अपील की है। हम सब चाहेंगे कि सारा हाउस अध्यापकों से यह अपील करे कि वे अपनी हड़ताल को वापस लें, स्कूलों में आएँ और स्कूलों को चलाएँ। प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बच्चों के एग्जामिनेशन आए हुए है। पिछले डेढ़ महीने में उनकी शिक्षा पर इस हड़ताल का बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकारियों को आदेश दें कि हड़ताल समाप्त होने के बाद उन बच्चों की पढ़ाई की पूरी व्यवस्था करने के लिए पार्ट-टाइम टीचर्स को लगाया जाए, जिससे बच्चों की शिक्षा में जो कमी हुई है उसकी पूर्ति की जाए। अन्त में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि

अध्यापकों की न्यायोचित माँगों को तुरन्त पूरा किया जाए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों की बहुत आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि वे सब — जो बोल रहे हैं और जो नहीं भी बोल रहे हैं — इस बात से सहमत हैं और चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली के टीचर्स के लिए कुछ किया जाए।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सज्जन कुमार, ने भी जिक्र किया है कि पहले कुछ स्कूल टेन्ट में चलते थे। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि स्कूल इस लिए टेन्ट में चलाए जाते हैं कि कुछ लोग जा कर एक जगह पर बस जाते हैं और उनके बच्चों को दूसरे स्कूलों में भेजने में दिक्कत होती है। सरकार या कार्पोरेशन चाहती है कि ये बच्चे पढ़ाई न होने की वजह से सफर न करें, इसलिए टेंट लगा कर उनको पढ़ाया जाता है और फिर कोशिश की जाती है कि स्कूल की बिल्डिंग खड़ी की जाए। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में एक मेट्रिक स्कूल का इन्तजाम हो रहा है। मैंने कहा है कि अगर बिल्डिंग एक साल में तैयार न हो सके, तो टेंट लगा दिए जाएं, ताकि बच्चों की पढ़ाई शुरू हो जाए। मुझे डर लगता है कि कोई यह नहीं कहे कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के स्कूल भी टेंट में चल रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं यह बात बता रही हूँ। मैं चाहती हूँ कि बच्चे पढ़ें, क्योंकि टेंट तो हमेशा नहीं रहेंगे, बिल्डिंग बन रही है, बाद में वे बिल्डिंग में चले जाएंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानकारी चाही है कि क्या ग्रुप आफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग हुई है। मीटिंग हो रही है और अगले हफ्ते भी एक मीटिंग होगी। मैंने कहा है कि हम इसमें दिल-चस्पी रखते हैं। आपको पता है कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब खुद टीचर रहे हैं, मैं खुद टीचर रही हूँ। हम सब इस कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं किसी तरीके से यह काम जल्दी हो जाए। मुझे अभी यह जानकारी दी गई है कि यह सही नहीं है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के एसिस्टेंट टीचर्स का

स्कैल आफ पे म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन में काम करने वाले टीचर्स से ज्यादा है। आपको भी यह बात मालूम होनी चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि स्कूल तीन हफ्ते बन्द होने की वजह से बच्चों की पढ़ाई सफर कर रही है, इस लिए पार्ट-टाइम टीचर्स लगाए जाएं। हम देखेंगे कि इसमें क्या हो सकता है।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : हड़ताल के समय का वेतन ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने कहा है कि ऐसा कोई आर्डर नहीं दिया गया है कि इसको रोका जाए।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की गई है,...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री परुलेकर।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would join myself in the appeal made by the hon. Minister to the teachers to resume duty in the interest of the studies of the children. But I would like to add a proviso and the proviso is that their demands should be adequately and properly met. Paragraph 6 of the reply mentions, '... In the light of these developments...' I am sorry, I am not satisfied with the developments which are mentioned in this reply. Paragraph 2 of this reply mentions that there are six demands of these striking teachers. Now, out of six demands nothing has been said about 4 demands. This even does not disclose what are these 4 demands. 2 demands which are for the consideration of the group of Ministers are the grant of selection grade and the revision of pay scales. So all demands you have not given for consideration of the Group of Ministers. So, I would very much like to know what are those 4 other demands and what the Government is going to do about these 4 demands.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you were kind enough to invite the attention of Mr. Harikesh Bahadur to para 3 probably because there is a mention of some committee to look after certain problems. But that is only restricted to the larger promotion opportunities and this paragraph 3 only refers to that.

So when we take into consideration the overall effect of this answer, it means that 2 demands are being considered by a group of Ministers, the promotion opportunities are to be considered in that particular meeting with the Lt. Governor, the Chief Executive Councillor and the representatives of the teachers and the other paragraphs speak about the assurances and sympathies towards the teachers.

The hon. Minister said that the problems cannot be solved in a day or two because she added that haste is waste. But this is not the first time that the teachers have gone on strike. The teachers had gone on strike first in 1976 or 1978 and then in the year 1979. Problems are not solved since 1976-77. So in the year 1979 when the teachers went on strike, the Janata Government was in power and the Janata Government did appoint a committee to consider all the problems. But because the Janata Government fell, that committee died a natural death. But after the present government came to power in 1980, no steps were taken upto this date. Therefore, it was necessary for the teachers to resort to this kind of remedy. Teachers are not happy to go and have a strike and go into jail, but there is no alternative left for the teachers but to do something and to take some drastic steps so that the attention of the Government can be attracted.

In 1979 when the teachers were on strike, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the present Prime Minister, addressed a meeting of the teachers and it is reported, that she gave an assurance that if she came to power in the elections, she would immediately take steps to solve their problems. I would like to ask. You came into power in 1980. What steps did you take from 1980 to 1983? And when the teachers are going on strike, you are thinking of taking certain steps.

When the matter was taken before the officers of the Corporation, they rely on mere technical defects and they said that no notice has been given to them. But when the copy of the notice, as the report goes, which was received by the Central Government was sent to the Commissioner, he had said that all these demands are to be considered not by the Corporation but they are to be considered by the Central Government and that whatever the Central Government

decides and whatever directions they give, they will implement. So the ball is in the court of the Government and the Government has to take a decision about this particular demand.

This strike is going on for about a month. In my opinion, the most sordid aspect of the current agitation is the inaction of the City Fathers which may give the agitation an alarming turn. The persons who are affected—the teachers are there, but the fathers and their children, the future of the children are also there. Even assuming for a moment that this problem is solved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is to happen to the students after these delayed examinations are held for admissions in other classes. I am told that the admissions close by the end of 30th April.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And the teachers are the mothers and fathers of the students.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : That is true, but they are supposed to feed their sons and daughters. They must get money for that.

In this connection, the question which I would like to pose in this. The examinations are not going to be held before 30th April. And no results will be out. In Delhi, the admission date is 30th April. If they are to take the examination, say, in the month of June, then what happens to their admission to the next class? I would request the hon. Minister to give a thought to this aspect also.

The hon. Minister said that we are considering these aspects. But we do not want to take hasty steps. May I remind you, Madam, that as far back as on 26th February, 1982, the representatives of the teachers along with Mr. Bhagat who is now the Minister met you in your office and pressed for these very demands which the teachers are claiming now? What did you do about that? About 8 or 10 months have passed. It is reported that you did give an assurance to these representatives in the presence of Mr. Bhagat that their problems would be looked into and would be solved soon. Not only that. Mr. Bhagat asked you about commitments which were made to these teachers before.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat

was here for a long time. And you could have asked him to remain here.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : But, you did not call me at that time. That is my difficulty. Since 1979 this matter is before you. Coming to the demands to which a reference had been made in this reply, the first demand is about the pay scale. The speakers who spoke before me have given a reference to it. But in the reply, the Minister said that the pay scales of the teachers in Delhi are not lower than those in the other States. I am sorry I am unable to accept Statement. I do not know whether this pamphlet published by the representatives of the teachers under the caption '*Sachhayi Kya Hai*' has been seen by you. I would request your officers in the Ministry to go through these figures which have been given therein. They say that in the adjoining State of Punjab, leave aside Bihar, Andhra and Maharashtra, the basic is Rs. 530. It goes upto Rs. 630 in addition to D.A. In Haryana, the basic is Rs. 525. It goes upto Rs. 900 ; in Himachal Pradesh, the basic is Rs. 480. It goes upto Rs. 880. In Bihar, which is supposed to be a poor State, the basic is Rs. 580. It goes upto Rs. 860. In Delhi, the teachers start with Rs. 330 and this goes upto Rs. 560. What is the take-home pay by the end of the month of the other officers ? These include house rent and other allowances. We are concerned with the basic salary which the teacher gets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can only compare the basic—minimum—salary.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : That is what exactly I am referring to. My respectful submission to the Hon. Minister is not to give us those figures which include all these allowances. If I had been in Haryana, I would have got Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 more. I do not think that the teachers are wrong. Some thought has to be given by Government in this connection.

Another aspect of this subject of pay scale is this. There is an everwidening disparity between their pay scales and those of the categories of the others. I am not concerned with the disparity with reference to the scale of pay of other employees. Kindly compare the disparity between the teachers. You will be surprised to note that these

scales have never been revised as suggested by the Kothari Commission at the time of last revision in the year 1970.

I would like to ask what steps has Government taken on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission ? I quote from the Report of the Kothari Commission :

"Since teaching is a unified profession requiring common attitude of devotion and dedication and since teachers at every stage are entrusted with the responsibility of educating the younger generation, the difference in the remunerations of the teachers at different levels, primary, secondary and university should be reduced to the minimum."

Sir, this was given in the year 1970. Has the Government applied its mind ? What steps has it taken ? Not only that. After this report, the Petitions Committee of Rajya Sabha, in their Twenty second Report, in forceful terms, stated as follows. I quote :

"The Committee are of the view that the Government should make an attempt to reduce this disparity by increasing the maximum of the scales as soon as possible. Their emoluments and other service conditions should be adequate and satisfactory having regard to their qualifications and responsibilities. The Government should find ways and means to remove the grievances of Delhi School Primary Teachers by increasing maximum of their pay scales."

In the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, the emoluments of the teachers were considered, but no action was taken. So, there is no hurry. There is an enormous delay on the part of the Government to look into the problems of the teachers. The hon. Minister has said that haste is waste. There is no haste. But there is a considerable delay and the delay defeats everything. I am more concerned with the five lakh students who are affected by this particular strike. Who is responsible for this ? I would respectfully say that it is the responsibility of the Government of India and failure of the Government not to take proper steps at the proper time. At least when Mr. Bhagat met you, had you looked into the matter, they would not have gone on strike. Another demand of the teachers is that their pay should be revised

every five years and even in this connection there is a recommendation of the Education Commission. The Education Commission has strongly recommended that the pay-scales of teachers should be revised after every five years and in this connection, the Kothari Commission has also said that they have recommended that all salaries of the teachers should be reviewed and revised at least once in five years. Have you done that? For the last fifteen years, the teachers are going on strike at one time or the other and in this House in 1976, 1977 and 1979 various hon. Members of the Parliament raised this issue under Rule 377 and on April 20, Mr. Ramavatar Sastri also raised this issue. But we did not find that anything was done by this Government. I would, therefore, request you to take into consideration the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha Petitions Committee, Kothari Commission and the Education Commission. What steps Government intend to take as far as this matter of pay-scales is concerned?

The second demand of the teachers is about the Selection Grade. About the Selection Grade, again, there is a considerable delay. It was in the year 1971, the Government of India had announced that 15% of teachers would get Selection Grade every year. Kindly note this 15%. The total number of the teachers is about 15,000. On the basis of 15% every year, the selection grade should have been given to 2250 teachers. So, in seven years time, the problem of Selection Grade could have been solved. But you will be surprised to know that this was not implemented. And for the last 14 or 15 years, the problem of Selection Grade that is solved is only to the extent of 2250 teachers. Is this haste?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They say that the Selection Grade is given to the extent of 20%.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : If that is not correct, let the hon. Minister deny. After two years, there was another recommendation by which the 15% was increased to 20%. Only the orders might have been passed but never implemented and it is said that according to this recommendation, so far 2250 teachers have been given the Selection Grade. Now, what about the backlog? Are you going to take a decision

immediately and give the Selection Grade to the teachers before they retire? Those who have become eligible for the Selection Grade in the year 1971-72 as per the orders of the Government till this day have not been given the Selection Grade. Would you agree if I say that this appeal which is made by the Government asking the teachers to resume their duties, is not a sincere appeal?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want one clarification from you. I want to know whether this 15% of the Selection Grade should be given on the basis of the total teaching staff every year. Was that the recommendation?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Yes, it is for every year.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Now, it is 20%.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And by this time it should have been over.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Yes. Therefore, if the teachers come and say that injustice is being done to them, will it be proper on our part to tell them : "Don't be in a hurry ; we have appointed a Committee of the Ministers including the Finance Minister and the Information and Broadcasting Minister, and you will hear an appeal on the radio, and so on". I regret, this is not the way to solve the problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least, you will agree if the Minister assures you that within so many months the final decision will be taken.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : That can be done ; the resolution, order or the direction is already there.

There is another thing. The women teachers who joined the teaching profession after August, 1960 have not been given the selection grade, but this facility has been given to male members who joined in 1961. Is that true? This is discrimination. Madam, you said that you were yourself a teacher. Had you been a teacher now, how would you have felt?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it had come to her notice, definitely, she would have protested.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Now I have brought it to her notice ; I hope, she will take immediate steps to redress their grievances.

Their other demands are introduction of time bound selection grade, and fixation of grades according to qualifications. Other problems are also there, but not a word has been said about them. They also demand, for purposes of residences, why not give them a quota in DDA flats ? They also want upgradation of 50% primary schools to Class VI. Another demand of theirs is to provide employment to one of their wards in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, after they have attained the age of 45 years. What have you got to say to all their demands ? Say, yes or no. The pet answer is that these are under consideration and that they will take a sympathetic view of the demands. By this answer, I do not think our teachers will be satisfied and there would be any response to the appeal. If you want that there should be a proper response to the appeal, I would request you to give a serious thought to all these problems, and do not only say that you have appointed a Committee of the Ministers and the Executive Councillor etc. and that they are going into these matters and the problems will be solved. Again after two years if the problems are not solved, we will have to face the same thing.

I would request you to consider various aspects and answer the questions that I have raised.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I feel that Shri Parulekar would not like me to tell him the demands of the teachers, because he knows what their demands are.

He expressed his anxiety about the education of the children. I would like to inform him and the House that the primary school starts from Class one. For classes I and II, there are no tests and the children are promoted. As far as classes III to V are concerned, we are going to take quick measures to see that the children have their annual tests. As soon as the strike is called off, we will be able to manage that. We are very much anxious that the children should not miss the year.

The hon. Member talked about the

selection grade. The selection grade has been given to 2657 teachers so far. Sir, we have been constantly raising the salaries of the teachers for the last few years. From 1959 to 1982, their pay-scales have been revised six times. So, the people who are at the helm of affairs in the Department, they are in constant touch and when time comes, the salaries of the teachers are raised.

Secondly, Sir, 20% of the total posts are for Selection Grade and it is a continuous process. Those who come in this category, they get that Grade. And for women teachers, there is a separate Cadre for them.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Here Article 14 comes into play.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Special Cadre does not mean there should be discrimination in their pay.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Not in pay, but in selection.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Why ? Are they not competent ? Sir, are you satisfied ? If you are satisfied, I am satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Special cadre means qualifications required for a teacher to be recruited. For the primary teacher the qualification required is one and same for male as well as for female. Therefore, why should there be discrimination ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने किसी को कोई सेलैक्शन ग्रेड दिया है ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Yes, we have been giving Selection Grade.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I am at a great disadvantage—large number of speakers and the demands are common and everybody has spoken. But, still I welcome the Minister's statement on whatever concessions she has given to the teachers. No doubt, in Delhi, the teachers were getting a good salary compared to other States. But, it was on 27th May, 1970 that also on the intervention of

the Prime Minister Indiraji the teachers' scales were revised. But from that moment, thirteen years have passed and the teachers' grades have stagnated and nothing has been done. And one of the reasons given is that in 1973, when the Third Pay Commission's Report was announced, it did not take up the issue of the teachers' salary because they said that the Kothari Commission's Report is there. On the other hand the Kothari Commission's Report vide Para 321 says that :

"The teachers' grades would be revised once every five years."

Now, from 1973 today it is 1983. All these years the teachers have been told that because of the Kothari Commission's Report your grades will be revised in the five years. But till today it has not been done. Now, 13 years have passed and the Third Pay Commission also has done nothing for the teachers. Now, I would like to give a little comparison. When the Third Pay Commission's Report was announced, the teachers' Grade was Rs. 165-350 and the Nurse' Grade was Rs. 135. When the Third Pay Commission's Report was announced, the Nurses were placed at the Grade of Rs. 425-640. And the teachers were left untouched. Then some people thought of the teachers, and their salaries were brought to the grade of an Upper Division Clerk. You can imagine how the teachers were de-graded-teachers who were teaching the children. They belong to the noblest profession. The hon. Minister and many Members of Parliament also feel this.

To-day, the primary school teachers of the Union Territory of Delhi are the lowest paid in comparison to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and other States, inspite of the fact that Delhi is not only the capital of the country, but also an 'A' Class city with more expenses than obtained elsewhere.

The primary school teachers are to-day at a stagnation point in their grades.

As far as the Selection Grade is concerned, this applies only to the senior-most teachers, and not to all. That is, only 20% of the teachers are benefitted. These

20% teachers also have covered this selection grade, and are stagnating for five or more years. The other 80% also are all stagnating, and they too have no hope of getting even this selection grade after reaching their maximum. In this connection, I would point out that teachers with 20 to 25 years of service are still stagnating, and are not eligible for Selection Grade.

Since the schools are at the primary level, there is no chance also for qualified teachers for further promotion, because of the absence of middle and higher secondary schools in the Corporation.

I, therefore, suggest that this Selection Grade should be done on a time-bound basis, as in other States, so that any teacher who has completed the required number of years of service automatically gets the Selection Grade-without coming to you or anybody-and so that no single section of the teachers is deprived of the Selection Grade.

I would like to inform you here that in Kerala and in Tamil Nadu, after a teacher completes ten years of service he automatically comes into the Selection Grade. Further, in Kerala, they have another scale which is called 'Running Scale' or 'Super Scale' by which there is no stagnation in the whole service of the teacher ; and it helps them when they have come to the top of the selection grade.

In Haryana, as soon as a JBT teacher gets his B.Ed., he automatically gets the new TGT scale, in which-ever part of the school he may teach. This is called Incentive Pay. In Rajasthan, as soon as a JBT teacher gets his B.Ed., he automatically gets three increments.

None of these ideas—either from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Haryana or Rajasthan—have been taken up or incorporated in the Delhi teacher's pay scales.

Another point which I would like to draw your attention to, is the fact that according to the Kothari Commission's Report under the 10 plus 2 scheme, primary schools should be upgraded into Upper Primary Schools (i.e. upto 7th Class). If that had been done, most of the problems would be solved, because teachers would

automatically go to the next higher grade, and get promotion. It has also not been done.

So, you were not willing to give the benefit of the 3rd pay commission to the teachers, nor are you implementing this Kothari Commission's report.

It is also to be noted that the primary school teacher (JBT) is graded at a lower level than a less educationally qualified person with one year's P.T. experience, who gets a higher grade in Rs. 440-750. The JBT gets only Rs. 330-560 after two years of training. The anomaly shows discrimination. The Fourth Pay Commission by September will be able to give some kind of an answer whether they will do something for the teachers. The Fourth Pay Commission or the Committee of four Ministers has been set up, whatever you may call it. I would like to know whether they have taken up the question of upward revision of the pay scales of primary teachers with running grades, a time-bound Selection Grade; a grade based on qualifications (teachers after getting training should automatically qualify for a higher grade); and that primary schools be upgraded to Upper Primary Schools to permit and open up promotion channels. These four things specifically should be included in the Fourth Pay Commission's agenda for a discussion, the Committee of the four Ministers of the Cabinet.

It is in the fitness of things that these much discriminated teachers should also be given certain facilities, which I give below :—

1. Medical facilities like their being included under the CGHS Scheme since the present system of reimbursement for expenses is slow and complicated or some other arrangement for meeting medical expenses should be made.

2. Teachers' children and wards should be given priority facilities of being absorbed in the Corporation set up.

3. In the Union Territory of Delhi the teachers are facing hardships especially in the procurement of flats. There should be a definite allotment quota system for Primary Teachers with facilities for hire purchase.

These are some of the important points. When you will announce some kind of a policy or some revision of grades take place, those points should be taken into consideration.

I would like to submit that the teachers who have gone on strike in the most peaceful way, their demands are justified. They have shown that they can ask for their demands while going on strike in a peaceful way without getting into any kind of violence. I think we should compliment those teachers. I would also say that if we appeal to the teachers to call off their strike, they will do it. But I would like to mention that those four points you must consider. Please do not give them any benefit in a piecemeal way. Suppose you are not able to do it by September, you give them one instalment. Suppose you are not able to answer it by September, then you please say, till such time the Fourth Pay Commission announces anything about their demands, such and such will be their running grades so that they are satisfied. Let them take 20 years or 50 years, but, at least, they should know that such and such will be their running grades.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Shri Tytler has given some suggestions and recommended that these should be taken up with the Committee of Ministers which is sitting and decide or the Fourth Pay Commission—when it is there—should take up all these different points. I would like to inform him that we have in view all these things and we are trying to find out what can be done. So, I am grateful to him for his valuable suggestions. So, I am grateful to him for giving his suggestions. I am told that he also owns a school and he must be having his own teachers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I do not own a school. I am the Chairman of an educational trust.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is the Chairman of a School.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : His suggestions should prove useful. I am very thankful to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we

go to the next item. Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Shri Buta Singh.

13.46 Hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 2nd May, 1983, will consist of :—

1. Further consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1983.
2. Consideration and passing of :—
 - (a) The African Development Bank Bill, 1983.
 - (b) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
 - (c) The Central Industries Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
 - (d) The Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
 - (e) The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. Further discussion on the 29th, 30th and 31st Reports of the Union Public Service Commission.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे उत्तर बिहार में भयंकर तूफान, वर्षा एवं ओला पड़ने से रबी की फसल की भारी बरबादी हुई है। गेहूं की फसल तो खास तौर से बरबाद हुई है। इससे किसानों को अपार क्षति उठानी पड़ी है। यह अवस्था केवल बिहार में ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश हरियाणा एवं पंजाब में भी उत्पन्न हुई है। अस्तु, किसानों की इस स्थिति पर अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में इसको लाकर लोक सभा में चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

अप्रैल का अब अन्त हो रहा है। गन्ना

किसानों का गन्ना खेतों में सूख रहा है। उसकी पिराई की सुनिश्चितता होनी चाहिये तथा उनके बकाया के भुगतान का कोई सरकारी उपाय होना चाहिये। इसलिए अगले सप्ताह में कार्यसूची में इसको लाकर इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये तथा किसानों की इस समस्या का समाधान निकाला जाना चाहिये।

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : देश के कई राज्य भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में आ गए हैं। राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, केरल तथा तमिलनाडु आदि में सूखे की यह स्थिति अभूतपूर्व है। वहां पीने के पानी का घोर संकट है तथा करोड़ों रुपयों की फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं। भारी संख्या में लोग रोजी रोटी की तलाश में बाहर जा रहे हैं और साथ में पशुओं को भी ले जा रहे हैं। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में अनेक प्रकार की भयानक बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। राजस्थान में अकाल तथा बीमारियों से सैकड़ों लोगों के मरने की खबर है। जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर तथा जोधपुर आदि जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति अत्यन्त भयानक है। उत्तर प्रदेश का मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद तथा बुन्देलखंड का अधिकांश भाग सूखे से घुरी तरह प्रभावित है। बिहार में 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या सूखे से ग्रस्त है। पश्चिम बंगाल में 1000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की फसलों को हानि पहुंची है। तमिलनाडु में पेयजल की विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है।

केरल में 1360 गांवों में से 1341 गांवों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है। श्रीमान, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और देश का लगभग 75 प्रतिशत भाग सूखे से प्रभावित है। अतः इस गम्भीर मामले पर अगले सप्ताह इस सदन में बहस अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ताप बिजली घरों में उत्पादन क्षमता से बिजली का उत्पादन बहुत कम हो रहा है जिसके कारण राज्य में सिंचाई, लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों तथा गेहूं निकालने के लिए थ्रेशरों को बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं हो पा

रहीं। फलस्वरूप किसानों तथा लघु उद्यमियों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस विषय पर अगले सप्ताह सदन में विचार होना चाहिये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में नीचे लिखे विषयों को जोड़ा जाये;

1. हिसार टेक्सटाइल मिल में 5 हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं और भूखों मर रहे हैं क्योंकि मिल मालिकों ने गैर कानूनी तौर पर मिल को बन्द कर रखा है और हरियाणा सरकार बिल्कुल असमर्थ है। मजदूरों की हालत बंद से बदतर हो रही है। कृपया इस विषय को इस सप्ताह की सूची में शामिल किया जाय।

2. अखबारों में छपी खबरों के मुताबिक राजस्थान और बिहार इत्यादि अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र में भुखमरी फैल रही है। हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान में ओला वृष्टि और तेज वर्षा से फसलें खराब हो गई हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में अनाज ले जाने पर पाबंदी लगायी जा रही है। इस विषय को इस सप्ताह की सूची में जोड़ा जाय।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मल्लाह, निषाद, केवट, कहार, मांझी विन्द, धीवर आदि मछुआ समाज के अंग हैं और देश में इनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है। काका कालेलकर कमिशन व मंडल आयोग के विवरण में भी इन वर्गों को सामाजिक, शैक्षिक व आर्थिक रूप से उन्हें पिछड़ा माना गया है। रामायण व महाभारत व अन्य धर्म शास्त्रों में व इतिहासों में भी इनके साथ भेद भाव की चर्चा की गई है और इन्हें निम्न श्रेणी में रखा गया है। यह सर्वविदित है कि यह वर्ग हर प्रकार से पिछड़ा है और जातिगत आधार पर इनको समाज में सम्मान व आर्थिक उन्नति का अवसर नहीं मिला। इसलिए इन वर्गों को अविलम्ब अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में रखने के लिए सरकार निर्णय ले।

2. 26 अप्रैल, 1983 को प्रो० कवाड़े के नेतृत्व में दलित मोर्चा के दसियों हजार लोग महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश से पैदल चल कर दिल्ली तक आये और वोट क्लब पर प्रदर्शन किया और गिरफ्तारियां दीं। उनकी मांग थी कि बाबा साहेब डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिन 14 अप्रैल को संविधान दिवस मनाया जाय और राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित किया जाय और मराठवाड़ा विश्व-विद्यालय का नाम बाबा साहेब डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय के नाम से रखा जाय और इसके आधार पर दलितों पर हो रहे अत्याचार एवं उत्पीड़न को समाप्त करने हेतु कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये।

अतः आपसे आग्रह है कि इस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही को आवश्यक देखते हुए आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाय।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी सेवा से अवकाश प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के महंगाई भत्ते एवं पेंशन की राशि में महंगाई की ध्यान में रख कर समय-समय पर वृद्धि करती रही है। परन्तु दुख है कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की राशि में 1980 के बाद से वृद्धि नहीं की गई है जिसके कारण उन्हें भीषण आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

इस बजट सत्र में विनियोग विधेयक पर विचार होने के क्रम में जब मैंने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को मिल रहे स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने की मांग की तो वित्त मन्त्री ने विधेयक पर हुई बहस का उत्तर देते हुए घोषणा की कि सरकार उनके पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है। परन्तु दुख है कि यह बजट सत्र अब समाप्त होने पर आ गया है, फिर भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के पेंशन में वृद्धि की निश्चित घोषणा अब तक नहीं की गई है।

अतः गृह मन्त्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस सत्र में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को मिल रही पेंशन राशि को तीन सौ रुपए से बढ़ाकर पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी निर्धारित करने की घोषणा कर बूढ़े सेनानियों एवं उनके परिवार के लोगों की मदद करें।

2. आगामी एक जुलाई से उड़ीसा के केओझर तथा सुन्दरगढ़ जिलों के करीब 25,000 खान मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मालिकों ने खानों को बन्द करने या मजदूरों की छटनी करने का नोटिस दिया है।

प्रबन्धकों की दलील है कि एम०एम०टी० सी० ने जो लौह अयस्क का एक मात्र खरीदार है, 2 अप्रैल, 1983 को लिखे गये अपने पत्र में दोनों सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्रों के 31 बड़े एवं छोटे खान मालिकों से लौह अयस्क खरीदने इन्कार कर दिया है। सरकार के इस कदम से 50 हजार मजदूरों पर निर्भर लाखों लोग भुखमरी के शिकार होंगे। अतः सरकार को इसमें शीघ्र हस्तक्षेप करते हुए सदन में एक बयान देना चाहिये।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2 मई, 1983 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह में किये जाने वाले कार्यों की सूची में जन-हित के निम्न बिन्दुओं पर भी विचार किया जाये और उन्हें कार्य-सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

1. 2 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से लम्बित मंडल कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) की सिफारिशें लागू करने पर सरकार द्वारा कार्य-वाही।

2. जनगणना से संबंधित वर्षों से कार्यरत जनगणना के 800 कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करना तथा कार्य समाप्ति पर अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की छटनी के बाद उन्हें अन्य विभागों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नौकरी दिलाना।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, before I make my submission, I would like to make one small

submission. You were in the Chair that day when under rule 377 I raised the matter regarding performance of our Indian football team in International Nehru Football Competition. I wanted an inquiry into that and I am happy that the hon. Sports Minister sent me a reply on 14th April. I received another d.o. letter yesterday regarding the report of the All India Football Federation. I am happy that he is pursuing the matter. The other Ministers should follow the Sports Minister or the Parliamentary Affairs Minister whatever he is called. I thank for this Mr. Buta Singh. Now I come to the main thing... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, have you allowed it to remain on record ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, I have allowed it to go on record.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : So, at least there is a compliment from CPI (M).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : This is the real sportsmanship.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I was myself a sportsman, I was a goal-keeper... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : He has been a goal-keeper, Sir.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Let this spirit continue.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Now my submission is :

I wish the following issues to be included in the Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd May 1983 :—

(1) Nationalisation of M/s. Carter Pooler and Company Pvt. Ltd., Incheck Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., Borentfort and Co. Ltd. ; the problem of sick industries in the country and the future of employees in these industries ; and the closure, lock-out and lay-off problem in these industries.

(2) The problems of large-scale unemployment to be taken up.

14.00 Hrs.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में इन दो विषयों को सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

आज हमारे देश में उन्हीं प्रदेशों की अधिक प्रगति हो रही है, जो छोटे हैं। बड़े-बड़े प्रदेश आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। चोरी, डकैती भी बड़े प्रदेशों में अधिक हो रही है। छोटे प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा बड़े प्रदेश कृषि-उत्पादन, शिक्षा, रोजगार, ग्रामीण विकास बलिक योजनाओं के हर क्षेत्र में पिछड़ गए हैं। बड़े प्रदेशों में समस्त राजकीय कार्य छोटे प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा अधिक गिरी हुई स्थिति में हैं। कोई भी मुख्य मन्त्री या मन्त्री जिला स्तर के समस्त उच्च अधिकारियों को न तो जानते हैं और न प्रत्येक जिले की स्थिति का अध्ययन कर पाते हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि जनता की अनेक प्रकार की समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो पाती हैं।

14.01 Hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair]

आजकल प्रगति का मापदंड आर्थिक विकास है। उस दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित तुलनात्मक विवरण से सिद्ध हो जाता है कि बड़े प्रदेश छोटे प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। जहाँ तक छोटे प्रदेशों की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय 2942 रुपए, पांडिचेरी की 2930 रुपए, पंजाब की 2763 रुपए, गोआ की 2659 रुपए और हरियाणा की 2335 रुपए है। बड़े प्रदेशों में बिहार की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय 870 रुपए, मध्य प्रदेश की 1138 रुपए, तामिलनाडू की 1269 रुपए, उत्तर प्रदेश की 1272 रुपए और राजस्थान की 1277 रुपए है। ये आंकड़े योजना मन्त्री ने लोक सभा में 30 मार्च, 1983 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताए हैं।

देश का और बड़े प्रदेशों—उत्तर प्रदेश,

बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश—का हित इसी में है कि इनका पुनर्गठन हो। इस विषय पर चर्चा को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

मथुरा नगर में रेलवे के मीटरगेज और ब्राडगेज के दो पुल हैं। दोनों पुलों के नीचे हो कर रास्ता है। बस और ट्रक निकलने में कठिनाई होती है, क्योंकि वे पुल बहुत नीचे हैं। मथुरा में आगरा और दिल्ली से आने के ये प्रमुख रास्ते हैं। जनता को बहुत कठिनाई होती है। रेल मन्त्रालय को शीघ्र ध्यान देकर समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए। इस विषय को विचार के लिए अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाय।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित दो विषयों को प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार का विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग 'स्टेप' योजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी संस्थानों में औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए गम्भीरता से सोच रहा है। यह स्वागत-योग्य कदम है। बिहार सरकार ने करीब-करीब इसी प्रकार की योजना बिहार में आरम्भ की थी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेरित इस योजना को रांची स्थिति बी आई टी, मेसरा के प्रांगण में अत्यधिक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, किन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण योजना पूर्णतया प्रभावशाली नहीं हो सकी है। अतः बिहार के औद्योगीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ 'स्टेप' योजना लागू करने की बात अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित होनी चाहिए।

हमारे समाज में लेखक एक अरक्षित प्राणी है, जिसकी स्थिति अन्य मेहनतकशों जैसी ही है। लेखक की मजबूरी का लाभ उठाकर प्रकाशक समूची कृतियों के कापीराइट अर्ध-पौने दामों पर खरीद लेता है। कापीराइट कानून की धारा 3 (1) के अनुसार प्रकाशक कृतिका

दूसरा संस्करण छापने का अधिकार लेखक के न चाहने पर भी अदालत से प्राप्त कर सकता है। इन ज्यादातियों को रोकने के लिए कापीराइट कानून से सम्बन्धित धाराओं के संशोधनों की आवश्यकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि लेखकों के हितों की रक्षा हेतु एक विधेयक अगले सप्ताह सदन में लाया जाए।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am grateful to the hon. Members who have mentioned the matters of vital public importance through their points. The House is seriously engaged in having general debate on Finance Bill. All these matters form part of the debate. I will request them to hand over these points to the respective speakers of their parties so that they can highlight those points during their debate and it could attract the attention of the Government and the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : My party spokesman has already participated in the Finance Bill. How can I hand over my points to him ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : For having them included in the next week's programme, I can carry these points and I will definitely place them before the Business Advisory Committee. In case Business Advisory Committee finds time, they may do so. I will carry these points but at the same time I will request the hon. Members to have these points mentioned in the course of general discussion on the Finance Bill so that they can get the attention of the Minister of Finance because most of the items are primarily connected with the Ministry of Industry or Finance. These things can be taken care of during this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

14.06 Hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1983—Contd.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कल माइका इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रैडिंग कार्पोरेशन के बारे में जिक्र कर रहा था

कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर की कार्पोरेशन है जो माइका में डील करती है। राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा जो मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी है, उसमें माइका सबसे ज्यादा निकलता है। यह कार्पोरेशन बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से तो माइका खरीदती है लेकिन जो छोटे लोग हैं, जो गरीब हैं उनकी माइका नहीं खरीदती है। जब उनकी बिक्री नहीं होती है तो खानें कैसे चलेंगी ? उनकी खानें बन्द होने से हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की कार्पोरेशन इस तरीका का धंधा करे कि पूंजीपतियों से मिलकर उनका सामान खरीदे और छोटी-छोटी खानों के जो मालिक हैं, उनका सामान न खरीदे जिससे कि उन्हें खान बन्द करनी पड़े और फिर हजारों मजदूर बेकार हों तो यह किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कार्पोरेशन के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स के द्वारा जो धांधली चल रही है उसको ठीक किया जाए और जो गरीब लोगों की माइका है, जो पांच नम्बर से नीचे है उसको भी खरीदा जाए। जो कम नम्बर की और हल्के दर्जे की माइका है उसके बारे में पहले भी कहा गया था और भारत सरकार ने आदेश भी दिया था कि 5 नम्बर से नीचे की जो माइका है उसको खरीदा जाए और एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो वीकर शेक्संस को लाभ पहुंचाने की बात कही है उसके विपरीत यह काम हो रहा है इसलिए इसके बारे में तुरंत आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर जो माइका निकलती है उसके आधार पर माइका पेपर के कारखाने वहां स्थापित किए जाने चाहिये। हजारों टन माइका वेस्ट वहां पर पड़ी हुई है जिस का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, केवल कागज बनाने में ही उसका उपयोग हो सकता है। जिस प्रकार से बिहार में माइका पेपर के कारखाने स्थापित हुए हैं उसी प्रकार से भीलवाड़ा में भी माइका पेपर के कारखाने स्थापित किए जाने

चाहिए ताकि वहां पर पड़े हुए हजारों टन माइका वेस्ट का उपयोग हो सके और उसके साथ साथ विदेशी मुद्रा भी मिल सके तथा हजारों मजदूरों को रोजगार भी उपलब्ध हो सके। इसकी तरफ आपको विशेष तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं जिक-ओर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा जिले के अन्दर रामपुरा अगूचा में इस के बहुत बड़े डिपॉजिट्स मिले हैं। जो कि करीब छः करोड़ टन के हैं। डिपॉजिट्स को देखते हुए वहां पर सुपर-जिक-स्मेलटर-प्लांट स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। आपने एक जर्मन टीम वहां भेजी थी, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इस का कारखाना चित्तौड़ में लगाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार को इस बात का अन्दाजा नहीं है कि चित्तौड़ में कारखाना स्थापित करने से ढुलाई में कितना खर्चा आएगा। यदि इस को आगूचा में स्थापित किया जायेगा तो ढुलाई में खर्चा भी कम आएगा और बहुत कम पैसे में इसको यहां स्थापित किया जा सकता है। पता नहीं सरकार किस तरीके से इस को आंकती है। जर्मन टीम ने कह दिया और उसको वहां स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय ले लिया। वहां आपको इसके लिए अलग से पावर प्लांट लगाना होगा, पानी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। ये व्यवस्थायें तो आपको वहां भी करनी पड़ेंगी लेकिन ढुलाई में जो अधिक खर्च होता, वह बच जाएगा। पता नहीं आपने किन कारणों से इस सारी व्यवस्था को गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश की है मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि निश्चित तरीके से इसका कारखाना रामपुरा आगूचा में ही स्थापित करना चाहिये। राजस्थान सरकार ने पहले भी कहा था कि वहां पर थर्मल प्लांट लगाना है, एक बांध बनाकर पानी साने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। जब वहां की स्थानीय सरकार यह कहती है, तो इस संबंध में आपको विचार करना चाहिए। ताकि यह व्यवस्था उचित हो और खर्चा भी कम

पड़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिले। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है।

राजस्थान बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। वहां पर बिजली की बहुत कमी है। बिजली की कमी को देखते हुए आप को नये-नये थर्मल प्लांट लगाने चाहिए। वहां पर बहुत बड़ा लिग्नाइट का भंडार है। लेकिन आज तक इस संबंध में कोई स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है। थोड़े दिनों पहले हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री ने कहा था कि एक करोड़ रुपया इसके लिए प्रावधान रख रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक करोड़ रुपये से क्या होगा? जब तक योजना कार्यान्वित न हो, जितना खर्चा होगा, उसकी स्वीकृति न हो, तो किस प्रकार आप इसको स्थापित कर पायेंगे।

राजस्थान बिजली के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और वह पिछड़ा ही रह जाएगा। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितने भी हाईड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे सबके सब मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली हैं, इनसे हमें पूरा बिजली का हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है, इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसी की वजह से हमारे जितने भी कारखाने हैं, कपड़े का कारखाना है, कॉपर और सीमेंट के कारखानों में सो फीसदी कट था। इसी बिजली की कमी की वजह से चार हजार करोड़ रुपए का सालाना नुकसान हो रहा है। यदि आप राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े हुए राज्य को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको बिजली के संबंध में व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। थर्मल पावर प्लांट लिग्नाइट पर आधारित लगाने की ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। ताकि बिजली के मामले में राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ न रहे।

बिजली के ही संबंध में मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। स्टेट इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड और दूसरी इस प्रकार की जो एजेंसियां हैं, उनमें व्यवस्था उचित नहीं है, सुचारू रूप से नहीं हैं, इसी वजह से वहां पर चोरियां होती हैं। बिजली के ट्रांसमिशन में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी है। 40

परसेंट की कमी जिस विद्युत बोर्ड में हो, वह व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से ठीक प्रकार से चल सकती है। इसी तरह से अन्य बातों में भी गड़-बड़ियां हैं। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड सफेद हाथी के तरीके से है। जिन को कोई काम नहीं दिया है, ऐसे 15 हजार मजदूर अगर मुफ्त में पैसा लें तो आप बतलाइये कि राजस्थान इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड कैसे व्यवस्थित रूप में चल सकता है। आप के रिसोर्स को ये सफेद हाथी खा रहे हैं। आप सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये इन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को दे रहे हैं, मैं आप के सामने राजस्थान की एक्जाम्पल दी है, लेकिन दूसरे राज्यों के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों की भी यही हालत है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन को सुधारने के लिये आप निश्चित तरीके से कोई कदम उठाये जिससे कि ये बोर्ड्स ठीक प्रकार से चल सकें।

राजस्थान का खेतड़ी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट 1967 में लगाया गया था। इस प्रोजेक्ट को लगाने के लिये जिन किसानों की जमीनों को एक्वायर किया गया था, आज तक उन को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। आप के अधिकारी उन को हाई-कोर्ट और सुप्रीम-कोर्ट तक ले गये। इस प्रोजेक्ट को बने 15 साल हो गये, उन गरीबों को मुआवजा शीघ्र से शीघ्र मिलना चाहिये। जमीन एक्वायर करते समय उन के साथ यह वायदा भी किया गया था कि जिन की जमीन एक्वायर की गई है, प्रत्येक काश्तकार के घर के एक आदमी को काम दिया जायेगा, उन को काम भी नहीं मिला है। इस पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितने अधिकारी लोग हैं वे इस प्रकार रहते हैं जैसे पहले राजे-महाराजे रहते थे, बड़े ठाट-बाट से रहते हैं। इन के ठाट बाट को कम कीजिये ताकि उस से जो पैसा बचे वह देश के काम आये। आप ने उन को स्वायत्त संस्था बना कर ऐसी छूट दे दी है जिस से उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रह गया है।

1978 में, जब जनता पार्टी का शासन था, इस प्रोजेक्ट के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने 35 हजार कापर-रिवेट्स, जिन की असली कीमत 35 हजार रुपये प्रति टन थी, 21 हजार रुपये प्रति टन में

लन्दन बेच दिया, इस प्रकार 21 करोड़ रुपये की गड़बड़ की। हम ने उस के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने भी कहा कि इस प्रकार के गलत काम अधिकारी लोग करते हैं, उन को निश्चित तरीके से सख्त-से-सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक उस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

इसी तरह मैंने एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में भी सदन का ध्यान दिलाया है। 1982 में राजस्थान के अन्दर फूड-एण्ड सिविल-सप्लाइज डिपार्टमेंट और एफ० सी० आई० ने मिल कर 80 हजार टन चावल रिजेक्टेड मान कर एक्जैम्पशन स्लिप ईशू कर दी। बाजार में वह चावल 400 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव में बिका, जब कि आप के लेवी चावल का भाव 153 रु० क्विंटल है। इस में कितने रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। आप एफ० सी० आई० को 500 करोड़ रुपया सब्सिडी के रूप में देते हैं जब कि वहां पर इस तरह से पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। जो लोग इस तरह की गड़बड़ करते हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

हमारे भीलवाड़ा में राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स है जो पहले प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी थी। उस के मालिकों ने उस कम्पनी को अपनी प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी बना लिया है और शेयर-होल्डरों का सारा पैसा डकार गये हैं। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को भी इस बारे में लिखा था लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही कीजिये।

समाननीय सभापति महोदय, आखरी बात मैं फैमिन के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी राजस्थान गई थीं और उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कितना भयंकर अकाल है। वहां पीने के पानी की बहुत कमी है, जानवरों के लिए घास नहीं है और अनाज के लिए पानी नहीं है और दूसरी जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं,

सूखे के कारण उन की बहुत कमी हो गई है। इसलिए आप को पूरी सहायता-राजस्थान को देनी चाहिए तब जा कर राजस्थान का इतना मुश्किल का समय निकल जाएगा। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो हैंड पम्प लगे हैं, उन में से 75 परसेन्ट सूख गये हैं उसके कारण एक बूंद पानी नहीं हैं। श्री बूटा सिंह ने विभाग ने 43 करोड़ रुपया इन पानी के हैंड पम्पों के लिए दिया है लेकिन वहाँ पर लोगों के पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है और अगर यही हालत रही तो बहुत से लोग प्यासे मर जायेंगे। भारत सरकार ने जो रुपया दिया है, उस का उपयोग किस तरह से हो रहा है, इस को सरकार को देखना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थ करता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, देश का जब तक संतुलित विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक बहुत सी समस्याएं भयंकर रूप में हमारे सामने आती रहेंगी, जैसे आसाम की समस्या है। उसका भी संतुलित विकास नहीं हुआ देश के दूसरे भागों के मुकाबले में। इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि देश के जितने पिछड़े जिले हैं और जिनके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है, उन सभी का विकास भी उसी प्रकार से होना चाहिये, जिससे कि वे दूसरे जिलों के मुकाबले में आगे आ सकें। आज स्थिति यह है कि किसी जिले में तो चार-चार और पांच-पांच उद्योग लग गये हैं और किसी जिले में एक भी उद्योग नहीं है। मैं उनका नाम लेकर यहाँ पर कोई कान्ट्रोवर्सी पैदा नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी स्थानों पर संतुलित रूप से अगर उद्योग नहीं लगाए जाएंगे, तो कोई जिला पिछड़ा रह जाएगा और कोई जिला बहुत आगे बढ़ जाएगा। जब जनता को कष्ट होता है, तो एक भावना पैदा होती है कि जहाँ रूलिंग पार्टी का कोई विशिष्ट आदमी है, वहाँ उद्योग लग जाएंगे और दूसरे स्थानों पर जहाँ उनका

आदमी नहीं है, तो उद्योग नहीं लगेंगे।

मेरा जिला पीलीभीत है और शाहजहांपुर में पुवांया तहसील है और वहाँ पर एक नई चीनी मिल खुलने की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सिफारिश की है और स्थान का चयन करके भेज दिया है सर्वे करने के बाद लेकिन आज तक पुवांया में चीनी मिल का लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट ने आई० आर० डी० स्कीम को लागू करने के लिए, जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अंग है, लिखा है कि बैंक आफ बड़ोदा की एक ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा पीलीभीत में खोली जाए। ऐसा प्रोपोजल रिजर्व बैंक को गया हुआ है पर कई महीने हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई डिस्सिजन नहीं हुआ है और सभी जानते हैं कि पीलीभीत उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए एक स्पेशल मास्टर प्लान बनाना चाहिए और उनकी एक सूची बनानी चाहिये और पिछड़े हुए जिलों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए। जो पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, उसे पिछड़ा माना जाना चाहिए। पीलीभीत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है लेकिन राय-बरेली को पिछड़ा मानकर वहाँ पर उद्योग लगाने वालों का सब्सिडी दी जाती है और पीलीभीत में उद्योग लगाने वालों को कोई सब्सिडी नहीं दी जाती।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। किसानों को मजबूत करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। खाद, ट्रैक्टर, बिजली और पानी, इन सब की कीमतों में आप बराबर बढ़ोत्तरी कर रहे हैं। जब ऐसी बात है, तो फिर किसान कैसे सुखी होगा और अपना उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इनकी कीमतें कम करे। आज एक ट्रैक्टर 1 लाख रुपये के करीब मिल रहा है और आइसर ट्रैक्टर, जो सब से छोटा है, वह 55000 रुपये और 56000 रुपये का हो गया है।

अगर उसके सब कल-पुर्जों को मिलाकर आप ट्रैक्टर बनाना चाहें तो उसकी कीमत 30-35 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज उसकी कीमतें आसमान को छू रही हैं। खाद की कीमतें, पानी और बिजली की कीमतें सभी आसमान को छू रही हैं। बिजली भी कैसी है? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली 6 घंटे आती है और उसका भी पता नहीं है कि शाम को 6 बजे आयेगी या रात को 9 बजे या 12 बजे आयेगी। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बिजली का भी इन्तजाम करना चाहिए और यहां से उत्तर-प्रदेश के लिए स्पेशल तरीके से बिजली दिये जाने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन् काम के होने में कितनी देर लगती है? तीन-चार महीने हो गये, मैंने पीलीभीत के बारे में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उल्लेख किया था कि पीलीभीत को जाने का एक ही रास्ता है। शाहजहाँपुर, लखीमपुर खीरी, बल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ सब तरफ से लोगों का वहाँ याता-यात होता है इसलिए वहाँ रेलवे के ऊपर ओवर-ब्रिज बनना चाहिए। श्रीमन् इसका जवाब आया कि मामला दिखवाया जा रहा है। उस मामले को दिखवाये हुए तीन-चार महीने हो गये लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जब आपने आवश्यकता मान ली तो पीलीभीत में ओवरब्रिज जल्दी बन जाना चाहिए। नहीं तो यह पिछड़ा जिला ऐसे ही रहेगा, इसका पिछड़ापन दूर करने की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाएगी।

श्रीमन् आर्म्स एक्ट बना हुआ है। यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है। इसको राज्य सरकारें इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही हैं। शाहजहाँपुर, पीलीभीत बरेली, बदायुं इन चार जिलों का मुझे मालूम है कि इनमें आर्म्स के लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। जबकि मैं बोल रहा हूँ तब भी वे बन्द हैं। कभी लाइसेंस चार दिन को खोल देते हैं, फिर बन्द कर देते हैं। हम पूछते हैं कि क्या कोई सरकारी आर्डर है तो जवाब मिलता है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर की वरबल इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स हैं। चूँकि डकैतों का जोर है, इसलिए आर्म्स लाइ-

सेन्स पब्लिक को नहीं दिये जाने चाहिए। गये साल में सौ लाइसेन्स भी नहीं दिए होंगे। तो क्या अब डकैतियां नहीं पड़ रही हैं? डकैतियां रोज पड़ रही हैं। लाइसेन्स न दिए जाने के बाद ये पड़ रही है। कहा जाता है कि लोग डकैतों को कारतूस सप्लाई करते हैं, राइफल सप्लाई करते हैं। आप जब लाइसेन्स देते हैं तो राइफल का नम्बर रजिस्टर होता है। अगर आप उसका गलत इस्तेमाल देखें तो जब चाहें उस लाइसेन्स को सस्पेंड कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में देहातों में लोग धानों से 15-15, 20-20 मील दूर रहते हैं जहाँ कि पुलिस नहीं पहुँच सकती है। अगर उन लोगों के पास हथियार नहीं होंगे तो वे कैसे अपनी सुरक्षा करेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कहें कि वह इस तरीके से लाइसेन्स देना बन्द न करे। वह अधिक से अधिक लोगों को लाइसेन्स दे जिससे कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा हो क्योंकि डकैतियां बराबर पड़ती जा रही है। डकैतियां तभी पड़ती हैं जबकि पुलिस डकैतों से मिली रहती है, उनके साथ होती है। बन्दूक के लाइसेन्स देने से डकैतियां नहीं पड़ती हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमन् मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल बिल्डिंग कारपोरेशन का कार्यालय दिल्ली में है। उसमें एक सेक्रेटरी मिस्टर धवन साहब है। 15-20 सालों से वे ही सेक्रेटरी हैं। अब उनके पास तीन-तीन पद हैं। वे चीफ पर-सोनल मैनेजर भी हैं, सेक्रेटरी भी हैं और एक पद और है उनके पास। कायदे में उनके पास तीन पद नहीं हो सकते हैं। एक ही आदमी तीन-तीन पद लेकर विराजमान है। श्रीमन् इस कारपोरेशन का काम विदेशों में चल रहा है फिर भी इसमें घाटा करोड़ों रुपये का है। लेकिन अपने अफसरों के लिए कोई घाटा नहीं है। एक-एक आदमी को बाहर भेजने पर किस तरह दस-दस रुपया लिया जाता है। किस तरह से चार और पांच बजे के बीच में सुरा और सुन्दरी का नाच होता है, आप

जाकर देख लीजिए। 10-10 साल से कैजुअल लेबरर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको रेगुलर नहीं किया गया है। अभी 10-10 साल की सर्विस वाले 500 के करीब लोगों को निकाल दिया गया है। जबकि आपके आदेश हैं कि 2 साल की सर्विस के बाद उनको रेगुलर किया जाना चाहिए। हम बाहर के देशों में भी इमारतें बना रहे हैं। इस तरह से इसमें घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए। इस ओर खास तवज्जह देने की आवश्यकता है।

स्मगलर्स ने हमारे देश की इकानामी को बहुत खराब किया है। ये लोग सरकार की आड़ लेकर और अपनी बुद्धि से देश की इकानामी को शैटर कर रहे हैं। इसके कई उदाहरण हैं। अखबारों में छपा रहता है। यह 31 मार्च का प्रचण्ड साप्ताहिक है और सत्य लोकवाणी 3 फरवरी का है। दोनों कानपुर से छपते हैं। इसमें फ्रंट पेज पर छपा है** 106 करोड़ रुपए की भारी लूट।**

नए कारनामे।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir on a point of order. My point of order is that charges are levelled only with the permission of the Chair. The hon. Member is levelling charges. Has he got the permission of the Speaker?

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: I am referring to this paper. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see what he is referring to. Mr. Gangwar, you cannot do that without the permission of the Speaker.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Has he got the permission from the Speaker to refer to this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us find out what he is saying. Mr. Gangwar, have you given any notice and obtained the permission? You should not refer to any person who is not a Member of the House.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: I am referring to this paper. I am not making any allegations of my own here. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me hear one by one.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: You have upheld my point. You have to educate him that for such reference, he has to take the permission of the Speaker.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: I do not want to be educated by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gangwar, please do not refer to anything.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: जो इसमें लिखा है मैं वही पढ़ रहा हूँ। अपनी तरफ से कोई विशेष बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इसमें लिखा है—जबदस्त विज्ञापन बाजी के आधार पर लोहिया मशींस लिमिटेड ने वेस्पा एक्स-इ स्कूटर उपलब्ध कराने के नाम पर 10 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बनने वाली फैक्ट्री के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया एकत्र कर लिया है। इस फैक्ट्री की अभी नींव भी सरकार से मिली जमीन पर नहीं रखी गई है।

मैंने अपनी ओर से कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिससे मेरे मित्रों को दिक्कत हो रही है। क्या ये सारी चीजें गलत लिखी हुई हैं।

पृष्ठ 6 पर इसमें लिखा है कि जे. के. सियेटिक्स के प्रेसीडेंट ** ने अपने भांजे, भांजी और भाई के नाम पर लोहिया मशींस की स्कूटर फैक्ट्री का नाटक किया है।

** पुराने सम्बन्धों का लाभ उठाते हुए जनता को बेवकूफ बना दिया गया और एक अरब रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया गया। 10 वर्ष के बाद यह स्कूटर जनता को मिल पाएगा और तब इसकी सही कीमत का पता चल सकेगा। मौजूदा वेस्पा एक्स-इ खरीदने वालों की संख्या को देखते हुए 50 साल से अधिक का समय उनको स्कूटर मिलने में लग जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gangwar, have you given notice to mention the name to the hon. Speaker ?

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : I am only referring to this paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : By reading the paper, you cannot make an allegation. There is a procedure. You have mentioned this. But, do not go into details of it.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मेरा कहना यह है कि लोहिया मशींस ने 9 करोड़ 83 लाख रुपये के ऋण पत्र जारी किए और 300 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे किए और 500 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से स्कूटर बुकिंग के नाम पर एक अरब छः करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठा कर लिया। लेकिन, आज तक इस कम्पनी के दो कमरे भी नहीं बने। कोई मशीन नहीं लगी स्कूटर कैसे बनाकर देंगे? पचास बरस में भी इतने स्कूटर नहीं बन पायेंगे। जब लोग कब्र में पैर लटकाए पड़े होंगे तब स्कूटर के पंडल पर कौन किक मारेगा? इन्होंने जो बजाज स्कूटर्स और इटली की पिग्नागो कंपनी के साथ मिलकर जनता के साथ फ्राड किया है, उसको कैसे सर्व कर पायेंगे? हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी बड़े सीधे-सादे और भोले-भाले हैं। ये, उत्तर प्रदेश में चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। उस जमाने में मैं एम० एल० ए० रहा हूँ। वह इतने बड़े पूंजीपतियों के जाल में फंस गए होंगे उनका कोई दोष नहीं बड़े-बड़े लोग इन पूंजीपतियों के जाल में फंस जाते हैं। इस फर्म ने चालीस प्रतिशत सामान आयात करने का भी कंसेशन ले लिया है। इस अखबार में लिखा है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी आसाम स्कूटर ने भी लोहिया मशींस के साथ स्कूटर निर्माण का लाइसेंस (लैटर आफ इन्डेंट) प्राप्त किया था उसका स्कूटर तैयार है। आसाम स्कूटर कंपनी को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से संबंधित होने के बावजूद अभी तक सरकार से स्कूटर बुकिंग की अनुमति नहीं मिली है। सिवानिया को लोहिया मशींस कंपनी को इजाजत मिल गई जबकि आसाम कंपनी ने काम भी आरम्भ कर दिया था, उनको

इजाजत नहीं मिली। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच की जाए। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। इतना रुपया एक ही जेब में चला जाए और जनता मूर्ख न बने, यह गंभीरता से सोचने की बात है। नहीं तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी आपके और हमारे ऊपर भी आयेगी।

इसी प्रकार पिछले साल एक लाख 27 हजार मीट्रिक टन रशिया को मैसर्स रामा एसोसिएट्स, लारेंस रोड, दिल्ली के द्वारा चावल सप्लाई हुआ। परमल राइस को बाहर भेजने की इजाजत नहीं थी इसलिए उन्होंने बासमती राइस के नाम पर परमल राइस यहां से भेजा। एग्जीक्यूटिव का जो एगमार्क है, उसको जांच करने का अधिकार था, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की एक एजेंसी है उसको भी देखने का अधिकार था लेकिन एक नोटिफिकेशन कर दिया गया कि इस मामले में बम्बई और दिल्ली की जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, हालांकि मेरे पास है, उनको जांच करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया। बाद में सरकारी जांच संस्थान के काउन्टर सिगनेचर भी हो गए। भगवान जाने, यह कैसे हो गए? बहरहाल, तमिलनाडू, केरल और दूसरे प्रदेश इस चावल के लिए तरस रहे हैं, भूखे मर रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश का एक लाख 27 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल पिछले साल चला गया। उस समय 5500 रुपये बासमती और तीन हजार रुपये पर-मीट्रिक टन परमल का दाम था। बीच में 2500 पर मीट्रिक टन लोगों की जेब में चला गया। मैसर्स रामा एसोसिएट्स ने इस तरह से 50 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये एक साल में कमाया। इस साल अस्सी हजार मीट्रिक टन फिर उसने सप्लाई किया। इस साल 6000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन बासमती का दाम है और तीन हजार परमल राइस का दाम है। परमल को बासमती के स्थान पर सप्लाई करके तीन हजार रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन एक ही फर्म मै० रामा एसोसियेटिड दिल्ली फिर बना रही है। देश में परमल चावल की

कमी है। जब परमल चावल की मांग की जाती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि इसकी कमी है। लेकिन इस साल जो देश से चला गया उसमें उसने 24 करोड़ बना लिया है। मैंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को पत्र लिखा है कि इसकी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कह कर सी. बी. आई. से जांच कराइये। कांडला पोर्ट पर जो चावल गया है वह पड़ा है। इसकी जांच आपको चाहिये कि आप कराएं। एक गैंग बना रखा है। अगर कोई देख कर शिकायत करता है कि बासमती चावल के बारे में नहीं है और गड़बड़ यहां की गई है तो उसको ट्रांसफर करा दिया जाता है या फिर रुपया देकर उसका मुंह बन्द कर दिया जाता है। बासमती के स्थान पर परमल चावल हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चला गया। रूस को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। वैसे भी वह दूसरे तरीकों से चावल ले सकता है चावल सहायता के रूप में फ्री भी दिया जाता है। भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को भी वह डाउन नहीं करना चाहता किसी भी सूरत में यह कह कर कि यहां लोग गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं बड़े-बड़े अफसरों का ऐसा काम हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों स्कैंडल को जो बहुत बड़े स्कैंडल भारत के पिछले दो साल के इतिहास के हैं, इनकी पूरी जांच सी. बी. आई. से कराई जाए और जांच कराने के बाद जो दोषी व्यक्ति हैं, उनको दंड दिया जाए।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Finance Bill and I would like to concentrate on three main aspects of the Bill, agriculture, industry and energy. Before I start I would like to say that a very large portion of our economy is totally uncontrolled by the Government. We have taken certain measures to reduce it, but this is an area where substantial thought is required. Unless we can harness all the finances that are currently being used unproductively, we will find it very difficult to progress at the rate we want to progress. We have also to look at some of the promises that we had made in our manifesto. One of the major promises was that we would rationalise sales tax, and although it does not come directly

under the Finance Minister. I hope he will take active measures in coordination with the various States so that we can rationalise sales tax and reduce the leakages that take place, because of the extremely complicated laws and the extremely complicated forms that have to be submitted.

In agriculture, there has been a fall in our production. We went upto 126 million tonnes in 1977, and we have not improved substantially since then. We have very great disparities between the various States. We have Punjab, which grows approximately 3000 kgs. of wheat per hectare and on the other hand there is Madhya Pradesh with barely 900 kgs. of wheat per hectare. Similarly, in the case of rice Punjab grows 3000 kgs. as against Bihar which grows only 780 kgs. per hectare. If we are to again start accelerating the rate of increase of our food production, we have to concentrate in these areas where the production is low. We have to see that the correct inputs like irrigation and fertilisers are made available. We have a scheme under which six new fertiliser plants are planned, but I am told that there is a substantial delay in their implementation. The target date for completion is now around 1987 or 1988 and the last one is in my Constituency. I would request the Minister to try and expedite the completion of these fertiliser plants so that correct amount of fertilisers is made available.

In U.P. we have done a lot of work in the field of irrigation and very soon water will be made available to almost every part of U.P. This is no good unless the required amount of fertiliser is also made available.

We are seeing a change in the cropping pattern. The farmers are succumbing to market pressures and there is a shift from food crops to cash crops. We have to look into this. I am told the maximum return comes from Eucalyptus, and, if we let this drift continue, we will find thousands of acres of land under Eucalyptus and none under food crops. Some control has to be introduced and some guidance has to be given to sort this out.

Another thing that has been happening with the agricultural sector is that we have been having drought years one after another. Further more this is the third year in

succession when we have had unseasonal rains and large amount of our foodgrains have been spoiled. I would submit that we should have a Commission which can look into these aspects, which can look into how we can once again mobilise the agricultural sector to start increasing our food production at the same sort of rate as that was achieved earlier.

The Commission could also look into how crops can be balanced. I am told Madhya Pradesh now has vast acres of land under Soyabean, but nobody is willing to pick it up. We have the same problem with sugar-cane. We have to control this.

The Commission could also look at how we can change our agricultural methods to avoid large damage by unseasonal rains or by drought. Unless we are able to solve these problems and unless we are able to increase the output of our ~~Kisans~~ ^{Kisans}, I believe our country will find it very difficult to remain united.

Another problem that comes to mind, which is normally considered a law and order problem these days, is the problem of the dacoit-infested areas. When we deal with dacoits in a purely law and order way, we are not getting to the root of the problem. There are some basic inherent socio-economic problems there which go back much farther than just the law and order situation as we see it today. We have to develop these areas. We have to develop them agriculturally, we have to develop them industrially. Roads, Communications—a basic infrastructure has to be developed there. Unless we are able to do this, we will not be able to solve these problems. Even if we can exercise control in one area, the problems will sprout somewhere else. We have to get to the root of the problem and solve it starting from there.

We have had a lot of new taxes put on our industry and there are very few new places where taxes could be imposed. We are already burdened very heavily and the Finance Minister has very severe problems in finding sources for more money.

We have about Rs. 24,000 crores invested in the public sector, that is in the public sector excluding the P & T., and excluding the Railways, which may have an equivalent

amount invested in them. The return on public sector investment is very poor. We get about 2-1/2% ; and from this, if we subtract the return of the petroleum companies, then we lose 1-1/2%. This is one area where, with efficient working, we can raise a lot of money. If we could get approximately 10% returns, it would finance almost half of our 6th Plan.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : No ; ten percent is not possible.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is possible. If you look at some of the companies, they are producing returns. The unfortunate part is that when a company produces today, you try to bring the other companies up to match. The companies that are productive then start running at a loss and the circle continues. Nonetheless we can produce.

We have some public sector companies ; for example Air India which is in a totally competitive market. It has nothing to do with a closed, controlled economy. It is competing with all the airlines in the world ; and when almost every other major airline is running at a substantial loss, Air India is making a good profit. So, where there is good management, we do well ; and there is no reason why we cannot do well in all the public sector companies.

One of the reasons why our industry gets left behind is because of the delays involved in licensing, in getting into production. I have some figures here. I think they are quite startling even horrifying :

Bokaro Stage II is 83 months late ;
Bhilai Expansion is 87 months late ;
Trombay V is 58 months late, and
Haldia is 84 months late.

If we take an average inflationary rate of 10%, then on a project which is 84 months or seven years late, we are paying 70% extra for that project.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : The compound rate is double.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : For example, Bokaro is going to cost us Rs. 691 crores extra. All this money means that the production cost of whatever we are making, is

going to be increased. When the production cost is increased, the user pays more ; and it really adds to the inflationary spiral. We have to see that the time involved in evaluating and in licensing is reduced. We quibble over small amounts of differences. May be, by a few crores of rupees one supplier might be cheaper, and another supplier might be more expensive ; but in evaluating that, we take three years ; and then there is no meaning in one supplier being cheaper than the other, because we are paying almost one-third more than what we would be paying in the first place. Not only that ; by the time we take a decision we get out-dated technology, because we have been arguing about it for so long. In the new time frame we could well get new technology. This applies much more to the faster-moving field of electronics. I believe we spent two years in evaluating some electronic exchanges. In two years, I think we must have by passed at least 2 or 3 more never models for electronic exchanges.

So far we have done only technical evaluation ; we have not even looked at the financial evaluation. In the other electronics fields, the transistor, the integrated circuit, we have missed the bus. There is no way we can now catch up. Today, if we are going really to try, we can jump on the computer bandwagon. We have the infrastructure ; we have the people. We need a good push and incentives from the government. We need the tax structure to be rationalised so that it is more profitable to manufacture in India than to import from abroad. The tax structure, as it stands today, makes it more profitable to import ready-made machine to change the label and to sell it is India than to import raw materials or the parts and actually build it here. If you are going to continue in this manner, then we will miss the computer bus as well and this is something which I believe we cannot afford to do.

We have encouraged the small scale sector. Today, almost 26 per cent of our production is in the small scale sector. I am very grateful to the Finance Minister for retaining the Rs. 7.5 lakh excise limit that was there earlier. I request him to review this for the next year and try to increase the limit to take account of the inflation rate. The Finance Minister has

thought fit to put 20 per cent disallowance on advertising and travel. I am very glad that he has taken it away from the travel and allowed travel. But, if he can totally remove 20 per cent. I think he would really be boosting industry. If that is not possible, then, at least, he should exempt the small scale industries from this disallowance.

The Small Scale Sector faces a very big challenge from the bigger industries, from many multinationals especially in the electronic field and they are not able to match the marketing knowhow and the marketing pressure that the large companies exert. They find it difficult in many cases to match the quality which the large factories get by mass production. So, they are at a very great disadvantage. Therefore if we can, at least, in a small way, help them with this, I think it would not be just a benefit for the small scale sector but would give a big boost to our industry.

Inherently, we are individualistic people, and if we concentrate on small scale, I think we can increase our production very substantially. Some thing which has come in for a lot of controversy recently is the incentives that have been given to non-resident Indians. Non-resident Indians are a very strong part of our society. Just because they have left the country does not mean that they are no more Indians ; they are Indians, all of them ; almost all of them have their families here ; most of them are placed in very high positions abroad ; many are at the forefront of technology, at the forefront of science, wherever they are. This is a very big reservoir, a reservoir from which we have to draw not just money, but knowledge.

15.00 Hrs.

It helps the country when we get the technology that these people are developing and helping others develop abroad, back to India. We must give them good facilities for this. We must allow them—as we have done—to set up now industries and we must give them facilities—not just financial, but also in clearances avoiding the time lags that involved in clearances. Because, once a person has got used to a quick acting bureaucracy, he finds

it very suffocating to come back and try to fight his way for two or three years just to be allowed to make some small components.

There is a lot of disparity between the taxes that our industrialists pay and the taxes that are paid by non-resident Indians. So when we give them certain facilities we should also try to look into the comparison between the two and try to remove the idiosyncracies and anomalies that come into this because if the two are to compete in an industrial environment then they must have similar opportunities.

There is a danger that certain forces; not necessarily will meaning, can take over many of our industries under the present laws. The dangers are very real and unless our financial institutions are careful, we will have foreign agencies, through Indians abroad, taking over companies which are running well. We must guard against, the potential liquidation of assets and the bleeding of these companies. We have to see that these forces are not allowed to do this, if necessary, by law. What would be better is to give the companies some additional protection. What we need are new technologies and new companies. We must welcome them. At the same time, we cannot afford to let the present companies be in a state of flux which they are in today. If we can, we should limit the total foreign holding—the non-resident holding—in these companies to two or three per cent, or less than two or three per cent. This would give them the stability that is required for continued growth. Of course, this should be quite apart from existing FERA laws. If we can do this, we would really once more restore a sense of security to our industries.

Our industries suffer most because of lack of energy; and unfortunately we have not been able to make enough headway in this sector. When the Congress Government came in three years ago, we were handed over power plants operating at 44.7 per cent, well below what they should have been operating at. Today we have increased the load factor to 49.8 per cent. But if you look at only the Centrally run stations, if you exclude the atomic power stations, then we find that the average is over 60 per cent.

Again, where we have made an effort, we can do it. Unfortunately, the States are not able to do very well. If we could introduce better maintenance standards, may be training institutes for the personnel who run the powerplants, rally professionalise management and maintenance staff in these power stations, we would be able to improve one load factors substantially.

Every time we put up a new power plant we calculate that we need so much power and then we put up a power plant. The power plant operates at approximately 50 per cent load factor. We get only half the power. Which means, half the industries and agriculture, which are expecting power do not get it. It also means that the power that is being delivered, costs double what it should have cost, because we put in double the capacity and we are utilising only half the capacity. We need a professional standard of management for all over power plants.

BHEL has done a lot of work in this field. Today, BHEL is not able to supply enough power plants to satisfy our needs. We are having to spend large amounts of money in importing these power plants. Although like some of our friends have said that it is very convenient and fun for people to go abroad and see the power plants, we would like that these power plants should be made here. If BHEL does not have the capacity, if their technology is not upto the standard, only then should we allow the import of new plant. We should get the new technology and let BHEL make the plants here so that we gain from that technology. Of course, BHEL's plants do not seem to work at the same level of productivity as imported plants, but we must consider that they have been making these plants for only a few years. It is only from that experience and it is only by building plants that they will learn to make them run better. If we do not give them a chance today, they will never be able to improve and we will, once again, be totally dependent on foreign countries for our power plants, which is something we cannot afford. We must give BHEL a good boost, get it to improve its production quality, get it new technology and get it to produce enough power plants to meet our needs.

We have done very well in the petroleum sector. Although we expected to be self-sufficient, we find that demand is increasing even faster than production. We have got five refineries which are to be upgraded and renovated and four new refineries in various stages of Completion. I would, once again, request that these be expedited.

We have a lot of coal. Unfortunately, we have to import large quantities of cooking coal. Here again we can improve our production so that imports are cut. The quality of coal has come in for a lot of criticism and I feel rightly so. One of the reasons for this is that the measure of coal production is in tonnes. The miner is under pressure to produce so many tonnes of coal. So, instead of digging out only the best coal, he also extracts a lot of rock. When this gets to the power station or the steel mill, it causes many problems, damage and cost. We should change this measure. We should measure output of coal in calorific value; in BTUs or in some such measure, so that only coal is actually mined. Or we could wash it and clean it at the source so that, once again, what is transported is only the good quality coal. If we are transporting 30 per cent raw, 30 per cent of the transport cost is being totally wasted, 30 per cent of the wagons are being misutilized and we can ill-afford to throw energy to the winds because it is energy which is being used to transport coal. Really we are wasting energy in transporting energy. We have to look at what are the best methods of transporting coal.

Lastly, I think the vital component in any system is the education system and we have not been paying enough heed to it. Our education system should have ensured by now proper national integration. We should have had a system where there was adequate vocational training, we should have had a system where agricultural practices were improved, we should have had a system where industrial technology would have developed at a sufficiently rapid pace. If we had a good system, it would also automatically control our population explosion. Fortunately, our existing system has functioned in some ways. Today we can be proud, as I said earlier, of Indians in

top positions all over the world where 30 years ago, we could not have dreamt of this. Unfortunately within the country an existing education system is not giving us the strength that it should. What we need is a new thrust in this area. We need to review our system because it is only with good solid, useful education that we will be able to make anything else function optimally.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते हुए कई महत्वपूर्ण बातों की तरफ फिर से सदन और वित्त मन्त्री का ध्यान खींचा गया है। मुझे खुशी है कि मुझसे पहले अभी श्री राजीव गांधी ने कई बहुत रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री जी, चूँकि वे उनकी पार्टी के महामन्त्री भी हैं, उनके सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से गौर करेंगे। शायद आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि बात सफाई से की जाय और उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय। इसलिये कि मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ। पिछले दिनों में जो संकट हमारे देश में तेजी से बढ़ा है, वह केवल सतही संकट नहीं है, बल्कि पूरी की पूरी व्यवस्था का संकट है। आज जो हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था है, जो हमारे देश की प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था है, उसमें बहुत से मौलिक बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। बावजूद इस के कि हमने देश में काफी मजबूत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बना लिया है, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न आज इस देश के सामने है कि जो साधन हमारे पास हैं उन साधनों का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग इस देश के अन्दर नहीं हो रहा है। अभी कुछ उदाहरण राजीव गांधी जी ने दिये। उन्होंने बतलाया कि किस प्रकार से हमारी बहुत सी योजनाएँ विलम्ब के कारण मंहगी हो गई हैं और देश को जो लाभ उन से होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखता हूँ—सिचाई को लीजिए। कृषि की बात कही गई है, कृषि का सबसे प्रमुख अंग है—सिचाई, जो उस की बुनियाद है, आधार है। जितनी योजनाएँ

हम ने पिछली 6 योजनाओं में बनाई, उनके हिसाब से ढाई करोड़ हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई हो जानी चाहिये थी, लेकिन वे योजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हो सकीं और आज यह स्थिति है कि उनको पूरा करने के लिए 1400 करोड़ अतिरिक्त रुपये की आवश्यकता है। यदि वे योजनाएँ समय से पूरी हो गई होतीं तो न केवल ये 1400 करोड़ रुपए बचते बल्कि उन से जो ज्यादा उत्पादन होता उससे देश का राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ सकता था।

तो देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान इससे हुआ है। आजादी के बाद 205 बड़ी सिंचाई की योजनाएँ देश में तैयार की गईं लेकिन उन 205 योजनाओं में से केवल 29 ही पूरी हुई हैं। 205 योजनाओं में से 29 योजनाएँ ही पूरी हो सकीं और शेष योजनाएँ आज तक पूरी नहीं की जा सकीं। इन योजनाओं में से 8 ऐसी बड़ी सिंचाई की योजनाएँ हैं जो 15 और 20 वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी है और उन पर काम हो रहा है। उन पर 1221.45 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं लेकिन क्योंकि समय से वे पूरी नहीं की जा सकी हैं इसलिये 923 करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त उन पर खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। यह हमारी स्थिति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का हर विभाग के अन्दर एक मानीटोरिंग सैल बनाना चाहिए और इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि जिन योजनाओं को पूरा होने का जितना समय है, वे समय से पूरी हों। अगर वे समय से पूरी नहीं होती हैं, तो कौन व्यक्ति उस के लिए जिम्मेवार है, कौन सी परिस्थिति इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है, उसकी जिम्मेवारी निश्चित होनी चाहिए। अब देश इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि इतने अरब रुपए इस तरह से बर्बाद हो जाए। बहुत सी योजनाएँ समय से पूरी नहीं हो सकी हैं और उन में से एक का उदाहरण मैंने दिया है। इस प्रकार के अनेकों उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं चाहे वह इस्पात के क्षेत्र में हो और चाहे वह

कोयले के क्षेत्र में हो बिजली की हालत तो और ज्यादा बुरी है। सिंचाई की और दूसरी जो हमारी योजनाएँ हैं, उनको पूरा होना चाहिए समय के अन्दर ताकि हमारे जो साधन हैं, उन का समुचित रूप से उपयोग हो सके।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Inter-State disputes.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : बहुत सही कहा आप ने। इन्टरस्टेट डिस्प्यूट्स जो हैं, वे भी जल्दी सेटिल होने चाहिए। क्या बजह है कि इनको जल्दी सेटिल नहीं किया जा सकता। क्या इस देश के अन्दर ऐसी परिस्थिति हम पैदा नहीं कर सकते बैठकर और आपस में चर्चा करके कि ये जल्दी निबट जाएँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुख्य मन्त्री अपना मन बना लेते हैं, वहाँ ये मामले निबट जाते हैं और जहाँ मन नहीं बनता है, वहाँ पर चलते रहते हैं। अब देश इस बात को और ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। इन्हीं बातों से देश की प्रगति घीमी हो गई है और देश कमजोर हो गया है। अभी राजीव जी कह रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर काफी सिंचाई-व्यवस्था है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ एक-तिहाई हिस्से में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है, बाकी जो दो-तिहाई खेत हैं, उनमें पानी नहीं जा सकता। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात बताता हूँ। वहाँ पर नहरें खुदी हैं लेकिन पानी नहीं मिलता क्योंकि बिजली 2-3 घण्टे से अधिक नहीं मिलती। किसानों की फसल सूख कर बर्बाद हो गई है। इससे न सिर्फ किसानों का नुकसान होता है बल्कि यह राष्ट्रीय नुकसान है और इससे देश का अहित होता है। आज इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है।

अब मैं मैन-पावर मोबीलाइजेशन के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि हमारा किसान मेहनती है, हमारे नौजवानों में उत्साह है और वे परिश्रमी हैं। हमारे वैज्ञानिक, हमारे टेक्नीशियन्स, हमारे इंजीनियर, हमारे प्रशासक दुनिया के किसी भी

देश के मुकाबले में अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं मगर अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ पैदा नहीं हो रही हैं। उनकी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पा रहा है इसलिए मेनपावर मोबीलाइजेशन स्कीम आप को ब्लाक लेवल से लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक बनानी चाहिए और आने वाले 5-10 वर्षों के लिए इस की प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए। मेनपावर मोबीलाइजेशन की प्लानिंग आप कीजिए और उसको मोबीलाइज करके देखिये कि क्या होता है। पहले भूदान से काम होता था और कुछ श्रमदान से काम होता था लेकिन अब वे सारे काम छोड़ दिये गये हैं और सारे का सारा काम सरकारी नौकरों पर ही निर्भर रहेगा और जनता को हिस्सेदार आप नहीं बनाएंगे, उनको सहायक नहीं बनाएंगे, तो देश ज्यादा उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि अगर गांव में आपको स्कूल बनाना है, दो-तीन मील लम्बी सड़क बनानी है या कोई अस्पताल बनाना है, तो आप गांववालों से कहिये और इसके लिए आप एक-तिहाई या आधा हिस्सा श्रम के रूप अपना योगदान दीजिए और बाकी सरकार खर्च करेगी। इससे लोगों में उत्साह पैदा होगा। केवल नौकरशाही के ऊपर छोड़कर आप इस देश का संचालन अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकते।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका पता लगाइए और एक इक्वारी कमीशन बैठाइए कि पिछले वर्षों के अन्दर जितनी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं, उनका क्या हुआ और कितनी वे पूरी हुई हैं। आज कुछ इंजीनियर इस बात के आदी हो गये हैं कि पहले उन्होंने 50 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई और जब वह योजना स्वीकार हो जाती है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस योजना को और आगे बढ़ाओ। इस तरह से जो योजना 50 करोड़ रुपए की थी, वह 200 करोड़ रुपये की हो जाती है। वक्त कटता जाता है चर्चाओं में और बातचीत में और काम नहीं होता है और जिस योजना को 3 साल में पूरा होना था, वह 10 साल में और

12 साल में भी पूरी नहीं होती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि 50 करोड़ रुपये से शुरू की हुई योजना 500 करोड़ रुपये तक इस देश में पहुंच चुकी है। कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है, यह निश्चित कीजिए।

आज कांटेक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स दो ऐसी शक्तियाँ पैदा हो गयी हैं जो आधा रुपया खा जाती हैं। आप किसी भी सड़क को या केनाल को ले लीजिए। कांटेक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स मिल कर आधा रुपया खा जाते हैं। पब्लिक का पैसा जो कि विकास कार्यों के लिए है, उस पैसे का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और विकास का आधा भी काम नहीं हो पाता है। हमारा देश गरीब है। हमारे पास फण्ड्स का अभाव है। इसको ज्यादा देर तक बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज आपको भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना पड़ेगा, इसके खिलाफ अभियान चलाना पड़ेगा, खास करके ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां कि विकास के कार्य हो रहे हैं और जो भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बनते जा रहे हैं। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना है।

हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने यह कहा था कि हम अपने देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक शक्तियों का संचालन इस प्रकार से करना चाहते हैं कि इस देश में धन की शक्ति चंद हाथों में केन्द्रित न होने पाये, उनकी इजारेदारी न हो जाए। लेकिन आज इस देश में 16 फीसदी लोगों के हाथों में 90 फीसदी आय केन्द्रित होती जा रही है और इस देश में ऐसे भी गरीब आदमी हैं, 30-35 करोड़ आदमी, जिनकी 35 साल की आजादी के बाद एक दिन की आमदनी एक रुपया तक नहीं हो पायी है। यह इस देश के लिए सबसे शर्म की बात है, इसके लिए क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है? किस प्रकार से आप इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं? क्या आपने इसके बारे में ब्लाक के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है कि अगर एक ब्लाक में सौ परिवार ऐसे हैं तो उनके लिए 50 हजार रुपये गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के

लिए आप साल में खर्च करेंगे ? अगर आप ऐसा बर्ही करते हैं तो 21 वीं शताब्दी खत्म होने तक भी गरीबी को नहीं मिटा सकेंगे ।

हमारे देश में इस कराड़ लोग बेकार पड़े हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी बेकारी दूर करने के लिये क्या योजना बन रही है ? आप समाजवादी देशों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, जहाँ यह समस्या नहीं है । क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि दुनिया के हर देश में जो कि सामाजवादी नहीं हैं, बेकार लोगों को बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाता है ? अमेरिका में एक महीने में 22 सौ रुपये, फ्रांस में 18 सौ रुपये, इंग्लैंड में 18 सौ रुपये, इटली में जिसकी कि अर्थव्यवस्था जंजर हो गयी है, 17 सौ रुपये, स्वीडन में, नार्वे में 15 सौ रुपये बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाता है । हमारा देश आज अपने बेकार लोगों को 150 रुपया महीना भी बेकारी भत्ता देने की स्थिति में नहीं है । मैं इस बात की मांग करता हूँ और वित्त मन्त्री जी को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि जो हम चार सौ करोड़ रुपया तेल से बचा रहे हैं उसमें से कम से कम बेकारों को 150 रुपया मासिक बेकारी भत्ता दीजिए । कम से कम उन लड़कों को तो दीजिये जिनके परिवारों ने अपना पेट काट कर अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाया-लिखाया है और जिनके परिवारों के पास आय का पर्याप्त साधन नहीं है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री जी बेकारी भत्ते के मेरे मुद्दाव को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

श्रीमन् आज शहरों और गांवों का अन्तर बढ़ता हुआ नजर आ रहा है । शहरों के अन्दर जीवन की सारी सुविधाएँ, बिजली और पीने के पानी की सुविधाएँ बढ़ा रहे हैं । शहरों की सड़कों को आप चमका रहे हैं, शहरों में खेल के लिए बड़े बड़े स्टेडियम बना रहे हैं लेकिन गांवों के लोगों को सड़कें, पीने के पानी जैसी सुविधाएँ भी मुहत्तसर नहीं हो सकी हैं । आज इस देश में लाखों ऐसे गांव हैं जहाँ प्राइमरी स्कूल और हेल्थ सेन्टर नहीं बन सके हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहर और गांव के बढ़ते हुए अन्तर को

समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार को आने वाले जमाने में गांवोमुखी योजनाएं बनानी पड़ेंगी । हमारे देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । रंगा साहब जैसे आदमी मेरी इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे । इस देश में सरकार की जो प्राइस सपोर्ट पालिसी है, यह बड़ी खतरनाक पालिसी है । किसान को भेड़ियों के सामने डालने वाली यह नीति है । किसान को सपोर्ट नहीं मिलनी चाहिए । देश में एक मूल्य नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिए । जिस प्रकार से उद्योगपति की कीमत उसके द्वारा तैयार माल की लागत कीमत और मुनाफा जोड़ कर निर्धारित होती है उसी प्रकार से किसान द्वारा पैदा की गयी चीजों की कीमत भी चीजों की लागत और मुनाफा जोड़ कर निर्धारित होनी चाहिए । तभी इस देश में परिवर्तन आ सकता है । आज देश के 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं ।

अभी राजीव जी कह रहे थे...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Rao Birendra Singh said that Government is committed to it. But it is not being implemented.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : But they have no will power to implement. What does it mean ? I even disagree with the Rao Birendra Singh.

The Government is not committed to give a price based on remunerative price, which they are insisting. Rao Birendra Singh gave a statement here that they are supporting for the policy of support price which is the injustice done to the farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, you are concluding by 3-30 p.m.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : दूसरी बात मैं देश के करोड़ों के ढाँचे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । इस पूरे स्ट्रक्चर पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । गिफ्ट टैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स, स्टेट ड्यूटी, इन सब पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । क्या बजह है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से बड़ी-

बड़ी कंपनियों का टैक्स में योगदान कम होता जा रहा है ? आपने देखा होगा कि 1977-78 में बड़ी कंपनियों का सीधे करों में 55 प्रतिशत का योगदान था, जो 1981-82 में घटकर 48 प्रतिशत रह गया। बड़ी कंपनियाँ जो टैक्स नहीं देती हैं उनकी 1979-80 में संख्या 35 थी जो अब बढ़कर 49 हो गई है। कुछ ऐसी कंपनियाँ हैं जैसे साराभाई कंपनी का पूरा स्ट्रक्चर है और 22 ट्रस्ट हैं। नतीजा यह है कि सारी दौलत बंट जाती है और टैक्स बचाने का तरीका निकाल लिया जाता है। मैं किसी एक बिजनेस हाउस का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। इस प्रकार की अनेकों कंपनियाँ हैं। आज जो इंसेंटिव, कंसेशंस बड़ी कंपनियों को दिए जाते हैं क्या उसका मकसद पूरा होता है ? जिस मकसद से उनको कंसेशंस दिए जाते हैं क्या बाद में उसकी प्रगति की जांच की जाती है। क्या यह देखा जाता है कि इतना प्रोडक्शन इन्होंने बढ़ाया है, इतना एक्सपोर्ट किया है, इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की है ? यह काम नहीं हो रहा है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में कुछ इलाके आर्थिक रूप से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। 1960 में पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की दखलंदाजी से एक पटेल कमेटी बनी थी। उसके बाद फिर कोई ध्यान इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये नहीं दिया गया है। जनसंख्या का सबसे अधिक भार इस क्षेत्र पर है। उद्योगपति इस क्षेत्र में उद्योग लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यातायात के सबसे कम साधन वहाँ पर हैं। सबसे ज्यादा गरीब मगर मेहनती लोग वहाँ पर हैं। स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में सबसे बड़ा योगदान इस क्षेत्र का रहा है। आजमगढ़, मधुबन, बलिया, गोरखपुर, चौराचोरी, कितने ही नाम गिना सकता हूँ। वहाँ से बहादुर किसानों और मजदूरों के बेटे आगे बढ़े थे। आज इस इलाके पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के

विकास के लिए एक कमीशन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। किस तरह से सुविधाएँ वहाँ पर पहुंचाई जाएँ ताकि वहाँ पर उद्योग-धंधे लग सकें। साधनों का अभाव है, रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, सड़कें कम हैं, बिजली की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। पुराने उद्योग धंधे, जैसे बुनकर उद्योग आदि तबाह हो रहे हैं। इनका किस तरह से फिर से विकास किया जाए। इन सारी चीजों पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के वित्त मंत्री एक बार फिर इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें कि हमारी मौलिक समस्याएँ क्यों हल नहीं हो रही हैं। आर्थिक विकास के लिए करों के ढाँचे में किस तरह से परिवर्तन किया जाए। समुचित साधनों का किस तरह से सही उपयोग किया जाए ताकि हम लोगों की रोजी-रोटी की समस्या को हल कर सकें। इसके लिए स्ट्रक्चर में जो भी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो, उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up Private Members' Business. Shri Rupchand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th April, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th April, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : CENTRE-STATE RELATIONSHIP

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will resume discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta on 31.3.1983 :

"This House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I wish to speak on Mr. Amal Datta's resolution on the question of Centre-State relations. Shri Datta has in his resolution stated that this House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic necessitate a restructuring of our Centre-State relations.

I am very much concerned by the choice of words of Mr. Ar. Amal Datta because he has not explained what he means by is emerging pattern of linguistic and ethnic "groups" and so on. What has been the experience of the last 35 years ? What has been the emerging pattern ? Are we moving towards more cohesive society or moving away towards a more divided society ? The allegation implicit in Mr. Datta's resolution is that we are moving towards a more divisive society and, therefore, the Constitution should be changed in this regard.

Of course, it is true that the Prime Minister makes statements from time to time that the need of the hour is national unity. Actually, after 35 years of independence, I do not think that the country needs to be told that. I do realise that since she makes most of the statements outside the House, they are for political purposes. But an objective understanding of this country would show that we have grown to greater and greater national unity over the last 35 years.

I remember even when I was a student in college, the general impression was that this country will break-up sooner or later. In fact, the expectation of Mr. Winston Churchill was that after independence is given to Indians, they will fight amongst themselves and the British would have to come back. This was his expectation but that was belied. Then an impression was created that Mr. Nehru was keeping the country together and the day he would die, the country would fall apart. In fact, many books were written on this subject. There used to be a question "After Nehru who ?" and so on and the general impression created in the Western world was that the day Mr. Nehru would go, the country would break up.

Subsequent to it, in the State of Tamilnadu, there was a massive agitation against Hindi and this led to violence and there was again the late 60s, an impression that Tamilnadu is on the verge of seceding and the rise to power of a party called DMK with which I know you are familiar...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have nothing to do with the DMK when I sit in the chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I say you are familiar. I do not say you have something to do with it. When they came to power in 1967, an impression was created that now the country is going to break-up because the DMK has got the mandate. What we find in retrospect ? What we find is that an exact opposite has happened. In fact, Tamilnadu led the agitation against Hindi but, today Tamilnadu is the largest producer of Hindi films. It produces more Hindi films than Bombay. It used to be the No. 1 before and all the leading actresses of Hindi films for the last 15 years have been from Tamilnadu whether you name Hemamalini, Rekha and Padmini. Mr. Sathe knows about these actresses quite well.

AN HON. MEMBER : Still you are agitating Hindi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You may agitate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why have you forgotten Vyjayantimala ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Before that, Vyjaayntimala, you know

better than I do. Here is a state where the people of that State have described Hindi as anathema to them. But we find in this very State a complaint from the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, that some ban or restriction should be put on the number of Hindi films that will be shown in the Tamil Nadu theatres because the Tamil Nadu film industry is in danger of becoming extinct because of Hindi films. Now what do we find? The DMK today has the closest of closest relations with the ruling Party. In fact, there is a competition in Tamil Nadu today between the DMK and the ADMK as to who is closer to the ruling Party and particularly to the Prime Minister which has made me suggest to them that both of them should join, the DMK and the ADMK, and form one Party and call it 'Amma DMK' because of their inclination to be close to the ruling Party. So, what do the trends of the last 35 years, show?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody, including Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, belongs to Amma.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It depends on how you define 'Amma'.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : You must go to Chidambaram for explanation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you look objectively, at the trends in the last 35 years, you will find that the emerging pattern is greater unity, not less unity. I would say that the problems we are facing step by step, whether in Assam or in Punjab, I think, are part of the resolution of the problem. If you look at what happened in 1965, 1966 and 1967 in Tamil Nadu, it is reminiscent of what is happening today in other States, and I think, in due course, we will be able to find a solution within the national framework. I, therefore, have to reject the first presumption of Mr. Datta that the emerging patterns require a re-definition and re-structuring of the Centre-State relations. In my opinion, the emerging patterns in fact show that the Constitution has functioned reasonably well within its framework.

The second thing is, we are in terms of a modern nation, a new nation. In cultural terms we are an ancient nation, centuries old, but in terms of a modern political State,

we are a new nation. For a new nation the Constitution should have certain basic features. I am not talking about the basic structure which the Supreme Court is talking about. I am talking of the basic feature, and the basic feature is that the Central Government must exercise power in a Constitution which is more or less unitary in nature. I would say that our Constitution is not federal as is popularly assumed. We are not a federal State. In fact, the word 'Federation' does not appear anywhere in the Constitution. If one makes an objective analysis, one will see that this is a unitary Constitution with subsidiary federal principles. There are federal principles, but they are subsidiary. The basic thrust of the Constitution is unitary and I would say that it is necessary for our country; I would not like any change even taking into account the emerging trends which Mr. Datta is concerned about.

The relationship between President and Governor is straight out of a unitary Constitution. Even in respect of law and order, I draw your attention to article 247 of the Constitution which reads—this is an article which has hardly been used; it is there in the Constitution and has not been touched:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List."

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Industrial courts.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would say, for example, if you set up a court and put a magistrate to head it with a seniority higher than that of any of the State magistrates, automatically the Centrally-appointed magistrate would become the Chief Law Officer of that State. This article could be used for even bringing law and order under the Central control if you enact a law in Parliament and set up additional courts and put as head of those courts a magistrate whose seniority exceeds that of the magistrate who are presently in the State. The question then is: is there any need for any review of the Constitution, particularly, the

Centre-State relations ? The Rajamannar Committee had brought out, shall I say, a scholarly and erudite report on the subject and I do not think one needs to have another Commission to look into question. He has done a very thorough job. (Interruptions) They might recommend anything. But they have analysed the problems. And it was written at a time, it was prepared at a time when the DMK was in its revolutionary fervour. Since long it has gone. Nevertheless it could be stated and I do not think that there could be a more radical solution prepared by any other committee. I certainly do not know what the Sarkaria Commission is going to do. I do not even know whether they have appointed any other Members, whether they have announced the terms of reference and so on. One does not know really what it is going to do. But any way I would say that if one wants to look at a radical alternative opinion, Rajamannar Committee report is different. I had been through the suggestions of the Rajamannar Committee report. I have looked at those suggestions and I am not so sure that it would be right to say that the general thrust of the committee report is that there is no adequate justiciable bodies for Centre-State relations.

I shall refer to only Article 131 of the Constitution which talks about the Supreme Court's power to look at the problems between the Government of India and one or more States. For example, Art 131 says :

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute ;

(a) between the Government of India and one or more States ; or

(b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other ; or

(c) between two or more States..."

Here, you have the power where the Centre-State relations, disputes between Centre and States and also disputes among States can be looked at by an independent body, i.e. the Supreme Court.

AN HON MEMBER : Only legal issues.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I

am giving one example. Look at the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. That provides for setting up of the Zonal Councils which I think do not exist. (Interruptions) Well, I do not know where they exist. Originally the idea was that the Union Cabinet Minister would preside and the Chief Ministers of the Zonal States plus one or two Ministers would be Members of the Zonal Council. I have not seen this in existence anywhere...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : There are Zonal Councils. They do exist. Next month we are going to have a number of meetings of such Zonal Councils.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I think the ignorance of members like me should be regularly removed by presentation of reports here. Obviously it must be very ineffective. Otherwise we must have known about it.

Art 263, Let me see whether here also this has been properly used. Art 263 is about Co-ordination between States. It says :

"If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States ;

(b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest ; or

(c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

So, Sir, here is a very powerful instrument in the hand of the President—in other words, in the hand of the Government—because he acts on their advice. So, the Presidential Council can be created. They

have not created that. For example, the National Integration Council would have been a Presidential Council. You have appointed an ad hoc committee. I do not know whether it has met. It does not meet at least once a year. It has all kinds of membership which has no relevance to National Integration. There is noway out to make it answerable. Here is an Article in the Constitution itself which provides for the President to make the working of this between the Centre and the States more equal.

I would conclude by making two or three points. The one point on which the States have grievance, particularly, in the case of Central investment is in the pattern of employment where many of the States feel that the people of the State are not getting their due representation in the employment by the public sector projects. Here again, the Constitution is not at fault. Article 16(3), as amended by the Seventh Amendment Act, 1956, says :

'Parliament can make laws for restricting employment of a particular State'.

So, it is not the Constitution which is at fault.

Again, on the question of language, the development or the neglect of the language, there is Article 350-B(1) I shall read it out. It is in connection with the linguistic problem. So, you would be every much interested in that. It says :

"There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President..."

So, we do have that already. Therefore, these are the two problems. When you talk of common people about the Central resources and Centre-State relations, one is the employment and the other is the language. For both, the Constitution has sufficient articles to moderate it. I would only say that if there is anything that you would like to

include, that is this. I hope you will understand what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was expecting that you would speak something about the American system. There are so many States. I was expecting that from you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am coming to that. I know what you like America.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are many States. How are they pulling together ? You are the best person to speak on that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I know the Chinese system as also the Pakistani system. (*Interruptions*). We, the democrats would be interested to know about the American institution. Our Constitution is weak on one of the things. That is about the development of a common—link—language. I do not want imposition of Hindi. As you know, I am a Tamilian link you. So, Hindi is not something which I would relish being imposed. I would say that Tamil literature compared to any other literature is in a very advanced stage. (*Interruptions*). If one goes round the country, one already finds that as a politician.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know the majority of the votes that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy got was from the Tamils of Bombay.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Don't reveal my secret.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was elected from that constituency.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I found to my surprise as to what happened during the last thirtyfive years. If you go to the extreme parts of Assam you find that people understand the Hindi language. If you go to Kashmir there too you find the people understand that language. If you go to western—most part of Gujarat, there too, the people understand the Hindi language if you speak in a public meeting. If you go to South, the whole of Telengana region of Andhra understands the Hindi language. If you go to the northern part of Karnataka—Hubli—the people there understand the Hindi language. People in Raichur or Gulbarga can understand Hindi. I am talking

of ordinary people. I am not talking of elite or highly educated people. The only Portions which do not understand Hindi today are Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Two-thirds of Andhra Pradesh do not know Hindi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, I said 'a part of Andhra Pradesh'. If you go to a Hindi films, you can understand it. But in the case of certain films, you need not understand them, especially when Mr. Sathe was in-charge of that Department. So, what I mean to say is that this portion which consists of a population of 28% of the country, which is outside the Hindi-understanding area, should be wooed. I am not for imposition. Some methods should be found for getting around them. They were prejudiced. Their original position was justified because there was a sense. Now, the time has changed. Now, I think there is no fear of Hindi people having to speak Hindi in homes in Tamil Nadu. People like Mr. Dhandapani and others should be wooed and made as agents to spread one language. In the case of these remaining 28% of population, we may have to think of giving some incentive schemes. I do not know why in Tamil Nadu Hindi is not to be taught. I think as far as option is concerned, there should be no bar. If you talk of emerging trend, for the last 35 years, there has been a tendency towards greater national unity. Elections in the past have shown that a certain amount of national consensus in fighting the elections was there. Votes spread, people have common opinion in North, South, West and East. But this has to be fostered and after fostering this, I would like the Centre to take special steps to see that this remaining 28% of the population, which is outside the Hindi knowing belt, is given encouragement also to learn Hindi. If Tamilians learn Hindi, they can speak better Hindi. Whereas people in the North speak camp Hindi. The Tamilian can speak good Sanskritised Hindi. They can speak better. This is one thing.

I now come to my last point.

In the State of Maharashtra, which I represent in Parliament, there is a constant pressure to put across the Maharashtrian point in Parliament. It is very hard to do it.

In parliamentary structure, there is hardly any time to discuss it. Originally, the Rajya Sabha was conceived of as a Council of States where States matters should be discussed. I am not talking against the Rajya Sabha. But I am referring to the political parties who are using the Rajya Sabha as a method of satisfying some people. They may have talents, may not have talents, they are brought in. I am not committing any breach by saying this. But, Sir, the Rajya Sabha is not in a position to do this. So, I would say that the main functions of this General Body of Parliament should be for debating broad policy issues and detailed analysis of what the States want, how the Acts should be amended, the Finance Bill should have gone to a Select Committee where it should have been discussed in detail and the States' point of view should have been incorporated and the Appropriation Bill should have been farmed. Mr. Ranga knows that there was the States Standing Finance Committee till 1951. It was given up. We are supposed to have imitated the British Parliament. The British Parliament has adopted this Select Committee System. Canadian Parliament has adopted that system, Australian Parliament has adopted this system. Today if you want to see the archaic archive from of the British Parliamentary system you have to come to India. That is the situation we have created in India. So, a comprehensive Committee system where Bills go to the Select Committee, get thoroughly discussed, the States' point of view is put across, and then those are brought back here for a short discussion, in my opinion, is the best way for the representation of the States' opinion in the Central pool here. And that way, I think, Americans are the pioneers in this. They brought the Committee system there; they have taken it so far—I am not expecting that we go that far—that in their system, you cannot appoint a Minister unless it is cleared by the Committee. And that Committee consists of Members both from the ruling as well as opposition parties. The President of United States names a Minister, and then he is called before the Committee, the Committee cross-examines him to see whether he is a knowledgeable fellow, whether there is any GAR BAR in his income tax returns, or whether he has

one wife or two wives etc. and then only his name is cleared. Supposing, Shri Sathe had to be made a Minister under the American system, his name would have to be cleared by the Committee. I know, there will be no problem, he will get cleared, he is such a likeable fellow.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Why are you partial to him ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Because he is from Maharashtra.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You clear all our Ministers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But I may not clear some Janta Ministers.

Sir, I am not saying that we need to go that far, but the ruling party with its present majority should come forward with some proposal for bringing in and synchronising it with the present Select Committee system like that in England or Canada which can allow the States to play a much greater role in deciding the final course of action.

That would be all that I would want. But I do not want any fundamental restructuring of our constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, Already four hours were allotted for this discussion. There are still 15 Members who want to participate. We have got another half an hour to complete four hours. This is a very important problem. I would like to take the sense of the House whether we should extend the time further. We have already extended it earlier.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, it should be extended.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : You may kindly extend it upto 1730 hrs, because we have got another meeting thereafter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Private Members' Business will be over at 6.00 O'clock. You may ask somebody else to be present. We will have it upto 6.00 O'clock. We extend the time for this by another hour.

Prof. N.G. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am inclined to agree with the general trend of the stand taken by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. When we were framing our Constitution, in the beginning we were all keen in leaving the maximum power with the States and not only minimum power, but also minimum departments with the Centre. But as we went on discussing these things by months, as it were, the trend of opinion began to swing more in favour of the Centre. Why ? We wanted the Centre to be strong, the country to be held together ; there should be more and more integration; and the States will have to fall in line only to help the people, to have more and more decentralisation of power, in regard to social and economic development so that people would be able to feel a greater sense of belonging when it comes to the settlement of their own day to day problems: And the production of deliberations is our constitution.

As Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has said, it is neither American nor English, but then he stopped short of it, he could have said that it is Indian. It is something special for our country, and this is a thing which every country, half big as ours, loaded with as many social problems as we are, would have to adoptes.

16.00 Hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

And it is no good for our people to depend on the Rajamannar Committee or these various demands that are coming now from several of the States which are not being governed by Congress Party, We could have had very much more of unity and very much more of cohesion if only the power that was given to the Centre and the Central leadership by various States which were competing with each other in regard to their border problems had been exercised quickly and sagaciously. But unfortunately somehow or other because at that time the Congress Party was in power in almost all the States and the local Congress people were more keen about their own localisms and local proclivities, the national leadership was not

prepared to assert itself and decide these matters. It happened like that in Maharashtra and Karnataka. Till today it is still hanging fire. A few villages at this side or a few villages at that side would not have nattered much. They could have easily transferred one or the other and made peace with each other.

But the national leadership somehow lagged behind. Why? It lagged behind because the national leadership did not wish to upset these people who were parochial minded. They were unpatriotic although they did not realise it. They were planing ducks and drakes with the sense of national unity and their own duty towards the country and the national leadership also did not play its role. The same thing happened about Chandigarh also. Heavens are not going to fall if Chandigarh is given away to somebody. Why should these people go on quarrelling that Chandigarh should be divided into two? A city has got its own personality. It has its own civic entity. It should not be cut into pieces. It is like a human-being and yet they want to cut it, like the Germans quarrelling over Berlin. It makes no sense at all. When they were dealing with thousands and tens of thousands of crores of rupees in the Budget, a hundred crores this side or that side will not matter very much. A hundred crores would have been given to Punjab and Chandigarh could have been given to Haryana or vice-versa. Why these people should be allowed to quarrel to this extent in this manner is something which baffles me.

Now, Sir, Tamil Nadu and Andhra have set an example to the rest of India. At that time they had courageous Chief Ministers. They settled their border problem because they were able to assert themselves in their own areas and then keep their own followers under control. Now, we have had these goody-goody leaders at the State level and they could not make peace amongst themselves and control their own followers. And, Sir, we also know the result. You also come from that troubled area-Gulbarga.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not Gulbarga, he is from Hubli.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Hubli and

Gulbarga, anyhow, and Kannadigans claim it. What does it matter, if it is allowed to remain with Karnataka? Heavens are not going to fall, as I said in regard to Chandigarh. The same thing is applicable there also. So, this is our real trouble.

Secondly, in regard to finances, what is the use of the West Bengal Government and other people simply saying that they are not getting enough money from the Centre. Centre has got all the elastic sources of revenue and they do not have enough of it. If they really feel like Indians-100% or 15.0 per cent as they should be-they should feel happy that the Centre is taking all the blames for levying taxes and they are allowed to raise only simple duties here or a cess there in the kind of a municipal fashion and they have a merry time and they are free from the responsibility. They can say. I since we do not have enough money and the Centre is not giving enough money, therefore, we are not able to do this." In that case they can play to the gallery very conveniently. If by any chance, or mischance, the Sarkaria Commission or any other Commission were to give greater powers to these gentlemen at the state level not only West Bengal, my State or any State-and places upon them also greater burdens of responsibility i.e. of catering to the growing social and economic needs of the people, whoever becomes the Chief Minister of any State would not be able to thank these Commissions at all, because he would have to raise more money; he would become more unpopular. Raising money has never been a popular function of any Government.

Therefore, it is good that the Constitution has placed at the disposal of the Central Government greater areas of taxation; and Central Government has been bold enough to raise this taxation. All this money is here; it is for them to take it. When they take it, they have to play their own responsible role. Many of the States do not do that. The Centre must have found it. They chafe at it. That is why the Centre said-with regard to the Food for Programme, 50-50...

Only yesterday, somebody was finding fault with the Central Government, because so much money, viz. Rs. 300 crores or something like that, was spent in the States

where the response from the States was better ; and, therefore, their work was better and they deserved this additional support from the Centre ; and this money was given to them. Mr. Chitta Basu raised it. This is my answer. There are States which are not prepared to play the game, and do their work. Therefore, they do not deserve this 50% from the centre. That kind of a system can be developed. If it is not 50% it can be 75%. But anyhow, we are going to share.

Take Education, for instance. For the whole of India, we have to develop our educational system. How can we do it, if we are to give a vocational turn to it ? Crores and crores of ruppees will have to be spent on each district. Wherefrom is that money going to come ? Supposing money is there at the Centre, and it is provided to these gentlemen ; and they begin to play ducks and drakes with it. Are we to understand that the Centre should not have any power at all ?

Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has put his finger rightly at the new development of unity in the country. There is a much greater sense of national integration to-day than there ever was, especially at the time of Partition-you remember. They are all united. Fortunately for us, we are a big enough nation. The leadership is also there. Some people may feel sensitive about one particular name. It was not only Jawaharlal Nehru who was our national leader. A number of members of our Congress Working Committee were national leaders. We came to recognize them. Thereafter, Lal Bahadur Shastri was recognized as a national leader. So were Rajaji, Rajan Balu. Mr. Morarji Desai himself was also honoured as a national leader wherever he had gone, long before he had become our Prime Minister. Several of us have worked in the national political scene in our country for decades. In this way, we have built up the atmosphere of unity.

Now Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has been speaking with his own personal experience. It is because he has been going round and speaking to people in Hindi that he is able to say to-day that Hindi is a link language. Otherwise, would he be

able to get any gathering of people in any one of these linguistic States ? It would be impossible ; but that does not mean that I want Hindi to be imposed upon the rest of the people at the point of a political bayonet, as even some of our strange, what should I say, under-developed and under-educated. Members also go on shouting from day to day. We cannot have any link language in this country at the point of a bayonet. We are bound to have it because of our sense of national unity on the one side, and, because of development of commercial unity on the other. Because of its growing impact, it is bound to come. Hindi would come. In the meantime, we need not denide English.

Go to Nagaland ; English is their language. Go to Meghalaya ; English is their language. Our friends from West Bengal are proud of their literature. So am I about mine. You are also proud of your own thousand-year-old, Cannada literature. Hindi has not developed any literature as yet. But Hindi is growing in a vertical fashion towards the sky, and no other language can possibly compete with it in our country. See the number of books that are being placed in our own Library, from the other languages and English. Compare them. Therefore, it is a growing language ; it is a binding language for all of us ; it is our girdle. Let us help it. I make an appeal to the friends who hail from Hindi speaking area not to be so mad as they are, as they seem to be. To expect a man like me to learn to speak Hindi now and to be as good a Member of Parliament here as I happen to be when I speak in English is a mere impossibility. Therefore, let them have sympathy for us and administration also for us, because we put up with them. Therefore, they have to put up with us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Being here a Member of Parliament since so many years, you must have already learnt Hindi.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Not much. I have been busy over so many other things. Then the question of the court has been raised by one of my hon. friends. That is a power that the Centre has not exercised so far, but it would be a good thing for the government to begin to think how they can

possibly exercise that power without upsetting newly developed sentiments of parochialism of so many of our people.

Similarly, zonal councils also, we have about, there appeared to be some importance given to them. Afterwards, they established. When some of us were going seem to have lost their importance. We can put some life into it.

Then there is a question of the Inter-States River water dispute, in regard to flood control also, in regard to distribution of electricity and so many other things. We should not give a veto power to the States. The Centre should assert itself. It is high time to do it. Fortunately, for us, we have been a Prime Minister, who has been providing national leadership for well over 14 years; and for another 6-7 years, we will be able to have the benefit of such a leadership. This period is the best possible period for us, when we can assert the central authority—what should I say, the majesty of the nation's unity in our country. Otherwise, afterwards, I do not know what party would be coming into power in different States and in what way and how they would be able to come together, God only knows, because we find here some people seem to be pulled towards West; some people are being pulled in another way towards East; and these people may be quarrelling one with the other and those people also would be having their finger in every pie, as they are doing it now in some of the North Eastern States and in Punjab also. Before those secessionists, separatists, obscurantists and unpatriotic elements gain too much power at the State level, I make this appeal to Indiraji, to the Government of India to take courage in both hands, and not to be bothered about the kind of reaction that may arise in the different States and assert, as I had said, the majesty of the nation's unity; it is not the property of any political party.

I was very unhappy the other day, when we were discussing the Punjab problem. I did not find that sense of national consensus of unity taking shape and then giving strength to the Central Government. Whose Central Government is it? It is not our Central Government? Whose Prime Minister is she? Is she not the Prime

Minister of the whole lot of our people? Just because it has pleased us—we think it is our national duty also—we have formed ourselves into different political parties. That does not mean that we are going to be so disloyal to our own Constitution, to our political system here that we are not prepared to accept the Prime Minister as our national leader.

When I was in the opposition—I was one of the opposition leaders for some time; also the principal opposition leader I happened to be here. I did not take that line. Every time, when such a question as this arose, I took the stand as an Indian, not as the leader of a political party, the Swatantra party. I did not witness that atmosphere the other day. And it made me feel very unhappy. I sincerely hope, Sir, and I am glad that this opportunity has come thus, it has been given to us, by the mover of this Resolution. I sincerely trust that our Prime Minister would make up her mind; her Ministers would strengthen her, and we also will help her to make up her mind, and all our people also, of all political parties here also will try and help her and make her feel the reality of the national leadership and begin to assert the powers that are given to the Centre in order to ensure and strengthen national unity.

Sir, what I wanted to say is, no doubt, we are borrowing from abroad. That is where I could not agree with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. We are borrowing money. We have to borrow money. Some of our leaders, our friends have spoken about multinationals. We are also a multinational. Go to Africa or any number of African countries, or nearer home, Eastern countries. You will find our people there. Are we not encouraging our own business people to go there and start various industries? Were we not taking pride the other day, taking the credit during NAM Summit here, that we are making our own contribution for the development of those countries. Therefore, why be afraid of those multi-nationals? Let us have confidence in ourselves. Invite any body, any entrepreneur from any part of the world to come over here with the latest technology and to develop various kinds of industries here. Certainly, we would take care. We have taken care also when Jawaharlalji was there. I

was a Member of the planning Committee at that time. We all took care, I was the man who moved the Industrial Policy Resolution in AICC and also in the open Session of the Congress and we got it passed. We do not want anybody else to control here. But at the same time, we are not prepared to keep out any entrepreneur from anywhere to come here, make his own experiment and make his contribution and take a legitimate profit for himself, as we would expect our own entrepreneurs also to make legitimate profits in other countries and over here in our country. We are opposed to neo-imperialism; we are opposed to the conception of imperialism—economic as well as social, but nevertheless, we must be prepared to welcome strength, support cooperation from all over the world. And at the State level, our friends should be prepared to welcome, to a much greater extent and in a more intimate sense, much greater strength and support and intervention and leadership, as I have told you, on behalf of the majesty of national unity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri C.T. Dhandapani.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman. I would like to make some observations on the Resolution moved by our hon. friend. This is a question—the Centre-State relationship—with reference to financial allocations, division of powers, and sharing of resources which are most important issues concerning all our political parties as well as our nation.

Many senior leaders, hon. Members, have given their views on this issue. I take it that this discussion is an academic discussion rather than a political discussion.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not even that :

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Because, nobody should take this discussion particularly... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is an exercise in futility !

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Particularly a Resolution moved by our CPM friend, that it is against the national interest or saying antinational or it is going to support

the separatist movement and so on and so forth. That is not correct. This is not a new thing which we are discussing here. For many years, we have been discussing about Centre State relations. Not only the political parties but the economists from various countries also have discussed at length whether the federal system is suitable to a particular country or not. There are many countries which have adopted the federal system. But majority of the countries have not accepted it because they are ruled by dictators. Out of 153 countries of the world, nearly 115 countries are ruled by dictators. Democracy and federalism alone will go together. Dictatorship and federalism will not go together. Take, for example, Russian Constitution. We call it as a federal constitution. There is a right to secede, but they cannot do it because the political system is like this; whereas in America there is no right to secede even though it has adopted federal system. Some other countries like Canada, Switzerland, etc. also have not got this right to secede. Considering Multiplicity of our culture, language, etc. we have not provided that right in our Constitution, which I welcome. The right to secede should not be there in the Constitution. When the question of Sikkim was raised in this House that Sikkim had been annexed to our territory, many people raised the question that when there is a provision to annexe a territory to a particular nation, why can you not have a provision to secede from the nation. At that time also, on behalf of the DMK Party we apposed it and we said that it should not be there.

Here the question is of making the Centre neither weak nor strong. But the question is only about some problems relating to the financial resources, some of the administrative difficulties, something about religion, language and other things. I do not think the mover of this Resolution is going to ask for any separate State or to preac for the disintegration of this nation. He is also for the integration of this country. Every Member, who speaks here, is for the integration of the nation. Therefore, I do not think there is anything wrong in the move of Centre-State relations. I would request the hon. Minister to go into the matters in detail. Of course, I must congratulate the Government that they have

constituted the Sarkaria Commission to go into the Centre-State relations.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not like the last Sarkaria Commission !

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Dr. Swamy has drawn my attention to this. I must say that he is really a judge to the core. Certainly he will do impartial justice because we had the experience of him. The Central Government referred some 58 cases against Mr. Karunanidhi. He has rejected all the cases except two and there too he has stated that these are only administrative lapses. Mr. Sarkaria did not say any thing against Mr. Karunanidhi even though there was a lot of pressure on him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Lot of pressure from whom ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : That is unspecified...*(Interruption)*.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He did not say from Government, he said pressure.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : From many quarters Sir. One point we must know whether we should be a federal set up of government or unitary. People say it is federal set up but many economists say it is not a federal set up, it is a quasi-federal set up. In normal course our Constitution functions as a federal set up but during Emergency it becomes a unitary one. As far as I am concerned, I will say that it should be a federal government, it should be a federal Constitution, that is what I want.

Now I will come to problems relating to languages and other religions and different cultures. Even the other day our hon. Mr. A.K. Sen has said something here. Actually I was expecting much from him because I thought he will throw some light on the legal aspects of these issues but I could not get anything from him. He said that culturally we are all one or something like that he said but I do not want to go into detail.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Culturally we are one.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : In this

connection I would say that there are many lapses in the present Constitution. That is the reason when DMK was in power, they constituted a committee, namely, the Rajamannar Committee. That Committee had made some recommendations to the Government. We also requested the then Home Minister Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit and I personally requested him to refer this matter to a committee of the Central Government so that the Central Government can examine all these matters and can arrive at a conclusion as to which of the recommendations can be accepted and which cannot be accepted. However, he refused to accept it. But now the time has come. So, the Central Government has announced that Central-State relations will be reviewed.

As far as Rajamannar Committee recommendations are concerned, they have made certain recommendations. For example, you take List No. 1, that is, the Union List. The Rajamannar Committee only nine items have to be omitted in List No. 1. In the State List, only three new items can be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But the Rajamannar Committee was appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government and not by the Central Government.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Of course, Sir, but the recommendations relate to Centre-State relationship.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is the harm if those recommendations are considered by a committee set up by the Government of India ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am just telling him the fact, I am not making any remark.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Where the Central-State relationship question arises, when the State Government appoints a committee or a commission and it gives some recommendations, the Central Government will not take them into consideration but if the Central Government appoints some commission, all the States should carry out the recommendations of that commission, accept the recommendations of that commission. So, this is the tendency which is prevailing now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is the attitude. The Rajamannar Committee committed sins, virtues will be committed by the Sarkaria Commission.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is my personal opinion that such commissions should be appointed by the Central Government because of the Centre-State relations.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I share his views.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In my personal opinion such Commission should be appointed by the Central Government because the Centre-State relations are involved.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I share his views.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central) : The recommendations of Rajamannar Committee can be considered by the Sarkaria Commission.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Is it only because that was set up by the State Government that you should not accept its recommendations ? This is your attitude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sarkaria Commission can take into consideration the recommendations of Rajamannar Committee.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, in the List III items 21 to 45 have to be omitted. As far as the financial area is concerned, there are 23 Articles in the Constitution which have to be reviewed. Either they should be amended or they should be dropped or if any inclusion is necessary, that also can be done.

In the same manner, as far as other disputes are concerned, what I say about our Constitution is, there are certain provisions in the Constitution. The question is whether we are sincerely applying these Articles in a particular crisis or whether we are applying these Articles to diffuse the crisis. We are never doing it. For example, Article 262 dealing with inter-State water disputes. In how many cases this Article 262 has been applied ? None. Then why are you having this Article in the Constitution ? What is the reason for it ? Just for names sake you are having this Article 262. Under this

Article the Central Government has enormous power, they themselves can intervene in this matter. I do not want to cite any example now, because many questions will arise in many States. Sir, take your State and my State, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The Central Government can intervene in this matter and they can give some award or they can tell that this is the share of this State government or that State Government. Then what is the reason that the Government is keeping quiet ? I know it is because of the political reasons. In that case, why should you have this Article in the Constitution ?

In the same way, you take the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951. Wherever they need the industry, the States have to go to the Central Government and obtain the licences. Not only Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, but all the States feel that they have to go to the Central Secretariat, and even Chief Minister has to wait at the Central Secretariat to obtain the licences. What is the reason ? Why should you have this Article in the Constitution ? You can give the liberty to the States. I can understand that if an industry is based on raw materials to be imported from foreign countries the Central Government can intervene, but I cannot understand why if a State Government wants to start an industry based on local raw materials which are available normally in the country, it has to come to the Central Government and obtain the licence. The Central Government cannot give licence to every one on a particular matter, as for example, a polyester unit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is in respect of big industries.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Polyester requires Rs. 40 crores per unit. The other day, Mr. Sethi stated when he was Minister for Petroleum that in the Sixth Five-Year Plan the Government decided to put up four units. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister was sleeping over that matter. He did not apply to the Central Government. Out of the three States which applied, your State Karnataka got it, but the other States have a grievance about it because they think they are neglected. But when they get the raw material locally, they can start the units. This is the thing.

In the same way, there is Article 307 dealing with inter-State trade. Even in U.S.A. the Commerce Commission has been constituted to regulate inter-State trade. Now all these State Government when they like they adopt tactics and harass the people. If there is a Commission like the Inter-State Trade Commission, the matter can be looked into by them and disputes can be settled between the States. The trade can be regulated. There can be smooth movement of trade in this country. As we have not utilized this Article so far, then what is the use of having it?

Now I come to Article 263—Inter State Council. What is the use of having this? CPM once objected to it. Shri Numboodri pad said, "Inter-State Council should not be there." The situation was like this that the Prime Minister will be the Chairman and the States will be represented as the Members. The recognised Opposition party in Lok Sabha will have a Member. The Council will settle the issues like Chandigarh issue. So, there is a forum in which the issues can be negotiated with other States. There are many Articles like this. But we are not at all applying those Articles. What is the use of having these Articles?

Now I come to the appointment of Governor. The Governors are appointed by the Central Government. In olden days the Governors were appointed from among the persons of high stature. That does not mean that the present Governors are not of high stature. The Central Government appoints retired officers as Governors. Some of the Governors do not even forget about their previous jobs. They think that they are Secretaries in a particular Department. That is why they are following the foot steps of the Chief Ministers. I do not want to name them. I would request not to appoint retired persons as Governors in the States. By appointment or retired persons as Governors, you are not going to get benefit out of it. His job is to assess the situation in a State. It is not to tow line or oppose the Chief Minister. So far as the DMK is concerned, we are for the abolition of the post of Governor. It is un-necessary. Public money is involved. One may put a question, when Constitutional crisis is there in the State who would take up the job of reporting the same to the Central Government.

I would say Chief Justice of the respective High Court can do this job. Even now also when the Governor goes on leave, the Chief Justice acts as a Governor. Even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court acts as President when both the President and the Vice President go out. In this way there cannot be any political motivation. I would like to give an example. DMK Government was dismissed at 10 O. Clock on 30th January. In the first instance Shri K.K. Shah former Governor was praising the D.M.K. Government. At about 4.30 p.m. he said that it was the corrupt Government. He therefore; recommended dismissal of the Government. Governor has to act in a limited way. Why should we spend lot of money—people's money? They are not at all useful.

MR. CHAIRMAN : During the President's Rule who will be the Head of Administration?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The Chief Justice.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The post of President can also be abolished.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I have not said about the President. I have talked only about the Governor.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who will look after the State if the President's rule continues for one year?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The Chief Justice of the State. Even if you put the Governor, you appoint Advisers also. It is the Advisers who are eventually ruling the State under the President's rule.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Even then, there should be a Governor.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is his view.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I may be wrong. But you open the door for a discussion. This is an important opinion.

I would now come to another important thing, i.e. State autonomy. It is not only relating to the sharing of power or sharing of resources but it is more than that.

I would like to say one more thing. Shri A.K. Sen has stated about the culture,

religion and language. That is most important. We must apply our mind in that respect also because our country is a big country having many languages and many races. I would like to quote some relevant portions from the book entitled "Modern Constitutions" written by Shri K.C. Wheare :

"If the communities differ in language, race and religion, safeguards may be needed to guarantee to them a free exercise of these national characteristics . . . Even when communities do not differ in language, race; or religion, they may still be unwilling to unite unless they are guaranteed a measure of independence inside the union. To meet this demand, the Constitution must not only divide powers between the government of the Union and the governments of the individual, component parts, but it must also be supreme in so far as any rate as it enshrines and safeguards this division of powers."

Therefore, the question of autonomy not only relates to the sharing of power but it relates to the way of life of the people. Therefore, that should also be taken into consideration. I do not want to talk much because I have already said about it and there are many discussions and many opinions in this regard.

Sir, I have gone through one important book entitled Ambedkar—A Critical study by Shri W.N. Kuber. He gives some other idea. He says, as far as India is concerned, one federation is not sufficient : it is not enough. He says, there should be two federations—one federation from the South and another federation from the North.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There should be only one federation and that is the super-federation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is his view. Let him state. You may not agree with him.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is not my view. It is the view of the author.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you are supporting it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : This is the view of the author and Ambedkar and

I place it before the House to consider what he says.

It is at page 232. Ambedkar had talked about the language issue also. I quote :

"One federation for the whole of India with equal representation for all areas will not work. In such a federation, the Prime Minister and the President of India will always be from the Hindi-speaking areas. You should have two federations—one federation of the North and one federation of the South and a confederations of the North and the South with three subjects for the confederation to legislate upon and equal representation for both the federations."

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is the opinion of Dr. Ambedkar or Kuber ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : This is Ambedkar.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ आर्डर है। किसी मनचले व्यक्ति ने अपनी पुस्तक में डा० अम्बेडकर के कथन का उल्लेख किया है लेकिन यह पता नहीं कि डा० अम्बेडकर ने यह बात कब और कहाँ कहीं ? ऐसा लगता है कि डा० अम्बेडकर के मुँह में जबरदस्ती अपनी बात डाली जा रही है। इस पर मुझे आपत्ति है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. You can continue. Mr. Dhandapani is only quoting. He may not be supporting the views. But you may not agree with what he says.

SARI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Do not get annoyed. You must have an open mind. You must discuss all points. I can understand as long as Mrs. Gandhi is Prime Minister, being the national leader, people from the South will have no fear. We need not have any apprehension that our rights will be suppressed, But after Prime Minister, certainly we will have our own grievances.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Now you speak of the present.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI ; This is one school of thought.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We are here to shape the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why ifs and buts. We can just see later.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Another important matter which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy also stated here is about Hindi language. I have already stated when I took part in the Home Ministry discussion that DMK is not against Hindi language as such. We are against the imposition. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy also stated here that we must give some opportunity to the people who want to learn Hindi. That opportunity was not given. For example, when I was a student of III Form, I myself voluntarily went to Hindi School and I studied. I completed two books. When I went to IV Form, they said it is not compulsory. Then I said I do not want to learn. They said you must secure 35% marks to pass the examination. I said I do not want to learn. Even when I came here in 1967 for the first time to Parliament, I was carrying some Hindi books in order to Learn Hindi. After coming here, even when I sit in the Committees, Members who know English, they all speak only in Hindi. I found particularly from this side our Vajpayee's group, used to talk only in Hindi. I decided not to learn at all. That is the reason. It is not a mistake of the Tamilians. It is not a mistake of the Southerners. It is a mistake of the protagonists.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you have learnt some words already.

AN HON. MEMBER : Hindi imperialists.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : As far as this language is concerned, I am very sorry to say that language alone will not unite the people. I differ with that argument. Even religion will not unite the people. For example, in Andhra Pradesh our Shri Satyanarayan Rao and Shri Rangaji, both know a simple question of of Mulki issue, own brothers, own sisters, all relatives, have quarrelled.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They killed one another.

SHRI, C.T. DHANDAPANI : They

killed one another. But I did not want to say that word. In fact, they killed one another. It is a question of reservation of right. So they killed one another. Same thing. There are many Arabian countries. They are not able to get united even though they belong to one religion and one language. East Pakistan and Bangladesh, even though they belong to one religion, they are not able to unite. For example, communist countries and socialist countries even though they have one ideology, they are not able to be one bloc. There are many countries like that, Russia, China and Vietnam. Therefore, which will unite the people? only the mutual respect and understanding alone will unite the people. For example, in Switzerland there are four languages. Why should we cite Switzerland? Let us take Pondicherry. There are five official languages. Anyone can write in Telugu or Malayalam or Tamil or English or French. A Telugu man can write his application in Telugu. They have some arrangements to translate it. Malayalam man also can write like that. Pondicherry, a small union territory, is running a Government. In that case, why cannot we have such an arrangement? Therefore, on the question of language, national language or official language, whatever it may be, Government must think twice before going in for implementation.

Before I conclude, I would like to quote some of the important leaders who have talked about formation of a federal Constitution and more powers to the units. It is not the DMK's policy. Nobody should think that the DMK alone has started this policy. Many important leaders had already spoken about it. At the same time I would like to tell my hon. friends that the DMK is not against the Central Government, they must understand that. If it is a move-against the Central Government, certainly the DMK will not support it, will not be a party to it. If it is against the Congress-I Party or against the Prime Minister, certainly the DMK will not be a party to it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then what is the good of having a different party?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is not against the Central Government. I am

talking about the motive. There is no motive at all in this Resolution. We want to have some arrangements. That is all. Many Members from the Congress-I used some harsh words which I did not expect. Some of them have said that whosoever is pleading for more autonomy is anti-national. I was very sorry to hear this. That is not the intention of the Mover or myself.

Shri K. Santhanam, who was a member of the Cabinet, a learned man, and who was a member of the Finance Commission, has stated :

"The Indian Union, though it is a federation, is a special type of Paramount Federation, a federation in which the paramountcy powers which the British Government had over the Indian States have been taken over by the Union Government and applied to all its units..."

Shri B.N. Rao, an economist, says ;

"In a country of the size of India where some of the provinces are larger in area and population than the largest European power outside the Soviet Union, no form other than federal would have been possible."

This was said by Shri B.N. Rao in 1963.

This is what Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar has said :

"No one objects to strong Centre. If in spite of that there have been voices raised regarding provincial autonomy, hushed voices, clamant voices, greatly daring at times perhaps, it is only because there is another aspect of the question which has to be appreciated by this august Assembly." That is, the Constituent Assembly.

Dr. H.N. Kunzru has stated ;

"We should not go so far in our desire to give comprehensive powers to the Central Government to deal with emergencies as to make the provincial governments subordinate to the Centre."

Shri K.T. Shah has stated ;

"The general trend of the Draft Constitution seems, excessively, and unnecessarily, to place power in the Centre to the serious prejudice not only of the units but even of the very idea of democracy. We flatter ourselves, we are embodying in this Constitution..."

This is what Prof. Ranga said while he was taking part in the Constituent Assembly debate :

"To enslave those provincial governments and place them at the mercy of the Central Secretariat and the Central bureaucracy..."

So, many eminent scholars have talked about the need for a federal Constitution. Therefore, I support the Resolution moved by my hon. colleague and I request the Government to look into the matter. The terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission should be widened and other members who are going to be included in that Commission should be announced very soon so that the work can be started immediately because it is a laborious work no doubt. I request the hon Minister for Home Affairs. Even though it is delayed much, the function of the Commission can be expedited very soon.

By saying this, I support the resolution moved by the hon Member, Shri Datta.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव श्री दत्त साहब ने रखा है, उससे मेरे विचार भिन्न हैं। मैं उन विचारों को सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा स्पष्ट विचार यह है कि केन्द्र मजबूत होना चाहिए। केन्द्र मजबूत नहीं होगा तो हमारे जितने भी राज्य हैं, वे कमजोर हो जाएंगे और और देश खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। आज के आधुनिक युग में राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे पाकिस्तान से संबंध अभी तक अच्छे नहीं हैं। दूसरे देश जैसे अमेरिका भी पाकिस्तान में अपना बेस कायम करना चाहता है। इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है कि हम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को समझें और अगर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा होगी तभी हमारी एकता होगी। इसलिए केन्द्र को अधिक

से अधिक मजबूत बनाने की अधिक से अधिक आवश्यकता है।

संविधान का निर्माण करने वाले व्यक्ति बहुत ही अनुभवी थे, जिन्होंने देश की स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी थी और बहुत ही कुर्बानियां दी थीं। उन्होंने ही बहुत सोच-समझकर संविधान को बनाया है। एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से राज्य हैं, जिनकी वित्तीय स्थिति कमजोर है सबसे पहले मैं राजस्थान का नाम लेना चाहता हूं। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश आदि राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है, वे अपने पैरों पर भी खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। यदि किसी भयंकर विपदा का सामना करना पड़ता है, फ़ैमिन जो कि राजस्थान में पिछले चार-पांच सालों से रहा है, का सामना करना पड़े, पलड का सामना करना पड़े, साइक्लोन का सामना पड़े; किसी भी प्राकृतिक विपदा का सामना करना पड़े; तो किसी राज्य की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह उसका स्वयं मुकाबला कर सके। उसको केन्द्र की सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी। बिना केन्द्र की सहायता के वह किसी भी तरीके से उस स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब कभी किसी राज्य में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ती है, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो जाते हैं, तो उस समय की बी एस एफ, सी आर पी एफ की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। उस वक्त चाहे विरोधी पक्ष हो या सत्ता पक्ष हो, वे यही विचार रखते हैं कि बी एस एफ की आवश्यकता है और सी आर पी एफ की आवश्यकता है या आर्मी की भी आवश्यकता है। यदि सेन्टर मजबूत नहीं होगा तो वह किस प्रकार इसकी व्यवस्था कर सकेगा। केन्द्र पर हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि जब भी इस प्रकार की मांग करते हैं, तो वह उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करता है। कभी किसी मामले के लिए सी बी आई की जांच के लिए केन्द्र से निवेदन किया जाता है कि वह सी बी आई की जांच करे।

17.00 Hrs.

हमें विश्वास होता है कि सी० बी० आई० की जांच होगी तो वह निष्पक्ष होगी, इसलिए सी० बी० आई० की जांच के लिये जोर दिया जाता है।

मेरे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि आर्टिकल 262 और 263 कांस्टीचूशन का डिलीट कर दिये जायें। चूँकि इनका उपयोग नहीं हुआ है इस लिए ये डिलीट होने चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीचूशन में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे प्रावीजन हैं जिनका उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा होती हैं जब उनका प्रयोग करना पड़ता है। आर्टिकल 262 का प्रयोग अगर किया जाता तो आज इन्टर-स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स होते हैं, जिनके लिये ट्रिब्यूनल्स मुकदरों किये जाते हैं तथा जिन में 10-10 और 15-15 साल का टाइम लग जाता है, अगर इस आर्टिकल का एप्लीकेशन समय से होता, कानून इस प्रकार का बनता जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिक पावस होती, तो ये डिस्प्यूट्स कभी के समाप्त हो जाते और हमारी इकानामी ज्यादा सुदृढ़ हो जाती।

अभी जब फाइनेन्स बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि हमारी प्रगति इसलिये धीमी है कि हमारे यहाँ इरिगेशन की जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ थीं, जिनको हमें पांच साल में पूरा करना था, उनके पूरा होने में 10 साल लगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आर्टिकल 262 को सप्लाय करना चाहिये, उसके अन्तर्गत कानून बनाना चाहिये, सेन्ट्रल एक्ट बनाना चाहिए और एक्ट बनाकर जो इन्टर-स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स हैं उनका निपटारा किया जाना चाहिये।

अभी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के बारे में जिक्र किया गया। हमारे प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट किये, कुछ अन्य मित्रों ने भी अपने विचार प्रकट किये। हमारा इतना बड़ा राष्ट्र है, इसकी कोई न कोई भाषा अवश्य होनी चाहिये। चीन हमारे मुकाबले बड़ा

देश है, लेकिन उसकी भी एक भाषा है। आज हमारा डेलीगेशन चीन में जाय और वहां अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग करे तो इसका अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। उनके दिमाग में यह बात पैदा होती है कि ये लोग अभी तक अपनी एक भाषा नहीं बना सके हैं। जो भाषा अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में प्रयोग होती थी, उसी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं.....

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर)
सी० पी० (एम) वालों के डेलीगेशन से उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि भाषा एक हानी चाहिए। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू भी इस बात को मानते थे कि हम भाषा किसी पर थोपनी नहीं चाहिए। किसी पर जबरदस्ती भाषा को थोपा जाय, यह उचित नहीं है, परन्तु हमें पसुं एसिव-मैथड एडाप्ट करना चाहिये और डेमोक्रेसी में यही मैथडस एडाप्ट किये जाते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए वातावरण भी बनाना चाहिए, अभी स्वामी जी ने कहा कि 28 परसेन्ट लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो हिन्दी भाषा को नहीं जानते। उत्तर भारत जानता है, गुजरात जानता है, मध्य प्रदेश जानता है, महाराष्ट्र के लोग जानते हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश का काफी भाग हिन्दी जानता है, इसका मतलब है.....

सभापति महोदय : कर्नाटक भी जानता है।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : कर्नाटक भी जानता है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हमें राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के बारे में पूरी तरह से कोशिश करनी चाहिये। यह सही है कि प्रयास हो रहा है, होम डिपार्टमेंट कोशिश कर रहा है, हर जगह हिन्दी की कमिटीज बनी हुई हैं, हिन्दी भाषा समितियां बनी हुई हैं, प्रयास हो रहा है, राज्यों में भी प्रयास हो रहा है, लेकिन जो प्रयास हो रहा है उसमें गति नहीं है, इसमें थोड़ी गति आनी चाहिये। हम इस काम को

दबाव डाल कर नहीं करना चाहते हैं, जबरदस्ती नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि 10-15 या 20 साल तक हमारी एक भाषा हो जाय। भाषा देश को एकता में बांधने की एक कड़ी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हिन्दी के राष्ट्र भाषा बनने मात्र से एकता आ जायगी यह तो केवल एक कड़ी है। इसलिये भाषा के बारे में हम को कोशिश करनी चाहिये तथा हिन्दी भाषा को विकसित करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि दरअसल में डिस्प्यूट तब होते हैं जब राष्ट्रपति शासन स्थापित किया जाता है और प्रान्तीय सरकारें भंग की जाती हैं। उस समय वाकई में डिस्प्यूट होता है और हमें भी महसूस हुआ जबकि जनता पार्टी का राज्य आया। तब उन्होंने जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें थीं, उन्हें खत्म कर दिया, उनका डिजोलूशन कर दिया। उस समय हमें यह पसन्द नहीं आया क्योंकि ऐसा उन्होंने गलत तरीके से किया था। हम भी अगर इस प्रकार से इन पावर्स का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां स्थापित करते हैं, जहां कि नहीं करना चाहिए, तो यह उचित नहीं है।

एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नरों का चयन भी इस प्रकार का हो, जिससे लोगों को महसूस न हो। अब यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि पहले जहां कांग्रेस सरकारें थीं, वहां अब दूसरी सरकारें आ गई हैं। वेस्ट बंगाल में सी० पी० एम की सरकार है और त्रिपुरा में भी इसी पार्टी की सरकार है और जनता पार्टी की सरकार कर्नाटक में है। जब इस प्रकार की सरकारें हैं, तो हमें यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हमारे जो अधिकार हैं, प्रेसीडेंट की जो पावर्स हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग हम न करें और इसके लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में विशेष तौर से गाइडिन्स होना चाहिए और उसके लिए अगर संविधान में कोई चेन्ज करने की जरूरत हो, तो वह चेन्ज भी करनी चाहिए। जब जनता पार्टी का

राज्य था, तो एक स्थिति और पैदा हुई थी। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने इस्तीफा दिया था, तो उस समय राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने एक प्रश्न आया कि किस को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रण दिया जाय। उन्होंने श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण को आमंत्रित किया। इस पर लोगों ने यह कहा कि श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण को आमंत्रित करने के बाद श्री जगजीवन राम को आमंत्रित क्यों नहीं किया गया। तो यह एक प्रश्न उस समय था। उस समय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी पावर्स एक्सरसाइज की और श्री जगजीवनराम को आमंत्रित नहीं किया। इसके लिये अलग-अलग राय हो सकती हैं। संविधान इस प्रकार से हमारे देश के अन्दर भिन्न-भिन्न पार्टियों की सरकार भिन्न-भिन्न प्रदेशों में हैं, तो उन पार्टियों को भी किसी तरह का एतराज न हो और लोगों को केन्द्र के खिलाफ कुछ कहने का अवसर न मिले। राष्ट्रपति शासन और गवर्नरों की नियुक्तियों के बारे में जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके बारे में बहुत ही गहराई से चिन्तन करना चाहिये, यह मेरा कहना है।

मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र को मजबूत होना चाहिये। अगर केन्द्र मजबूत न हो, तो हमारे जो 4-4 और 5-5 साल से फैमिन पड़ता है, उससे प्रान्तों में रहने वालों की दुर्गति हो जाएगी क्योंकि केन्द्र इसमें बहुत सहायता करता है। इसी प्रकार से डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट की जो स्कीम है, क्या उसको कोई स्टेट चला सकती है। वे डैजर्ट स्कीम चलाकर हमारे एरिया का विकास नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि उन के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोगों को ऊपर लाने की स्टेटों में ताकत नहीं है। आपके जो एन०आर०ई०पी की स्कीम है या स्माल और मार्जिनल फारमर्स और गरीब आदमियों को ऊंचा उठाने की जो स्कीम में है या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हैं, इनका कार्यान्वयन सेन्टर की मदद से ही करना पड़ता है। इस तरह से बहुत से

ऐसे प्रश्न हैं, जिनको हल करने के लिए राज्य में क्षमता नहीं है, उनके पास सीमित साधन हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि केन्द्र मजबूत हो क्योंकि अगर केन्द्र मजबूत होगा, तो हमारे देश की सुरक्षा हो सकेगी, केन्द्र मजबूत होगा, तो हम पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विकसित कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, नार्थ-इस्टर्न इंडिया में मिजोरम का सीमान्त क्षेत्र है, नागालैंड का सीमान्त क्षेत्र है, अगर हम इन सीमान्त क्षेत्रों को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, उनका मोरल बूस्ट नहीं करेंगे, तो किस प्रकार हम देश की सुरक्षा कर सकेंगे, किस प्रकार हम दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र हैं, जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जो अविकसित हैं।

आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र के लिए जो अविकसित हैं, उन सभी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक और जरूरी है कि हमारा केन्द्र मजबूत हो और इसको मजबूत करके इस देश की एकता कायम करें, राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम करें। इस प्रकार से हम अपने राष्ट्र के हाथ मजबूत करें जिससे कि कोई भी दुश्मन हमारी तरफ निगाह न उठा सके।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंधों पर यह चर्चा आज सारे भारत वर्ष में चल रही है। यह प्रश्न इसलिए पैदा हुआ कि 36 वर्षों की आजादी के बावजूद देश के हर भाग का सर्वांगीण विकास आज तक नहीं हो पाया। चाहे जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, लेकिन संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अन्तर्गत सर्वांगीण विकास नहीं हुआ। संविधान की प्रस्तावना में बताया है—समानता, एकता, न्याय और भाईचारा। लेकिन अगर ये सब बातें संविधान की पुस्तकों में ही लिखी रह जायें और प्रजातंत्र में जो हर व्यक्ति का अपना एक हिस्सा है, उसके अनुसार अगर उसको कार्य करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता त

ऐसी परिस्थिति में लोगों का केन्द्र पर दोषारोपण करना स्वाभाविक है।

आज जो परिस्थिति है, हर राज्य की जो परिस्थिति है, उसको देखने से यह पता लगता है कि सारे मुख्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के एजेंट के रूप में ही रह गये हैं। उनके पीछे जनता की शक्ति नहीं है और वे जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। वे प्रधान मंत्री के एक एजेंट के रूप में जैसे कार्य करते हों और जब चाहे उन्हें हटा दिया जाय। जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो कोई कैसे काम करे।

यह बात नहीं है कि हमारे यहां सभी मुख्य मंत्री ऐसे रहे हैं। हमारे पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त भी मुख्य मंत्री थे। और भी प्रसिद्ध लोग भारत में मुख्य मंत्री हुए हैं। जब वे प्रांतों में मुख्य मंत्री थे तब इस तरह का प्रस्ताव नहीं आया क्योंकि उन्हें अपनी शक्ति के द्वारा अपने-अपने राज्यों के विकास के लिए धनराशि प्राप्त हो जाती थी। इस कारण से उस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

आज हम देखते हैं कि भारत के नक्शे पर जितने राज्य हैं उनमें किसी राज्य में पर कैपिटल इनकम 2500 रुपये है और किसी राज्य में 400-500 रुपये पर कैपिटल इनकम है। राज्यों में जो यह खाई और विसंगतियां हैं, इनको देखते हुए राज्यों में यह भावना जागी है कि हमें राजस्व में से पर्याप्त हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। यह इसलिए होता है कि किसी को कम हिस्सा मिला है और किसी को ज्यादा हिस्सा मिला है। 7-8 वित्त आयोग बने हैं। हर बार राजस्व का हिस्सा फिक्स किया जाता है। यह डेमोक्रेसी है। यहां समानता और एकता है। क्यों नहीं राज्यों के लिए, जो केन्द्रीय राजस्व की प्राप्तिवां हैं बराबर का हिस्सा फिक्स किया जाए ताकि सभी राज्यों का विकास संतुलित रूप से हो सके और यह जो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन आ गया है, बहुत से राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय विकास में अन्तर आ गया है उसको पाटा जा सके।

यही कारण है कि बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ज्योति बसु ने और कश्मीर के स्वर्गीय मुख्य मंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला ने यह निर्णय किया था कि इस प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है और राज्यों को अधिक शक्तियां प्रदान करने की जरूरत है, राज्यों को अधिक शेअर मिलने की जरूरत है। इस पहलू को समझ कर हमें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। आज यह प्रश्न और गंभीर होता जा रहा है।

आज जब दक्षिण के राज्यों, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, पाण्डिचेरी के मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने श्री राम कृष्ण हैगडे के साथ मिल कर अपने अपने राज्यों के लिए एकताबद्ध होने का आह्वान किया तो आप उस पर विचार करें।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : पैसा तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देना है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : आप उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

इसका परिणाम यह निकला कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तुरंत 24 मार्च को सरकारिया आयोग की घोषणा कर दी, ताकि केन्द्र-राज्य संबंध सुधरें। इसको राजनीतिक तुरूप चाल कहा जा सकता है।

यह भी देखने की आवश्यकता है कि क्या सरकारिया आयोग को सभी राज्यों की आस्था और विश्वास प्राप्त है? कहीं इसमें भी छल-कपट की राजनीति तो नहीं आ जाएगी? इसमें भी पहले की परंपरा को बरकरार रखने की चेष्टा की जा सकती है।

यह सही है कि आठवां वित्त आयोग माननीय चौहान जी के सभापतित्व में बना है। वे मुख्यमंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। आशा है कि वे राज्यों की स्थिति को देखते हुए मसलों पर विचार करेंगे इस तरह से देश की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है। जितने भी आयोग बने हैं, सबने अपने ढंग से निर्णय दिया है। क्या इसका कोई ठोस आधार नहीं बनाया जा

सकता ? इस तरह का ठोस आधार बनाया जाना चाहिये जो देश को अक्षुण्ण रख सके । जिससे आपस में मतभेद की स्थिति पैदा न हो । इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

इस बार 1734 करोड़ रुपए का केन्द्रीय राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ है । इसमें से 4200 करोड़ रुपया संवैधानिक हिस्सा राज्यों को दिया गया है । और भी कुछ देने की बात कही गई है । 1430 करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्स जो केन्द्र सरकार ने हासिल किए हैं, उसमें से केवल 80 करोड़ रुपये राज्यों को दिए गए । क्या यह प्रजा-तांत्रित बंटवारा है ? राज्य केन्द्र से अलग नहीं हैं तो उनके हिस्से का पैसा कहाँ चला जाता है । इसलिए राज्यों को ठीक तरह से राशि का आवंटन किया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनकी आस्था केन्द्र के प्रति रहे । मतभेद पैदा न हों ।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 241 से 263 में केन्द्र राज्य सम्बन्धों की अच्छी व्याख्या की गई है । 255-256 में प्रशासनिक शक्तियों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है । 355-356 में केन्द्र को विपुल शक्ति प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है जिसके द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार कभी भी राज्य को टेक ओवर कर सकती है । राज्य की प्रशासनिक शक्तियां केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले सकता है, कोई कारण हो या न हो । आपतकाल में भी केन्द्र को शक्ति है, यह उचित भी है । हर पहलू पर केन्द्र-राज्य के बीच टकराव की परिस्थिति में अनुच्छेद 255-256 के अन्दर काफी गुंजाइश है । आज राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देते हैं । इसके अंदर गलत राजनीति और सत्तारूढ़ दल का वचस्व साबित करने की मंशा रहती है ।

मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं, इसके लिये सरकारिया आयोग के लिए कुछ टर्म्स एण्ड कंडीशंस तय की जानी चाहिए । इसमें किसी को मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिए, इस बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए ।

जिस तरह दक्षिण में मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई, उसी तरह नार्थ-इस्ट में भी अगर बैठक हुई और ऐसी ही परम्परा चलती रही तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि टकराव का वातावरण पैदा होगा । बीसवीं शताब्दी में सभी राज्यों के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए जो प्राप्ति हैं, उनका आवंटन सही प्रकार से होना चाहिए ताकि कोई भ्रंश पैदा न हो सके ।

बिहार सरकार ने 226 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है । वहां भयंकर अकाल पड़ रहा है और सैकड़ों लोग मर रहे हैं । लेकिन, अभी तक उनकी मांग की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है । ऐसी स्थिति में लोगों में बहुत ही अनास्था हो गई है । अभी हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जी राजस्थान गई थी । वे कहती कुछ हैं और करती कुछ हैं । अगर, भाषण बाजी होती रहे और वास्तव में कुछ न हो तो ऐसी हालत में टकराव की स्थिति पैदा होगी । बिहार के लोगों में जो असंतोष बढ़ रहा है, उसका मिटाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए । सारे राज्यों को अलाटमेंट न्यायपूर्ण होना चाहिए, पक्षपात पूर्ण नहीं । सरकारिया आयोग को ऐसी हिदायतें दी जाएं जो सब राज्यों को मान्य हों ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This discussion is to conclude at 5.30 p.m., according to the extended time. Is it the pleasure of the House that it should be extended further, i.e. for more time-because there are many speakers ? It can be extended by one hour. To-day we cannot sit after 6 p.m. But it will be carried over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS ; Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, we extend the time by one hour more. Mr Harish Rawat is not here. So, Mr N., C. Parashar may speak. He may please be as brief as Possible.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The Resolution that has been brought is a very timely one because it has brought about a debate in this House on an emerging situation which has caught the interest of the nation.

The appointment of the Sarkaria Commission at this moment when this House is discussing this Resolution is also in line with this new interest which has been evinced in the Centre-State relations. This is also the time when the new Finance Commission is doing useful work, and we are also on the threshold of the 7th five-year Plan. About two years are still there.

There are some basic issues which have to be thrashed out. There is, I believe, no basic conflict between the Centre and the States, because the Powers that have been divided between the Centre and the States are the Powers which are necessary to carry on the affairs of the nation ; and it is some sort of an internal arrangement meant by the framers of the Constitution to ensure that the nation moves on the Path of Progress and social justice. But the very fact that this Constitution has been amended more than 40 times in a Period of less than 40 years, is proof that there is enough resilience and flexibility in this Constitution to cater to the developing situations, and to take on new responsibilities, and to divide the various sectors of authority, as per the need be. At present, the Indian Union has 22 States and 9 Union Territories. Now, there is only one point on which all the States and the Union Territories are equal or put on the equal footing—that is when an amendment to the Constitution has to be rectified, by more than 50 per cent of the States ; that is the only point when Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Harayana, Tamilnadu and West Bengal are on equal footing ; this is the only point when true federalism emerges and it can be said to be truly federal in this respect only.

The constitution of the Lok Sabha is on the basis of population. The constitution of the Rajya Sabha is not on the basis of population but is more or less patterned as such, because all these States do not have an equal representation in the Upper House just as in the case of American Constitution. So, what happens is that the pressure of population or volume of population which is reflected in the constitution of Lok Sabha is also reflected in the constitution of the Rajya Sabha. The largest State has got 85 members here ; the largest State has got 35 members there

and the smaller State has got a few members there. Interesting enough, there are Union Territories which do not have any representation in the Rajya Sabha. For example, Chandigarh does not have any representation in the Rajya Sabha. This is one lacuna.

AN HON. MEMBER : One is there.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Chandigarh is not having any representation in the Rajya Sabha, You better check up.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is one nominated member.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You kindly check it up before making this statement. He should check as to what the fact is which I am trying to bring to his notice. So, this is one lacuna that one integral part of the country is not represented in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That became a Union Territory when the Punjab was divided.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ; May be, whatever is the cause. That is not the case because may be you have given more seats to Union Territories.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : One nominated member is there.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Maybe he was nominated only last year. Earlier, there was no representation. Chandigarh became a Union Territory in 1966. So, for 16 years, there was no representation from Candigarh in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is why they have amended it now.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It is not amended. But such contingencies should also be catered to. There are seven States in this country which have less population than you can say 10 million. The States are ; Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya,

Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim. So far as these States are concerned, when it comes to financial allocation, they do not have their full share because they are smaller States. Therefore, the very process of raising resources is not fulfilled by them. It is not quick and efficient. So, they are given special grants by the Centre and the Centre looks to it that the process of development is not halted. These States are given 90 per cent of the subsidy and 10 percent of loan whereas in the case of other States, the ratio is 50 : 50. So, within our planning process, within our financial allocation, there are practices, there are instances where the weaker States, the smaller States, are also given their dues. But when my friends from the opposite side raised this question that the resources are raised by the Centre through taxation and the States are not given their dues, they should also remember that for the first time it so happens that the plan allocations in the 6th Five Year Plan for the States are larger in size than the allocations for the Centre. Therefore, hereto, a new ground has been broken as we have moved on from one plan to another plan or from one set up of a situation to another set up of a situation. What has happened is that a new pattern has emerged. Still, we would like that smaller States are given more prominent voice, more prominent share in the development of the country, but the whole process vitiated because our plan allocations are allocation-oriented. We allocate this much of money for Himachal Pradesh, this much of money for Meghalaya. The same amount of money which you allocate for Himachal Pradesh may not be sufficient to build the same number of roads and the kms which you may have built in the case of Punjab. Therefore, unless allocations are target-oriented, unless physical targets are also taken into consideration, Till then the economic justice would not be done to the whole of the Union. The task of Centre-State relations should be to see that no part of the country suffers on account of backwardness, that every section of Indian society has a share of this distributive justice and is able to march on the path of social and economic amelioration or betterment of transformation, whatever you may like to call it. So, with this end in view, I piloted a Private Member's Bill in

the Lok Sabha, in the earlier one the Fifth Lok Sabha, when I was a Member and in this one also, that Article 371 should be amended and one clause (f) should be added so that in addition to the enumeration of the States like Nagaland, all the other hill States should also be enumerated where the process of development is peculiar, is full of certain constraints and is not as smooth as it is in the plain. And just as my friend from Rajasthan was saying 'there are some border States which have problems of their own. Now, the country as a whole is interested in Defence. The Union Government looks after Defence but the people of these States which are bordering Pakistan or China or let us say Bangladesh, or Burma, they have problems of their own : insurgency, in one form or other ; infiltration ; exodus from the neighbouring countries or some other problems crop up. Now, to that the Union Government can play a limited attention. The States which are border States have a special claim on the Centre. So, this is not recognised. The States which are the hill States, they have a special claim on the Centre ; this should also be recognised, and so on and so forth. Added to this there are problems of a peculiar nature. Now you have adopted the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution. You have put fifteen languages and the sixteenth also has been put. These are not the only languages spoken in the country, I would invite your attention to the Fourth Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT in which more than 1,000 languages have been enumerated as having been used in the schools. I would invite your attention to the programmes of All India Radio where more than 300 languages are also being used as media of communication between the people of India and the Government for various programmes. Now, whose responsibility is this to cater to the development of the languages and dialects which do not have. State patronage, which are not in the Seventh Schedule, and which are not recognised by the Sahitya Akademi ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the Eighth Schedule not the Seventh.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I am sorry, I mean the Eighth Schedule, They are not in the Eighth

Schedule ; they are not recognised by the Sahitya Akademi. Nobody bothers about them. And every effort is made by the protagonists of bigger languages. A similar smaller attempt was made during the census operations our Union Home Minister must be aware to dissuade the people from recording their languages and mother tongue, because they are not recognised. Recognised by whom ? I do not know whether it is a healthy process, but it is a great set back to our national integration. Even a very small language has a beauty of its own. Now these languages have rich literature, they are folk languages and given the opportunity to develop, they can develop. So, therefore, either the Centre should take over this responsibility, of developing all the languages spoken on the soil of India, of promoting cultures, even sub-cultures that are there, that are parts of our undying tradition for which.

*"Yunano Mizoram sabmit gaye Jahan se
Vaaki Awtalak Bhi Namon Nishan Hamara"*

What is this ? These are all fifteen languages not the other languages. There is a pahari language, a language spoken in Himachal, there is a language spoken in Ladakh ; there is a language spoken by tribes of these parts. These languages have rich cultural advantage: and they have rich literature but because they are not recognised by the Union Government or the State Governments, the result is they are neglected. So this should also be the responsibility of one set of regulations of the Constitution. But there is no mention. What I would plead for is that the people who are living in these areas, the languages spoken by them, must also be covered when we talk of Centre-State relations. Otherwise, what is happening is that a section or area of our cultural heritage is being washed out by an invasion, what we call a cultural invasion, or a threat is there, and similarly there are other factors which should also be looked into.

Now, there are certain in-built things; I know, for example, there is one Article 169 under which any State Government can recommend to Parliament to abolish the Legislative Council. Now, Andhra Pradesh has recommended this that the Legislative Council should be abolished. Not only that ; Bihar and West Bengal have also

recommended to Parliament and Parliament has accepted it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Punjab.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Punjab and West Bengal. So, these two Legislative Councils were abolished under Article 169 and this Parliament accepted it. Now, Andhra has also come forward and there are some States where there are unicameral legislatures ; there are others where we have bicameral legislatures. But West Bengal or Punjab has not suffered in any way with the abolition of the Council. Similarly, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is coming forward with a plea that Andhra Pradesh should be renamed as Telugu Nadu. In the eastern sector, many States have changed their names with the concurrence of the Centre. what I am trying to say is that there is no inherent contradiction or conflict between the Centre and the States. The Central Government and the Union as such has reacted and responded to the situations in a very liberal manner and the emerging situations have been responded to in a very nationalistic spirit. Our attempt should be to see that both the Union and the States are strengthened and the new set of relations that emerges out of this understanding, is to the benefit of both. If Himachal or Ladakh remain undeveloped and they are not linked by the railway line to the Union capital or if Mizoram and Nagaland are not linked with the union capital by air or by railway line, it will not be to the benefit of the nation. Similarly, if the Centre is weak, Himachal, Ladakh or Nagaland and Mizoram will not be benefited. Though we agree with some of the points that emerged out of this Resolution, it is very difficult to agree to the working of the Resolution which shows as if there is some conflict of ethnic groups. There is no conflict. Rather I would say that it is neglect on the part of the Centre and the States. Let the Centre and the States come forward in unison, in harmony and take India on the march to progress and prosperity so that the people of India realise the dreams of our martyrs and framers of the Constitution.

With these words, I request the Mover of the Resolution to have a second thought and take it back because the task for which

the Resolution is being discussed here, has been assigned to the Sarkaria Commission.

***SHRIMATI JAYĀNTI PATNAIK** (Cuttack): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the resolution regarding Centre-State relationship that has been brought forward by Shri Amal Datta.

The Indian Constitution has been the beacon light for the people of India during the last 33 years when they have gone through both good and bad days. This has become the eternal guardian of the freedom of the people. The Constitution is of the Union of States. It provides for a powerful Centre and equally powerful States. The secret behind the success of the Constitution is primarily due to the provisions laid down in it for maintaining ideals of amity between the Centre and the States and for proper balance of powers between them for equal distribution of fiscal and physical resources. The success of India as a political democracy depends on the success of Constitutions. Our loyalty and dedication to this Constitution should be reflected in our day to day life.

Article 1 of the Constitution proclaims that India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of States. The preamble declares among other things that the people of India, have solemnly resolved of constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizen justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation. Therefore, it becomes our bounden duty to bear in our minds these essential pre-requisites of our Constitution while discussing the Centre-State relations. The resolution under discussion strikes at the very roots of our Constitution. While taking oath, the President, the Vice-President, the Members of Parliament, the Members of Legislative Assemblies, and Legislative Council and the high functionaries of the State at the time of taking over office swear in the name of God or solemnly affirm to the integrity and the sovereignty of India as enshrined in the

Constitution. The Resolution itself is not in tune with the provisions of the Constitution and do not support this.

In the past, the Supreme Court has delivered monumental judgments asserting that the basic structure of the Constitution should not be amended in any circumstances. The foundations of the Constitution are based on the Union of States. The resolution brought in this House seeks to change the basic structure of the Constitution. On the other hand, we have to subserve the basic ideals of the Constitution at any cost.

The Constitution provides balance of power between the Centre and the States. The powers of the Centre and the States have been delineated in the Union List, the Concurrent List, and the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution provides for independent judiciary, empowering it to resolve the Centre-State disputes. The Centre has been empowered to intervene in the administrative and legal affairs as also in the financial matters of the States. The Constitution arrogates the power to the Centre for maintaining Defence, Foreign relations and Communications. With the rapid development of technology and introduction of sophisticated weapons and missiles, the outlay for maintaining a modern army is bound to be considerable. Effective safeguarding of the country's territorial integrity and the preservation of the hard-won freedom have always to be given topmost priority. The country has also to make rapid strides in the field of economic development. All States are not endowed with the same type of natural resources. For example, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh have abundance of iron ore, Bihar, U.P., Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have plenty of coal. The States like Himachal Pradesh are ideally located for the construction of dams and for optimum utilisation of hydel power. The creation of inter-State grids like the Damodar Valley project or the Bhakra Nagal Dam or the exploration of our mineral ores have thus become the national responsibilities and have to be undertaken by the Centre. They are also to subserve

the common good of the nation, by providing large scale employment, greater self reliance, reducing the imports and bringing about a general wellbeing in the areas where the projects are set up through provision of better amenities like roads, protected water supply, transport, hospitals, schools etc. All these basic requirements for common goal demand a strong Centre.

If States, where crude oil is extracted, are to levy high rates of sales tax, it will upset the economy of other States. The same consequence will follow, if electric power generated in one State and supplied through an inter-State grid is subjected to high rate of sale tax. Consequently in respect of goods of special importance in inter-State trade or Commerce, some regulatory control by the Centre is inevitable. This is secured by Article 286 (3) of the Constitution, incorporated through the 6th Amendment based on the recommendation of the taxation Enquiry Commission. For all such financial matters, provision for the setting up of a Finance Commission has been made in the Constitution. The Eighth Finance Commission has been functioning now. If any particular State has any grouse or grievance it can place them before the Eighth Finance Commission. When all these facilities are provided in the Constitution, the question of further amending the legal, financial and administrative powers does not arise.

The various ethnic groups have also been given some rights. A provision has also been made for all round development of minority communities, Hill tribes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society. In Article 3 of the Constitution, this has been specially stated. On these issues Centre and States have no clash of views.

Our beloved Prime Minister has always been emphasising the need for a strong Centre and equally strong States. If the States become powerful, the Centre should also become powerful. But this has been interpreted by some persons in a different manner. They have been saying that the Centre should remain also of from the States, that States would be allowed to obtain foreign aid directly, that the persons knowing local languages should be made

the Judges of the High Courts. Are these demands justified? The States advocating these issues are also asking for higher allocation of funds from the Centre, but they are not performing the duties entrusted to them by the Centre. The question of overdraft can be taken as an example. The Hon. Prime Minister has rightly said that with the denial of overdraft facility some States are putting the Centre in trouble. As a retaliatory step, some other States are presenting O' tax budget. It becomes difficult for them to manage their fiscal deficit. Under these circumstances some States will virtually depend upon more allocation from the Centre or they will try to prevail upon Eighth Finance Commission for recommending to the Centre to provide additional allocation of funds to such States.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention about Sarkaria Commission. The hon. Prime Minister has announced the setting up this one man Commission. I welcome wholeheartedly the Prime Minister's announcement in Parliament of the Constitution of this Commission to examine Centre State relations and to suggest appropriate changes. It is in the fitness of things that a Constitutional expert with judicial experience has been chosen to head the Commission. Our Prime Minister has rightly said that "keeping in view the social and economic development that had taken place over the years, such a review would take into account the importance of the unity and integrity of the country for promoting the welfare of the people. The Commission will definitely find out the duties and responsibilities and duties of the States in mobilising the resources. This Commission will certainly examine the Centre-State relations as may be appropriate within the frame work of the Constitution. Relations between the Centre and States and coordination between the States are clearly demarcated under Article 245 and 263 of the Consitution. Some members may say that the States are not able to become strong due to lack of power with them. But this argument is not justified. Those, who express this kind of opinion, forget their real responsibilities. They argue that important revenue sources are with the Centre and what is left to the State does not enable them to fulfil their

obligations without depending upon Central assistance. This, they say, cripples their style of functioning and obliges them either to give up or postpone well meaning social or developmental programmes.

In this context, I would like to point-out that some States are not able to exercise their financial powers properly. Our Prime Minister has said time and again that the Centre totally depend on the States for implementing various welfare programmes that are introduced by the Centre itself. I entirely agree with hon. Prime Minister who has stated in the House that there could not be any strong Centre without strong States and we are interdependent. We want stable and strong States with a strong Centre."

It is unfortunate that some provincial leaders and regional political parties have been emphasising on the regional issues. They want to become popular by raising parochial slogans. They are not laying stress on national problems and their main objective is to acquire power in the States. The non-Congress ruled States believe in this line. Some non-Congress ruled State Governments are threatening to demonstrate and agitate. They have been putting pressure on the Centre in the name of slow pace of implementation of developmental programmes, resulting in the break down of law and order. If they continue to project their stand in this manner the Centre will be weakened. The differences between the States and the Centre will prevail and will evoke feelings of antipathy towards the Centre. Some extremists are deliberately creating chaos in the country. I must say that such type of political parties or the people have no faith in democracy. By projecting their stand in a wrong track, they are cutting at the very roots of democracy which has been nurtured and nursed by the Centre.

Recently, four Southern States Chief Ministers convened a Conference in which they demanded additional power to their States. Because of their differences with the ruling party at the Centre, these non-Congress Governments are raising this issue. They are making an attempt to weaken the Centre. Perhaps they are thinking that if the Centre becomes weak they can overpower the Centre and will get additional funds.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rest of the points you can say on some other occasion.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I am touching upon the points only, I am not going to expand now. I am going to conclude.

If you take historical precedents, we can find a lot of them when and under what circumstances India was in trouble due to the weak Centre. When the Maurya and Gupta empires were weak, the Greeks, the Huns and the Kushans had invaded India. The Afghans invaded the country when Moghals become weak. The Marathas and the other regional rulers made war to build independent kingdoms. At this juncture the British sneaked in and became the rulers of India.

This is not only the history of India, but China and Soviet Union had also faced similar fate when the Centre there had become weak. The regional forces and the private armies failed to safeguard their Governments at the Centre. They learnt lessons from history and they established strong Centre. The people living in all parts of the USSR do not speak one language. The people of some States are ethnically different from the culture and languages of the others. Yet the sense of nationality has been infused in all of them by the strong Centre. In the United States of America, the States are very powerful ; and but at the same time the Centre is equally powerful. But the States accept the views expressed by Centre.

Therefore, the development and prosperity of a State cannot be had from a debilitated Centre. If this feeling is perpetuated then the history will repeat itself in India. The States will clash with each other and foreign power will take the opportunity to invade India.

The concept of national integrity and unity has three main aspects. They are political unity, financial integrity and emotional integration. Freedom is the symbol of political unity in the country. Mahatama Gandhi is the first patriot who encouraged the Indians to fight unitedly for achieving the freedom. If he had not united the nation, we would not have become free. The Jalianwala Bagh massacre and the unprece-

dented drought in Bihar were declared by Mahatama Gandhi as national calamities and requested the people of India to face this national disaster and work unitedly to help the affected people. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given the clarion call of unity in-diversity. He laid emphasis on the unity of thought and action on the part of the people which alone will ensure their economic prosperity. In the political field Constitution is their greatest contribution and he introduced five year plans for the economic upliftment of the country. Therefore, the Constitution is the first main achievement of free India and through the five year plans the economic development of India has become possible. We have got various schemes for the development of the States and for the removal of regional imbalance.

Our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has made a significant contribution to our national economy. She took a bold step of nationalising the major commercial banks in 1969. After that they are taking a major role in implementating the various developmental programmes for the good of the country. I take this opportunity to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for having introduced the revised 20-point economic programmes in January 1982. It is worthwhile to note that the revised 20-point programmes lays special emphasis on realisation of specific goals which will show immediate tangible results for the welfare of different segments of our population. This can be called the new agenda for the nation. The new agenda lays stress on direct attack on poverty and on vigorous implementation of various rural welfare programmes. Therefore, the revised 20-point programme is the highway for the socio-economic development in the country.

Let me discuss a few things on the emotional integration. The regional and parochial feelings are not at all conducive to emotional integration. These feelings are anachronisms in a democracy. The emotional and spiritual feelings had been created by our religious servants and spiritual masters, who had deep love for India. Vyasa, the author of Mahabharata first used the word Bharat. During those days Bharat had been mentioned as a country and the people of that country were called 'Bhartiya' (Indian). In the mythology and in the legends of history, you will find

that Manu and Gautam Buddha had advised the people of this country to accept the whole of India as one ideal country. The eminent poets in different regional languages have also narrated India as one nation and emphasised the need to maintain unity in the country.

The Nobel Laureate Rabindra Nath has said that "He mor chitta, punya Tirtha, Jagare dhire, Ei Bharater Mahamanober sagar tire." which means something like this, Oh my mind, slowly in the holy pilgrimage on the shores of this Bharat, of great people."

The Tamil poet Shri Subramaniam Bharati has described India as "one nation one people". When there was demand for separate Orissa State, the great Oriya poet, Radhanath described India as our mother land, not Orissa, and therefore, he had advised the people of Orissa to work for the integrity and unity of India at any cost.

Now, we have got our Constitution which has provided us a democratic set up. This country belongs to Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christian, Sikhs and Parsis. The well-being of all these segments of population is only possible in a country which has a strong Centre. The main task before us is to preserve the national unity, and emotional integration. The unity and strong Centre has not remained an elusive goals but has become an inalienable part of the blood and flesh of the people of India as a whole. Despite their unbearable poverty, illiteracy and fatalistic approach to life, the people of India have tried to live up to the ideal of one nation and have never hesitated to sacrifice themselves for the independence of India. During 1962, 1965 and 1967, when India was facing external aggression, the people stood as one man in defence of motherland. During the recent international meets like the Asiad and the Non-Alligned Summit, they gave their mighty response and their support to the call of our enlightened leadership. India has achieved wide-range of influence in the international sphere and Indians are regarded as the people of strong mind and the whole world feels that we have a bright future. The Indian Constitution which has emerged from such a national ethos should not be harmed by adopting this resolution. Therefore, I oppose this resolution which should be thrown out, lock, stock,

and barrel. I conclude my speech with these words.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति जी, केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के सम्बन्ध के संबंध में भारत के संविधान में 11वें अध्याय में अनुच्छेद 245 से लेकर 263 तक व्यवस्था की गई है। पश्चिम बंगाल से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह आशंका व्यक्त की है और इस प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से जो चाहा है कि संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जाये या संविधान को आमूलचूल रूप से परिवर्तन करके उसमें दूसरे तरह की व्यवस्था की जाए। इसके लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह उपपुक्त नहीं है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि वही संविधान सक्षम है, जो राष्ट्र को आर्थिक राजनीतिक एवं सांख्यिक संकट के समय उस राष्ट्र की समस्याओं का निदान यदि उस संविधान में है, तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि वह संविधान सक्षम है। वह इस प्रकार का संविधान है कि उसको किसी तरह से बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मौजूदा संविधान है, उसमें किसी तरह का विवाद नहीं है। मौजूदा संविधान के सम्बन्ध में अमरीका के जूरिस्ट, इंग्लैंड के जूरिस्ट फ्रांस के जूरिस्ट और हिन्दुस्तान के जूरिस्ट ने एक मत होकर इस बात को कहा है कि This is a federal type of constitution.

श्री डाईसी जो लॉ के एक्सपर्ट माने जाते हैं, उन्होंने जो कहा है, मैं उसको कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"A federal State derives its very existence from the Constitution. Hence, any power, legislative, executive or judicial, whether it belongs to the Centre or to the individual States, is subordinate to and controlled by the Constitution."

(Dicey's Law of the Constitution).

The Supreme Court of India has referred to the federal structure and to the federal background of our Constitutional

system in Automobile Transport Limited v. State of Rajasthan, Justice Subba Rao dealt with this question in his dissenting judgment reported in State of West Bengal v. Union of India.

Justice Subba Rao came to the conclusion thus :

"I have no doubt that the Indian Constitution is a federation."

भारत वर्ष का संविधान अपने आप एक अनुठा संविधान है। जहां इसमें यूनिटी-टाइप आफ गवर्नमेंट की मान्यता दी है, उसी के साथ-साथ कुछ संघीय व्यवस्था भी है। किसी संविधान का मूल्यांकन यदि आप करें तो उस देश की सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक व्यवस्था को जब तक आप सामने नहीं रखेंगे तब तक आप उसका मूल्यांकन नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप अमरीका के संविधान से इसकी तुलना नहीं कर सकते हैं।

क्योंकि अमरीका की फ़ेडरेशन जिस तरह से अस्तित्व में आई है, आप सब जानते हैं, वह देश एक है लेकिन उसमें अलग प्रकार की सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, अलग-अलग एथनिक ग्रुप्स हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जब से यह देश बना, तब से एक देश है, इसमें अलगाव की बातें नहीं हुई। आप कह सकते हैं कि भारतीय संस्कृति में विभिन्नता में एकता है। राजनीतिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से हमारा संविधान आज उस विभिन्नता में एकता को बनाये हुए है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि पिछले कुछ सालों में कुछ राज्यों के अन्दर जो दल सत्ता में आये, उन दलों के दिमागों में इस तरह की बातें पैदा हुई हैं, उन से एक बड़ा चैलेंज इस देश की एकता को मिला है, लेकिन हमें इस बात को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि वे रीजनल पार्टिज हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—सन् 1967 में कई राज्यों में संविद की सरकारें बनी थीं, उस समय भी दिल्ली में, केन्द्र में, कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि उस समय कोई

विवाद पैदा हुआ जिस की वजह से संविधान की सरकारें नहीं चल सकीं? वे खूब चलीं, यदि गिरीं तो संविधान की वजह से नहीं गिरीं, वे उन की अपनी पार्टियों की कमजोरी की वजह से गिरी। आप अपनी कमजोरी को देखिये, संविधान में कोई कमजोरी नहीं है। आप में कमजोरी है, आप की पार्टी व्यवस्था में कमजोरी है। मैं आपको 1977 की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ—यहां केन्द्र में आपको सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला, आप ने जनता पार्टी के नाम से यहां सरकार बनाई। उस समय भी दक्षिण में कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकारें थीं। क्या संविधान के कारण किसी तरह का कोई विवाद सरकारों के बीच पैदा हुआ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच संविधान के कारण कोई इस तरह का भय पैदा हुआ जिस से राज्यों ने यह महसूस किया हो कि उनकी सरकारें नहीं चल सकतीं? केन्द्र में आपकी सरकार थी, आपको पूरा अवसर मिला, आन्ध्र और कर्नाटक में कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकारें थीं, केन्द्र ने नहीं गिराया। आप यदि गिरे तो स्वयं अपने कारण गिरे, क्योंकि आप की स्वयं की नीति सही नहीं थी, आपके स्वयं के उद्देश्य सही नहीं थे। यह हमारा संविधान ही था, जिस ने इस देश में फिर भी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, बाड़ी-पोलिटिक को कायम रखा।... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : वह जनता पार्टी में नहीं थे, सी० पी० (एम) में थे।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : उस समय सी०पी० एम० भी उन्हीं के साथ था, उनसे अलग नहीं था। इन की एक खूबी है, ये समय के साथ रंग बदल लेते हैं, कभी चीन के गीत गाने लगते हैं, कभी किसी के गीत गाने लगते हैं।

इनको आज सब से ज्यादा बेचेनी है। क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि अमरीका के संविधान की तरह यहां पर भी दोहरी नागरिकता हो? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि रेसिडयुअरी पावर्स जिस तरह से अमरीका में स्टेट्स को दी गई हैं, उसी तरह से यहां भी 246 को हटाकर स्टेट्स को दी जाएं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—आप के मन में ऐसी आशंका क्यों है? संविधान के अनुसार रेसिडयुअरी पावर्स केन्द्र को मिली हुई हैं, मैं पूछता हूँ—क्या केन्द्र ने कभी इन रेसिडयुअरी पावर्स का दुरुपयोग किया है? कभी नहीं किया। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे, मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं—क्या कभी इन्होंने रेसिडयुअरी पावर्स का पार्लियमेंट के माध्यम से या प्रेजिडेंट के आर्डिनेन्स के माध्यम से दुरुपयोग किया? कभी नहीं किया, आप कोई इस्टेंस नहीं दे सकते, फिर आस रेसिडयुअरी पावर्स की दुहाई क्यों दे रहे हैं कि इन को स्टेट्स को दीजिये? इसमें क्या लाजिक है, क्या औचित्य है? क्या 1950 से आज तक कोई इस तरह का विवाद पैदा हुआ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This discussion will continue next time.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाये ताकि मेरा जो संकल्प है, मैं उसे प्रस्तावित कर सकूँ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, अभी नहीं।

18.00 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 2, 1983/
Vaisakha 12, 1905 (Saka).*