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(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 16, 1892/Asadha 25, 1904
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एम. वी. चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति नहीं हैं । हवाई जहाज में सवार करा दिया, क्या ? इन्होंने टिकट दे दिया होगा ।

Shri Navin Ravani... He is also not here.
Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Q. No. 124.

MR. SPEAKER: How you happen to be here?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
How can I miss this opportunity?

**Progress in Construction of Hotels for
Asiad**

✚

*124. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what progress has been made so far in the construction of hotels for the tourist traffic during the Asian Games in 1982 at New Delhi;

(b) when they are likely to be completed and ready for use;

(c) for how many tourists, the arrangement is being made;

(d) whether the booking for tourists to attend Asian Games has started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

To meet the requirements of the participants and officials and in addition a number of spectators expected to visit Delhi in connection with the Asian Games, 1982, a decision was taken that besides the existing number of hotel rooms of 3,801 as on January 1981, 2,500 extra rooms were to be constructed. For this purpose the 2 hotels of the ITDC, namely, Yatri Nivas and Kanishka were to be speedily completed and got ready by September 1982. Besides this, expansion of the existing hotel capacity was allowed in respect of Maurya Sheraton. In addition, 9 new hotels were authorised to be constructed. The above mentioned 12 hotels with a total capacity of 4,358 rooms were to complete and offer 2,500 rooms to meet the requirements of ASIAD-1982 (vide statement of Annexure I). However, the hotels promised to provide 2,679 rooms as shown in Column-4 of the statement at Annexure I in order to provide for the contingency of some of the hotels not being able to offer the number of rooms indicated by them.

The progress in respect of all the above mentioned hotels is constantly being monitored by a regular Review Committee set up for the purpose and progress is

by and large in accordance with the bar chart and time schedule fixed for the purpose.

In the case of the hotels where only a certain number of rooms are being offered for Asian Games, necessary steps have been taken by the hoteliers to provide the requisite facilities like restaurants, etc. even though the rest of the guest rooms may be completed after the Asian Games.

The contingents and participants numbering around 5,000 will be accommodated in the Games Village. The other officials connected with the Games requiring accommodation in the hotels have been estimated at around 2,800 and necessary reservations have been made in

the various hotels both existing and new, to meet the requirements of the above officials. A statement is placed at Annexure II indicating the reservations projected by the Special Organising Committee.

The remaining rooms will be utilised for visitors and tourists. In order to meet any further demand for accommodation by tourists and visitors, the Department of Tourism and the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation have worked out a scheme of paying-guest accommodation and have identified accommodation to the extent of 3,533 beds in 795 paying-guest houses. Necessary minimum infrastructural facilities for guest to stay is being provided in the above mentioned paying-guest accommodation.

ANNEXURE-I

| S.No. | Name of the Hotel | Total No. of rooms | Rooms promised for Asiad '82 by hoteliers |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Asian Hotels | 588 | 300 |
| 2 | Surya Hotel | 258 | 241 |
| 3 | Sidhartha | 156 | 156 |
| 4 | Kanishka | 300 | 300 |
| 5 | Maurya extension | 122 | 122 |
| 6 | Taj Hotel | 500 | 200 |
| 7 | Centaur Hotel | 416 | 200 |
| 8 | Samrat | 300 | 250 |
| 9 | Yatri Niwas | 562 | 550 |
| 10 | Bharat Hotel | 500 | 150 |
| 11 | Meridien Hotel | 425 | 110 |
| 12 | Park Hotel | 231 | 100 |
| Total | | 4358 | 2679 |

ANNEXURE-II

Public Sector hotels

Rooms booked for
ASIAD

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Ashok | 275 |
| 2. Akbar | 75 |
| 3. Kanishka | 300 |
| 4. Samrat | 200 |
| 5. Qutab | 20 |
| 6. Janpath | 65 |
| 7. Ranjit | 65 |
| 8. Lodhi | 100 |
| 9. Yatri Niwas | 550 |
| 10. Centaur (HCI) | 100 |

PRIVATE SECTOR HOTELS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Taj Mahal Hotel | 200 |
| 2. Asian Hotels | 250 |
| 3. Surya International | 200 |
| 4. Siddharth Continental | 150 |
| 5. Maurya Expansion | 122 |
| Maurya existing | 78 |
| 6. Oberoi Intercontinental | 50 |

Total

2800

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Sir, it is a very exhaustive statement. He has furnished all the particulars. I want to know whether during the Asian Games he has made all the arrangements for the safety and other things for the participants and visitors and whether sufficient and good accommodation for all the players has been provided for. He has mentioned some Hotels which have promised to provide the accommodation. Some Government Hotels are also there. But I want to know particularly whether proper arrangements for safety and other things are being made.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोमिस पर विश्वास करते हैं ? वह बायदा क्या जा वफा हो गया ।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

I want to assure the hon. Member that there will be no shortage of accommodation. As far as the safety and welfare of the participants and visitors is concerned, that is also our concern as well as the concern of my colleague sitting by my side. I hope, he will be taking care of that fully.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

May I know whether the Government propose to allow some more Hotels to have some more floors so that full accommodation for the Asian Games is made available.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

It is a suggestion for consideration. It will be considered at an appropriate time.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I would like to know whether there is any proposal for constructing a 5-Star hotel near Meenambakkam Airport?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: These are Asiad-linked Projects and it has nothing to do with the question that the Hon. Member has asked.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I feel that it is necessary that a hotel should come up at Madras.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In the last two years certain 5-Star hotels' projects have been sanctioned specifically on the condition that they will make available sufficient number of rooms agreed, before the Asiad Games begin.

In particular, I would like to know what terms and conditions have been laid down on Hotel Meridian and Raisina and whether all those rooms would be available for the Asiad?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: All the hotels which have made the promise to make the rooms available, are keeping their construction work according to the programme laid down. The land allotted to the various hoteliers is being given either by the Works and Housing Ministry or the NDMC or the DDA.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a mushroom growth of hotels in the private sector as well as Government sector because of the Asiad. It is an international prestige. The prestige of India has grown by leaps and bounds so far as Asiad Games are concerned and efforts are being made to provide accommodation for the people who are coming from abroad.

Of course, internal domestic visitors' accommodation also will be looked after.

I would like to know by what point of time the construction of most of the hotels will be completed to meet the situation.

Another question arising out of this is whether any policy has also been evolved

to meet the situation even after Asiad Games are over. Sometimes the hotels become empty. And, therefore, I would like to know whether any precautionary measures have been taken to meet such eventualities even after the Asiad Games are over.

MR SPEAKER: I will ask the Hon. Minister to reserve those rooms to Mr Lakkappa!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Both of us will get them!

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: As I said there is adequate number of rooms available for the Asiad Games and, after the Asiad Games, I can assure the Hon. Member.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What are the plans that you have thought of? Not that in the programme itself whether the plans are being envisaged.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: According to the Plan, what we need is more promotion of tourism to attract more tourists to the country and certainly this will be done because we will have ten new hotels.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA: What is the expected number of foreign tourists who will visit India for viewing the Asiad Games and what percentage, if any, of those tourists can go to other parts of India? Once they come to India, they may like to go to other parts of India. Has the Government envisaged this possibility? What arrangements, if any, have been made by the Government to facilitate their visits to other parts of India?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: About 10,000 people would come to this country before the Asiad Games and they will be staying here during the period. After the Games, we expect that there will be a certain number of visitors going to the neighbouring cities like Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi and Khajuraho.

All the State Governments have been asked to take care of the expected arri-

vàls of visitors to these places at the time of the Asiad Games and certainly they will be looked after in these places as we look after all the tourists in the country.

Scarcity of hard currency

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Acute scarcity of hard currency" in the Delhi Edition of the "Times of India" of 4 June, 1982;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that, as mentioned in the news-item, due to the recent spurt in the smuggling of gold and other commodities into India, commercial banks and other foreign exchange dealers in the country are now faced with an acute scarcity of hard currency notes and that particularly US dollars in cash have gone underground; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent this acute scarcity of hard currency?

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

(b) Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any complaint about shortage of foreign currency notes either from the travelling public or from authorised dealers/money changers.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It seems to be a very cursory reply. First I would request the hon. Minister, before putting my supplementaries, to request the Reserve Bank authorities to check up their statistics and records and find out whether the report sent by them is correct because in reply to part (a) of my question, he has said 'Yes, Sir'; that means, they have already seen the report

that has appeared in the *Times of India* of 4th June, 1982. There has been an elaborate report in the *Times of India* of 4th June under the heading 'Acute scarcity of hard currency'. Here the hon. Minister claims that the Reserve Bank has not received any complaints. I do not know whether those who are suffering from these difficulties have sent their letters of complaints to the Reserve Bank authorities or whether they have preferred to talk directly to the press narrating their complaints. If you have carefully gone through the report—and you have admitted that you have gone through the report—I would like to know whether it is not true that quite a good number of banking circles have already claimed that there is squeeze on the supply of foreign currency and they have attributed this to the hectic purchase on a big scale by the agents of smugglers who have been smuggling gold and other commodities including drugs. Not only the banking circles but, it has been reported in this very despatch, the Central Department of Revenue sources also have indicated that there is an increase in the incidence of smuggling in the recent past that has resulted in the payment crisis and as a result of that there is a jump in the demand for cash dollars and the Government is not able to meet the requirements of those who come forth with the demand for more and more foreign exchange. They have given the figures and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that is correct. The smuggling has increased and it is found that even when the demand is to the tune of 500 dollars, these agencies have not been able to meet the requirement. If this report which I have placed before you is correct, in that case, how is it that you say that the Reserve Bank has indicated that there have been no complaints at all?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact, when we saw the report of the *Times of India* of 4th June, 1982, we drew the attention of the Reserve Bank to it and asked them to give us their comments. The Reserve Bank said that they had not received any complaints and they had also checked up from cer-

tain offices, particularly in Bombay, and from certain important dealers. As the hon. Member knows, there are 68 dealers and all over the country more than 9,980 branches are operating who are dealing with foreign exchange in various categories. I do not rule out the possibility that in some branches sometimes there may be some shortage and they have to get it from their controlling agencies. There are various categories of the branches. Certain branches have their limitation, they have their limit; they are entitled to handle a particular quantity. Therefore, sometimes periodical shortages may be there, but the shortage is not of that magnitude as has been pointed out by the press report. That is why we enquired from the Reserve Bank as to what were their comments in that respect.

In regard to the second part of the question about smuggling, I myself have admitted on the floor of the House that gold smuggling is increasing mainly because of the price difference. In fact, in 1981, the total seizure of gold was 151 kgs. and in the last five months, from January to May, it has gone up to 558 kgs. because the price difference today is this: ten grams of gold in the Indian market are sold at Rs 1600 whereas the international price is Rs 960. In fact, in the Conference of the Collectors of Customs, I had to emphasize on taking strong measures to prevent smuggling. I can take the cue from the hon. Member and instruct my revenue intelligence to find out—it may be, there is some linkage—whether there is any linkage in it, but just at this time it is not possible for me to comment on it whether, because of this particular fact, there has been shortage. After all, they have to produce the documents. When there people are going to deal with them, they have to deal with legal valid foreign exchange documents. After all smugglers do not deal with legal documents. But anyway I will have a fresh look into that aspect of the problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
 Before I ask my second supplementary,

I seek a clarification about the reply to my first supplementary. I would like to point out the specific source in this report which has stated that the Managing Director of a leading foreign exchange dealing firm has stated that the usual stocks that they used to maintain are equivalent to about 4 to 5 days and that even that they have not been able to maintain at all. He has also quantified the problem. The Minister has assured that he will go into all the records and find out whether the situation is correct and I hope he will do that and give a more comprehensive reply next time.

The second part of my supplementary is: is it not true that as a result of the higher demand of the US dollar, the dollar now sells at Bombay's parallel market for Rs 12 to Rs 12.30 as against the main official rate of Rs 9.20. When it is being sold at such a differential between the official rate and the non-official rate, is it not an indication of the fact that there must be some scarcity? That is the only reason why people prefer to pay a higher rate than the official rate of Rs 9.20.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The implication is obvious, because after all we have no control over the illegal market. But because of the demand and supply—even in the legal market, the demand may be more and supply is less the prices may go up. It is not merely because of that fact. Perhaps the hon. Members might have noticed that for quite some time now dollar prices are firming up. It is not merely so in our country but in other countries also. I do not know whether it is because of this reason that suddenly there has been a spurt in demand of the US dollar. But as I have already said, sometimes this problem may happen in any Branch and even in the controlling office they may not have sufficient stock. Therefore, this type of casual shortage and periodic shortage may take place in a particular Branch or with a particular dealer. I do not rule out that possibility. But I wanted to point out that it is not of that magnitude. It has been so, the Reserve Bank would have got that information.

Ex-Servicemen's Transport companies at Chandrapura, Bihar

*126. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the operation of the ex-Servicemen's companies in the coalfield of both Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Central Coal-fields Limited as a part of the rehabilitation programme of ex-Servicemen and also to fight anti-social elements;

(b) if so, facts in details;

(c) whether such companies were declared to be cooperative of the ex-Servicemen free from exploitation but in practice they were working as the private companies of a few officers creating a new tension in the fields and if so, steps taken thereon;

(d) whether he is aware of a continued lock out of such two transport companies for the last three months at Chandrapura (Bihar) involving ex-Servicemen, defeating rehabilitation programme; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These companies are managed by ex-service officers and registered with the Registrar of Companies. According to the scheme, 90 per cent of the employees are to be ex-servicemen and upto 90 per cent of the shares of the company are to be given to ex-servicemen employees and their dependents. All ex-servicemen employees are allowed to take shares in the company.

(c) These companies are not cooperative. All ex-servicemen employed in a company are allowed to take shares for better participation in managing the affairs of the company.

(d) and (e). The management of the two transport companies at Chandrapura was forced to declare lock-out on 11th March, 1982 after some of the employees of these companies went on strike on 9th March, 1982. An officer of the Directorate General of Resettlement visited Chandrapura some time back and offered to arbitrate between the management and the workers of the two transport companies, but the workers were of the view that since the dispute is *sub judice*, they could prefer a decision from officers of the Labour Department of the State Government. Efforts are being made by the Labour Department to settle this issue.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This polite and innocent statement does not promise any relief to the ex-servicemen now on the streets without any work because of the lock-out of the two companies. These companies are not ordinary companies. They are all military companies and ex-servicemen companies. Their owner is the Brigadier and the workers are the Jawans. These companies were set up in the coal fields with some specific purpose to fight the mafia of the private contractors who exploit the labour. These companies were set up by the Government giving all financial aid, vehicles, registration and providing contracts expecting that they should work as an ideal company and in such a company, if lock-out and strike take place, naturally it should be a matter of concern to all and it involves the goodwill of the Defence Ministry and especially the Resettlement Department.

In view of this fact, I would like to ask the Minister because in his statement though very polite and very innocently worded, he has not given any indication as to what steps the Defence Ministry is going to take to solve this problem because the Asst. Labour Commissioners both at the Centre and the State have failed to solve or failed to bring any solution.

In view of that, I would like to know from the Minister whether any step has been contemplated or any intervention

has been envisaged from his end so that the solution could be brought about in this unique class struggle between the Brigadier and the jawans.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not like the innocent part of the answer.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Firstly, Sir, there is no class struggle between the Brigadier and the ex-servicemen. The answer is very clear that the Director from the Directorate General of Resettlement in charge of self-employment had visited some time in March and he offered to lend his services to bring a rapprochement between the management and the labour. But the employees thought that since the case was *sub-judice* they would rather like to wait for it for the court to give the decision. The hon. Member is also aware that the Directorate-General of Resettlement will be visiting that area very soon to try to resolve this crisis.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, the second question that I would like to ask him is this. Those companies should not act as private limited companies. Though he said that ninety per cent of the shares should be held by the employees, to my knowledge, uptill now, not a single purchase of the share is held by the employee.

Secondly, if you were to remove the element of antagonism in such companies, you must reconvert and give some broad directions so that such companies act as cooperatives with employees as its owners so that the matter could be sorted out amongst themselves in a very smooth manner.

Sir, my information is that some sort of difficulties the total organisation is facing from the B.C.C.L. as also from the D.V.C. The corruption and mismanagement of the B.C.C.L. is also affecting the working of the ex-servicemen. I want to know whether the Defence Minister will take up the specific points with the Minister for Energy and sort that aspect of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.

VENKATARAMAN): Sir, the company has offered the shares to the workmen. The employees have refused to take the shares. The reason is that the employees say that they will not get enough profits out of these. The contradiction here is that while the employees want higher wages and the companies are unable to pay higher wages, higher emoluments, they say that the company is not making profits and, therefore, we cannot take shares. At the same time, the companies should pay higher wages. This is the unfortunate position in which the company finds itself. This is not like one of those exploiting companies. This is a company of ex-servicemen which is for the benefit of the ex-servicemen. The whole idea is that all the ex-servicemen should become members of the company, the shareholders of the company and share in the total profits of the undertaking. We have offered these shares and we are even now willing to give all the shares to the employees. We invite them to become members of the company and then share in the administration as well as in the profits. But, there is some difficulty which the hon. Member pointed out. He knows the thing much more than I do. The difficulty is that we are on contract with the D.V.C. and we are on contract with the coal companies—the B.C.C.L. These companies have not increased the transport charges. Since the transport charges are not increased, I am unable to pay higher wages to my employees. So, this is linked in a way with the earnings of the company from the coal companies with which they have a transport contract. We are trying to discuss with those coal companies and the D.V.C. and, if they improve our rates, certainly, the company will pass that on to the workmen. There is no question of exploitation here. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this procedure of making co-operative societies of ex-servicemen has proved a success in the transport business, in the sector of coalmines in Jamshedpur and all that? Is there any plan in the Ministry to encourage such a procedure in other parts of the country to

resettle the ex-servicemen and boost their morale to a further extent?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is the objective with which the companies were started. But, our experience is very disheartening, finding that we have lock-out closing down of the company because of the strike we wonder whether this experiment is succeeding at all. In fact, the ex-servicemen must feel that they are part of the undertaking and cooperate with the management who are again part of themselves. If they take the attitude of confrontation as labour-management difference then it will be difficult for companies of this kind to function.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, the objective of this programme of resettlement of ex-servicemen is laudable. One of their objective is to fight anti-social elements in this region. My information is that in some cases there is link-up between anti-social elements and big-wigs of this company. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the illegal operations of these gangs to pilfer and cart away tons of coal?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I totally deny this charge. Apparently the hon. Member does not know the situation there. My friend, who is representing this area, knows that this sort of company formed by ex-servicemen is trying to save coal mines from the mafia gang.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My point was whether you will inquire into the charges which are levelled from time to time?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is no such charge.

Sale of Indian currency at discount In Arab countries

+

*127. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Indian currency in

Dubai and in some other cities of Arab countries is sold at a discount of about 25 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the facts; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c). There has been a Press report to the effect that the Indian rupee is selling at a discount in Dubai. This report relates, however, to free market quotations which by their very nature are few, unauthorised and fragmentary. The remittance rate available through banking channels is quite distinct from the free market rate and does not show any major fluctuations.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी के जवाब में इन्होंने कहा है कि यह रिपोर्ट मुफ्त बाजार दर के सम्बन्ध में है जो स्वाभाविक रूप से बहुत कम अप्राधिकृत और छुटपुट होती है। मुफ्त बाजार होता क्या है, क्या वहाँ मुफ्त में सब कुछ मिलता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुफ्त है कि मुक्त है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मुफ्त है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुक्त फ्री का अनुवाद किया होगा। फ्री मायने मुक्त होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फ्री मायने स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : फ्री का ट्रांस-लेशन है मुफ्त, हम समझते हैं कि मुफ्त ही होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छपा गलत होगा। यह मुक्त बाजार है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने कहा है कि समाचार-पत्रों में इस आशय की रिपोर्ट आई है। समाचार-पत्रों में यह बहुत पहले आ गई है और राज्य-सभा में अप्रैल में प्रश्न उठाया गया था। यही जवाब वहाँ भी दिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कोई इन्क्वायरी हुई है या नहीं? समाचारों में जैसा आप कहते हैं, बहुत

चीज निकलती है। जो आपने कहा है कि रीमिटेंस रेट और फ्री मार्केट रेट, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों का क्या रेट है और दोनों में क्या अन्तर है। क्या आपने यह भी पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि वहाँ यह कौन ले जा रहा है। अधिक पैसा जो वहाँ गया है, बराबर इस सदन में इसकी चर्चा चली है, बख्श्या, हाजी मस्तान के सम्बन्ध में आपके साठ-गांठ के सम्बन्ध में तो यह पैसा कौन ले जा रहा है, कैसे ले जा रहा है और क्यों ले जा रहा है? क्या कभी आपने इसकी जांच करवाई है? यह सब कैसे हो रहा है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: First of all I would admit and acknowledge my deficiency in providing the correct Hindi translation of free market. But I would not agree with the conclusion of the hon. Member that we have not checked into the position. Actually what I mentioned in reply to the Question in Rajya Sabha and here too when my attention was drawn thereafter I checked..

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It can be 'khula bazar'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I admit that Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has better knowledge of Hindi than I do.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Because he moves in 'Bara Bazar'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: He not only moves into 'Bara Bazar' but also sometimes in 'Chor Bazar'.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is the most unkindest cut.

(Interruptions)

(**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I think that I can seek the indulgence of Prof. Chakraborty. I hope he will not mind it. Anyway, we checked up and I can give the figure of the actual fluctuation through banking channel and

in the open market. The hon. Member knows that hawala trade takes place. That trade here is illegal but in these countries it is their normal practice. (Interruptions) we have no control over the hawala trade happening in those countries. Between April 1981 and April 1982 the official rate for every hundred rupee has been as follows: In April 1981 it was 44/57 dh. for every hundred rupee. Now it is 39.25 dh. Therefore, in terms of percentage. It will be about ten per cent. In the open market it has gone up. Earlier in April 1981 it has been 38.5 dh. per hundred rupee; In April 1982, it is 28.90 dh. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have not checked up. We have checked up and as the hon. Member knows, export and import of currency is prohibited. But as large number of workers are going from here to those Gulf countries, we give them some modest amount—Rs. 20 per head,—so that they can meet initial expenses immediately. Many of them are not accustomed to foreign currency. Our report says a part of these is being transacted in these methods.

As you know, Gulf countries are also important centres for smuggling goods from those countries to India. It is a chronic problem with which we are fighting. Sometimes also some amount of money is being smuggled, that is, Indian currency. (Interruptions) I do not rule out that possibility, Sir. But as I said, we are tightening our Enforcement machinery and we are trying to prevent it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के लिए यह एक विशेष स्थिति है, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यहां से वर्कर्स काफी बड़ी संख्या में वहां जाते हैं और जब वे वहां से आते होंगे, तो वे निश्चित रूप से भारतीय मुद्रा ही लेना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि वह विदेशी मुद्रा से सस्ती है। वे वहां से विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं लाते हैं। प्रेस रिपोर्टों में बताया गया है कि वहां पाकिस्तान की स्थिति भारत से अच्छी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने पता लगाया है कि क्या सिर्फ उस देश

में यह स्थिति है या दूसरे देशों में भी इसी तरह की स्थिति है। क्या भारत सरकार इसमें चिन्तित नहीं है, क्योंकि यह हमारी बिगड़ती हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था का दायक है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

The answer lies in the improvement of the basic economic situation and firming-up of the value of the Indian rupee. Now, if Indian economy would stabilise, naturally, the value of the Indian Rupee will also stabilise. With regard to the question of 'remittances'—from abroad, as the hon. Member himself knows, it is increasing substantially every year. Therefore this kind of benefit which are getting from our workers abroad is much more than this type of little bit of apprehensions from time to time, syanig, what may happen, and all that. What may happen, nobody can say. Nobody can say, this money is coming out of that. It may be just a hypothetical conclusion. But as I said, the benefit which we are getting from the remittances are much more compared to even the type of difficulties which we may face. If the hon. Member is interested, I can give him the figures. In the year 1977 the remittances were of the order of 1908.33 crores. In 1981, these have increased to 4621.76 crores. Of course, they take other invisibles also.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जहाँ तक इस बात का संबंध है कि इंडियन करेंसी वहाँ पर इतने सस्ते दामों पर बिक रही है, आप जानते हैं कि 1980-81 में हमारा ट्रेड डीफिसिट 5,000 करोड़ रुपए था और 1981-82 में और 3,000 करोड़ रुपए का डीफिसिट होने की सम्भावना है। विदेशों में इंडियन रुपए की वैल्यू बहुत गिर गई है। पिछले 11 महीनों में डालर के अगेंस्ट उसकी वैल्यू 14 परसेंट गिर गई है, डूझमार्ग के अगेंस्ट 1.06 परसेंट, स्विस् फ्रैंक के अगेंस्ट 12.46 परसेंट और जैपनीज येन के अगेंस्ट 7.11 परसेंट गिर गई है। जिन कंट्रीज के साथ हमारा ट्रेड है, उनमें से अधिकांश देशों की गणबूत करेंसी के मुकाबले रुपए की वैल्यू बहुत गिर गई है। वास्तविक स्थिति यह

है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आया जब इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड से रुपया लोन लिया गया तो मंत्री महोदय की ओर से इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हम भविष्य में रुपये की कीमत गिराएंगे या सरकार का कोई ऐसा इरादा है, उस डिक्लेरेशन को करने की कोई ऐसी बात है जिस की प्रतिक्रिया ऐसी हो रही है कि विदेशों में हमारी करेंसी की कीमत गिरती जा रही है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

I am afraid, the hon. Member has confused the whole issue. It is not a question of giving any assurance that we will allow our rupee to be depreciated. In fact, on earlier occasions, not on this occasion, we have given illustrations of appreciation and depreciation of Indian rupee over a period of time and you will find that sometimes it appreciates and sometimes it depreciates. This is because our currency is linked with a basket of currencies; it is not merely tied up to pound sterling, as was the earlier practice. It depends on a number of factors.

It was only in reply to the limited question whether in Dubai or Gulf market, the Indian rupees are sold cheaper as compared to the official rate, that I gave the figures with reference to the question of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swamy—you are an expert.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, I am an expert; I know about these things, but I do not do them.... (Interruptions) In fact the best way to find out when there is going to be an election in India is to look at the exchange rate for Indian rupee in the unofficial market in Dubai, and then you will have an idea.... (Interruptions)

I would like to know from the Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a number of reports how the foreign banks which operate on both sides are creating accounts where the hard currency is accepted in foreign countries and the relatives of those who are making remittan-

ces are paid in rupees here. By this process, the country is defrauded of foreign exchange and the value of rupee comes down. I would like to know whether the Government has taken up this matter with the Interpol, particularly in view of the fact that recently a number of foreign banks of that area have opened up their branches in Bombay and whether due care has been taken in this regard.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

In regard to the opening of foreign banks, in the last week itself I gave the figures in reply to some questions. Particularly, the type of transactions which the hon. Member is mentioning has not come to my notice.

IDA Credit for HYDEL PROJECTS

***129. SHRI AJIT BAG:**

NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for IDA credit for hydel projects from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions of the credit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c). Discussion are in progress for seeking World Bank Group assistance for the Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project in Orissa.

The terms and conditions of the World Bank group assistance for this project would be finalised only after the project has been appraised by the World Bank and negotiations therefor are concluded in due course.

SHRI AJIT BAG: A news item appeared in the Economics Times dated 10th June, 1982 that the Finance Mini-

stry has decided to propose only a hydel power project to the World Bank for IDA credit facility in view of the tough conditions the bank is laying down for thermal projects. I would like to know whether any long term hydel power plan has been prepared and if so, what are the projects and what is the estimated outlay for these projects?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to inform the hon. Member that this is the first hydel project that we are proposing to the World Bank. The assistance which we received from IDA and World Bank till now was related to thermal power projects. That is why it is taking some time for appraisal and also to make the project report up to the mark for the requirement of the World Bank group studies. But if we find that the criteria is acceptable to the World Bank group, we may pose for more hydel power projects for assistance from the World Bank group. But so far as the present case is concerned, this is the first one of the major hydel projects which we are posing before the World Bank group for assistance.

SHRI AJIT BAG: My second Supplementary, Sir I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Finance Ministry proposes to go ahead with the thermal projects in view of the tough conditions which the World Bank is laying down in respect of the IDA credit facilities for these projects?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is too general a question and I think it would not be possible for me to say on it.

It is true that concessional assistance from the IDA and other multilateral agencies are put in question and we are not quite sure to what extent we will get the concessional assistance. The hon. Member knows himself that we expected to have \$1600 million in the year 1981-82, but actually we have received \$900 million. Our share is being proportionately cut. Instead of

40 per cent share, I think it was just 34 per cent. That is a different issue and we have taken it up with various Governments. Even after the New Delhi consultation, this issue was taken up by the Prime Minister with the British Prime Minister and also with other countries, where we emphasised upon the necessity of maintaining the flow from concessional windows of the multilateral agencies for the development of developing countries.

In regard to the thermal power projects or other developmental projects which we have undertaken, if we don't get the concessional assistance own we will have to manage from our resources and we will have to see that projects go on according to schedule.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Arising out of this question, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether he has recently visited Bhagalpur and in a conference of his party workers he had said that the funds will be no problem for the establishment of the Kahalgaon thermal power station? If he has said that there will be no dearth of funds, may I know whether he will commit in this very House by which time the fund will be made available fully to the Kahalgaon thermal power station and what steps has he taken for fulfilling the assurance given in his party workers meeting?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am the last man to say that fund is not the problem, because I always have the problem of the funds. On that account, even to my colleagues, to the Chief Ministers to everybody including to my party workers, I say I have no funds. So, I am the last man to give any such blanket assurance.

Secondly, in regard to a particular power project I am not the ultimate authority to decide. It is to be routed and sponsored by the administrative Ministries. There are set procedures and they are to take decisions. What I mentioned was that if a project is approved, we will have to find out fund for them and then there will be no question of....

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Specifically you have mentioned Kahalgaon.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am telling you, if Kahalgaon, x, y, z or any project is finally approved by the Government, we will have to find out resources for that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Was it a pre-election speech or a post-election speech?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I leave it to your conclusion.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the Minister of Finance, because he has given the proposal to the World Bank for assistance, particularly to the Indravati Project. This project is a multilateral project and the project cost in the project report is Rs. 268 crores; and in this year particularly only Rs. 1 crore have been provided for this particular project. So I want to know (a) whether the Ministry of Finance has proposed the World Bank for only the hydro-electricity portion or for all the total project cost and (b) What will be the time limit for sanctioning of funds to this particular project through the World Bank, because Kalahandi and Koraput districts will be much more benefitted. These people are now facing a grim situation of drought. They are tribal districts. Will the funds from the World Bank be available, particularly within the time limit? I want to know this from the Minister categorically.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am replying to the question of the hon. Member. So far as the World Bank is concerned, they will provide assistance only in respect of hydro-electricity side, and not for the irrigation part. The appraisal is expected to be taken up sometime in October 1982. After the appraisal is made by the World Bank, it would be possible for us to indicate what would be the actual total cost. I am afraid it will have to be updated, because it is on the basis of the earlier data and information. So, in regard to the actual cost, I am not making any comment at this stage.

Integrated Rural Development Programmes in different States

***130. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for the nationalised banks in the matter of assisting the implementation of integrated rural development programmes in different States, (State-wise);

(b) is it a fact that the targets could not be fulfilled due to non-availability of funds from the nationalised banks; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to remedy the situation and fulfill the programmes under the Integrated Rural Development Programme?

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

Statement

The objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, as laid down in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, is to provide assistance during the Plan period, by way of subsidy/institutional credit for specific income generating projects to 3000 families on an average in each block, identified from the bottom deciles of the rural population below the poverty line. The total institutional credit required for the programme for the Plan period has been assessed at Rs. 3000 crores. Against these broad parameters, public sector banks, in close co-operation with state-level agencies, are progressively providing increasing support by way of credit for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The progress of the programme is dependent on several factors, and availability of credit from the financial institutions is only one of them. Banks, on their part, have been including the needs of the programme in their credit plans, and availability of funds from them will not be a constraint in the implementation of the programme.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: As you are aware, we are trying to bring 50 per cent

of the people living below the poverty line, through this programme, above the poverty line. We have kept nearly Rs. 3,000 crores for this programme. But it has been felt that the nationalized banks do not extend credit facilities; and that is how this programme is hampered. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far you have been able to fulfil this target in each State. If not, for each State give us the target.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a national programme; and it is a productive programme also. And under this programme, it is proposed to assist about 3,000 families in each block during the Plan period, and a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided, to assist the beneficiaries; and a sum of Rs. 3,000 crores is to flow from financial institutions, including the cooperative banks. Now, in the year 1979, when the programme was implemented, a sum of Rs. 148 crores had been given as assistance. In the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 207 crores has been provided, and it has been disbursed. In the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 470 crores has been provided, and disbursed.

State-wise figures have been asked for. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, I am giving the figure, because the Member hails from Maharashtra. The total term credit mobilized and disbursed in 1980-81, so far as Maharashtra is concerned, is Rs. 1437.92 lakhs. In 1981-82, Rs. 3423.15 lakhs have been disbursed, showing an increase of 138.1 per cent. And regarding other States, I beg to lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Especially in the Marathwada region, we have found that the nationalized banks are reluctant to extend their share, as they want security. I have enquired; and wherever I have enquired, I have found that they have not been able to extend this particular facility, to the people living below the poverty line, even upto 10 per cent to 15 per cent. May I ask the hon. Minister to tell us whether he is prepared to do away with this security clause, and ask the nationalized banks to give their share to all the people who

live below the poverty line, and who are eligible to take the benefit of this programme?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As a rule, so far as security is concerned, already norms have been relaxed. For loan upto Rs. 5000/- no security is required; and the amount has to be given on the hypothecation of the assets created after giving the assistance. So far as loan upto Rs. 1000/- is concerned, it could be given on the execution of the bank promissory note. So far as the immovable property to be charged is concerned, the only equitable mortgage is sufficient; and no registration is required, so far as charging of the property is concerned, in order to avoid higher cost to the borrower. So far as insisting of the security is concerned, so far as the small and marginal farmers are concerned, so far as priority sectors are concerned, already instructions have been issued to this effect. If there is any instance where the bank people have not followed the instructions, it could be brought to our notice and we will take action.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is well-known that the developmental problems of the Himalayan region are qualitatively different from those in the rest of the country because of the topography and because of the scattered population. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether, in working out the details of this integrated rural development programme particularly in the Himalayan areas, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh and the northern area of Uttar Pradesh, any special norms—you are, of course, aware of this; you come from the plains, but I am talking of the mountainous areas—procedures for this rural development programmes have been worked out to ensure that the people living in these mountainous areas are also able to get adequate benefit from this programme?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the people living in hill areas namely, tribal areas, are concerned. (*Interruptions*)... so far as weaker sections are concerned, whether they are living in tribal areas or hill areas, I may say that

this scheme has been extended over there and all the benefits under this scheme have also been extended. The percentage of total cost as subsidy for the small farmers is 25 and for the marginal farmer, it is 33.1. So far as tribals are concerned, 50 per cent of the total cost is provided.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is not my question. Perhaps he has not understood it. May be the Minister could throw some light on this.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I would just like to add to what my hon. colleague has already mentioned that this is a scheme where there are various components. As my colleague has explained, the State Governments are to provide subsidy and the Central Government are also to provide subsidy and the institutions are to provide money—both cooperatives and others. Perhaps the difficult problem which the hon. member wants to emphasise is this. In these areas, even the operation of the banks cannot be done through normal regulations. One State, I know. There is not even the individual ownership of the property. Therefore, the normal banking rules and providing assistance through the normal banking system cannot be done. But in order to implement this programme effectively there, we are issuing instructions to the banking sector. In view of the peculiar socio-economic problems of these areas and also to build up the necessary infrastructure so that these benefits could be given and could be accrued to the persons belonging to this area, I do agree that special attention will be necessary which will not be on the pattern of the plains or other developed areas.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the I. R. D. P. scheme. It is very much planned to bring the people below the poverty line above the poverty line. The Minister has just now pointed out how much money the Government of India is giving as subsidy. Sir, I am constrained to bring forth my view. These subsidies are not actually reaching the needy persons. The Government is spending a lot of money and it is being implemented

through the State Governments. I am not objecting to it. But is it reaching the needy persons, is the Government of India having a check over the persons on whom this money is being spent by the State Governments? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact this is the problem I discussed with the Chief Executives of the Banks when I had a meeting recently with them. We are also getting complaints and it is not merely a question of allocating money or talking in terms of figures. But we have also to ensure that the benefits accrue to the persons for whom these are meant. But at the same time the hon. Member would appreciate that we cannot do anything but accept their functioning through the State Governments. That is why we have suggested that rural development organisations consisting of the District Collectors and experts from various fields such as agriculture, finance, sericulture, animal husbandry should identify the schemes. But I do feel that there is a lacuna in this type of supporting infrastructure and we will have to look into it and to see that the scheme is effectively implemented. I do not rule out the possibility of lacunae in the implementation stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. Narasimha Reddy.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, this is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Finished. No, no questions.

Shri G. Narasimha Reddy.

'Conversion of States' Over into Loans

***131. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have received requests from States to convert their overdrafts into loans;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have made this request and whether their requests have been acceded to; and

(c) whether the same pattern will be followed into other cases also?

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

(b) and (c). Requests were received from Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal. The requests of these State Governments have been taken care of by the package of measures recently announced by Government for regulating overdrafts of States and for clearing their deficits as at the end of 1981-82.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Sir, as the time is short I will put both the supplementaries at one time only.

As we all know, each State Government has taken different types of overdrafts. By different types, I mean variations in the amount. For instance, West Bengal has taken more than Rs. 300 crores while my State, Andhra Pradesh has taken only Rs. 3 crores and odd. This is only an indication that one of the factors is, mismanagement by the State Governments of the State finances. That is one of the factors. So, Sir, by this decision the Government of India have given premium to the State Governments which have been very badly managing the State finances. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether they have taken this decision. Are they going to consider the other State Governments, comparing their population and the finances to give them extra amounts which he has already given to West Bengal and other States? That is the first. Secondly, because lot of imbalance has been created in this... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You get the answer for this because there is no time.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact, when I made the statement on overdrafts, I appreciated the States which are following the fiscal discipline and I requested the States which are not resorting to fiscal discipline to come to the fiscal discipline line.

And the second point is, it will have to be kept in mind that I have not given out grants to the States which have resorted to overdrafts. This is a medium term loan. So far as the States of special categories are concerned, that is a long term loan. And the others would be medium term loans. And we have to take this decision inspite of the fact that certain State Governments resorted to indiscipline and they did not listen to our warning—timely warning—and I warned them in the National Development Council meeting. But at the same time, we have to keep in view the special requirements of those States. We cannot simply forget their developmental needs and requirements because of the fault of their administrators.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in carrying capacity of Air-bus and Boeing 737 Planes

*123. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to increase its passenger carrying capacity in Airbus and Boeing 737 planes by 10 per cent from 1 June, 1982;

(b) if so, to what extent additional capacity has been raised daily;

(c) what are the routes on which this increase has been effected; and

(d) to what extent this facility has reduced the rush of passengers and overcrowding?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the induction of 2 Airbus aircraft in May, 1982 and re-scheduling of B-737 aircraft, there has been an increase of about 10 per cent (2500 seats per day) in the capacity offered by Indian Airlines in its summer schedule effective 1st June, 1311 LS—2.

1982. Four more B-737 aircraft are shortly to be added to the Indian Air-lines fleet.

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

(d) It would not be possible to quantify precisely the extent to which this facility has reduced the rush. However, this has considerably eased the pressure and reservations are available easily.

Statement

Routes on which the increase in capacity with the introduction of two Airbus aircraft and rescheduling of Boeing Services has been effected.

AIRBUS SERVICES

—Gauhati has been linked with the Airbus for the first time with the introduction of a daily service on the route Calcutta/Gauhati/Calcutta.

—The frequency of Airbus operation on Calcutta/Bombay/Calcutta route has been increased to 10 times a week from the earlier 7.

—The frequency of Airbus service on Bombay/Madras/Bombay route has been doubled (from daily to twice daily).

—Between Delhi and Srinagar 12 Airbus flights have been scheduled with 4 flights by B-737 aircraft.

BOEING 737 SERVICES

—Silchar was linked with Boeing 737 service for the first time with the introduction of a Calcutta/Silchar/Imphal service providing much relief to the growing demand on the North-Eastern region.

—A daily Boeing service, in lieu of earlier HS-748 service, has been introduced on Bombay/Poona/Bombay route.

—The frequency of B-737 service between Bombay and Baroda has been increased from 4 times a week to daily.

—On the Bombay/Cochin/Bombay route Indian Airlines have added 4 frequencies per week with B-737 aircraft providing a total of 18 B-737 flights per week on the route.

—A daily evening B-737 service on Bombay/Ahmedabad/Bombay route has been provided offering day return facilities for both Ahmedabad/Bombay/Ahmedabad and Bombay/Ahmedabad/Bombay passengers.

—B-737 terminators from Bombay to Rajkot and Bhavnagar have been provided thrice weekly and on the remaining 4 days B-737 service on Bombay/Bhavnagar/Rajkot/Bombay route has been provided.

—An evening terminator service Delhi/Lucknow/Delhi has been provided with B-737 aircraft offering facility for travel from Delhi to Lucknow in the evening and hence commuter facilities in both directions.

—Trichy in South India has been linked by a daily B-737 service to both Madras and Trivandrum replacing the earlier HS-748 service operating Madras/Trichy/Madras.

—A daily B-737 service has been provided between Delhi and Imphal via Patna, Bagdogra and Gauhati providing increased capacity on Delhi/Patna, Delhi/Bagdogra and Delhi/Gauhati route.

Tax exemption on utilisation of profit of one unit to nurse a sick unit

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

(a) whether Government give any tax exemption in a case where the profit of one unit is diverted/used for nourishing a sick unit;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment to find out how many industrial units have actually taken advantage of this facility;

(c) whether investments in the sick industries by diversion from other units have actually increased production of such sick units and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have made any thorough enquiry to find out whether any misuse is being made by some industrial units who are availing to tax exemption but have not made necessary invest-

ments in the sick units and, if so, the facts about such units and the action taken against each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Under Section 72A(1) of the I.T. Act, 1961, where there has been an amalgamation of a company owning an industrial undertaking or a ship with another company, and the Central Government on the recommendation of the Specified Authority issues a declaration that (a) the amalgamating company was not, immediately before such amalgamation financially viable by reason of its liabilities, losses and other relevant factors and (b) the amalgamation was in the public interest, the loss and the unabsorbed depreciation of the amalgamating company is deemed to be the loss or the depreciation allowance of the amalgamated company for the previous year in which the amalgamation was effected. This enables the loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance of the amalgamating company (sick unit) to be set off against the profit of the amalgamated company.

(b) to (d). To obtain the advantage of this facility, two further conditions have been laid down by Section 72A(2), namely,—

(i) during the year in which the benefit is claimed, the business of the amalgamating company is carried on by the amalgamated company without any modification or re-organisation or with such modification or re-organisation as may be approved by the Central Government to enable the amalgamated company to carry on such business more economically or more efficiently;

(ii) the amalgamated company furnished, along with its return of income for the relevant year, a certificate from the Specified Authority stating that adequate steps have been taken by that company for the rehabilitation or revival of the business of the amalgamating company.

So far, the Central Government have issued declaration under Section 72A(1) of the Income-tax Act, in 20 cases, out of these, the specified Authority has issued certificates under Section 72A(2) in 7 cases.

Section 72A has been in operation only with effect from 1-4-1978. The Specified Authority has recently decided to monitor the results of such amalgamations after completion of the period of revival schemes, to see whether the purpose for which the facility was given, has been achieved.

Filing of suits against companies by Union Bank of India

*132. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a Statement showing:

(a) the number of companies against which the Union Bank of India has filed suits in courts during the past three years to recover the dues and the amounts due individually from such company;

(b) the value of court-fee stamps paid by the Bank in regard to such suits; and

(c) the number of sick units which are being nursed by the Bank for recovery and revival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) As per records readily available at the Central Office of Union Bank of India, suits against 22 companies were filed during the 3 years 1979, 1980 and 1981. The claim amount against each suit is as under:

Statement

| | Name of the Party | Claim Amount (Rs. in lacs) |
|-------|--|----------------------------|
| 1979. | 1. Ajay Plastics (P) Ltd. | 0.60 |
| | 2. Gaewad Mill | 1.48 |
| | 3. Bees Wood Working Pvt. Ltd. | 3.01 |
| | 4. Polymerch Complex Pvt. Ltd. | 1.64 |
| | 5. Racmann Auto Pvt. Ltd. | 15.79 |
| | 6. Hindustan Tanneries Pvt. Ltd. | 38.11 |
| | 7. Mane ckchowk and A 'Bad Mills Pvt. Ltd. | 71.62 |
| | 8. Niranjana Mills Ltd. | 224.00 |
| 1980. | 1. Bombay T. V. Pvt. Ltd. | 5.68 |
| | 2. Mandelia Electronics Pvt. Ltd. | 42.67 |
| | 3. Usha Prints Pvt. Ltd. | 16.97 |
| | 4. Mysore Tools Ltd. | 18.96 |
| | 5. Raj Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. | 6.21 |
| | 6. E.W. Stevens & Co. Ltd. | 0.56 |
| | 7. Gian Agro Industries | 12.61 |
| | 8. Ritz Continental Hotels Ltd. | 13.45 |
| | 9. Boxrite (Bangalore) Pvt. Ltd. | 2.44 |
| 1981. | 1. Prestolite of India Ltd. | 227.00 |
| | 2. Mahendra and Mahendra Ltd. | 0.48 |
| | 3. Rayban Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. | 12.31 |
| | 4. United Tyres (P) Ltd. | 4.86 |
| | 5. Anchor Cables Pvt. Ltd. | 3.16 |

(b) As per information available, Rs. 17.61 lakhs were paid as Court fee in respect of 13 suits out of the 22 cases mentioned above.

(c) As on 31-12-1981, 105 sick units were being nursed by the bank for recovery/revival.

Item-wise review of cash compensatory support

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

(a) whether it is proposed to have an item-wise review of the cash compensatory support to various items of exports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the sale of several consumer products in the domestic market is more profitable; and

(c) what steps are proposed to encourage and assist the industry and put our exports on a sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

A series of measures have been taken by the Govt. to step up exports. These measures include exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licenced capacity" and "dominance", permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the articles an industrial unit is licenced to manufacture, favourable treatment to advanced and modern technology imports for export production which involve lumpsum payment of royalty, introduction of the scheme of 100 per cent export oriented units, automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports, extension of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 90 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export oriented industries, selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new indus-

trial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports, setting up of EXIM Bank to enlarge the provision of export finance supply of steel at international price to exporters of engineering goods and streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delays in the disbursement of duty drawback.

2. Apart from these measures, the Import & Export Policy has also been used as an instrument of export promotion by providing the necessary facilities to the Industry.

3. Government is also taking necessary steps for ensuring implementation of accepted recommendations of the report of the Tandon Committee on Export Strategy. In the case of engineering exports 21 countries have been especially selected for promotion of exports. Similarly, steps have been taken to identify products for a more concerted effort for development of export. Government have also decided on a larger programme of participation in trade fairs both general and specialised.

Third Level Air Service for Madhya Pradesh

*134. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce Third Level Air Service in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bilaspur and Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh are to be covered in the first phase of the expansion programme of Vayudoot services. Jagdalpur airfield belongs to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the one at Bilaspur belongs to the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Both these airports will require investments to provide infrastructure facilities to make them fit for Vayudoot service. The work is likely to be taken up in 1983-84.

Reservation of old and sick Darjeeling tea Gardens

*135. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has submitted any plan for rejuvenation of the old and sick Darjeeling Tea Gardens to Planning Commission and Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) result achieved so far on Tea Board's Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Tea Board has given a scheme to the Govt. of India for the development of Darjeeling Tea Gardens.

(b) The Scheme is to be implemented over a ten year period by providing development loans with ARDC refinance, a subsidy on interest being granted at 5.10 per cent.

(c) Clearance of the Planning Commission has already been received and the scheme is being taken before the Public Investment Board.

"नाफेड" द्वारा प्याज का निर्यात

*136. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "नाफेड" ने कितने और किन-किन देशों को प्याज का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कुछ देशों के साथ कोई झगड़ा/विवाद हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) किन-किन देशों से प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आये हैं और इस विवाद के बारे में भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और उनके द्वारा किए गए अनुरोध का ब्यारा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल) : (क) सभी अनुमय गन्तव्य स्थानों को प्याज के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जाती है । 1-4-1982 से 31-5-1982 तक बहरीन, कवैत, मलेशिया, मउन्दी अरब, सिंगापुर, श्रीलंका, दुबई जैसे देशों को नेफेड के माध्यम से व्याज का निर्यात किया गया।

(ख) से (घ) . मलेशिया सरकार ने मलेशिया को प्याज के निर्यात के लिए नेफेड द्वारा एकमात्र क्रेता के साथ दीर्घावधि संविदा किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप प्याज के अपने परम्परागत आयातकों की आर्थिक जीविका पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है ।

मलेशिया तथा सिंगापुर में प्याज के आयातकों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया था तथा उसने यह अभ्यावेदन किया था कि नेफेड द्वारा एकमात्र क्रेता के साथ किए गए करार को रद्द किया जाना चाहिए ।

Import of Newsprint to meet Shortage

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

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of newsprint available in the buffer stocks of State Trading Corporation of India;

(b) whether the acute shortage of newsprint in the country is mainly due to the ineffective planning by State Trading Corporation of India;

(c) whether the import of newsprint has been suspended for the last 3-4 months; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to supply required quantities of newsprint to newspapers by importing it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The total stock of newsprint available as buffer stock in various towns in the country on 26-6-82 was 17,448 M.T.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has decided to import 1.84 lakh tonnes of newsprint in 1982-83.

Manufacture of Advanced system Equipment and Mirage at HAL, Bangalore

*138. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Hindustan Aeronautic Ltd, Bangalore to take up the manufacture of advanced system equipment used on modern combat aircraft; and

(b) what is the present position regarding the purchase and import of Mirage Aircraft, their assembly and production at the various units of the HAL?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have already taken steps to manufacture systems equipment to be used on modern combat aircraft. Many of the accessories and avionic system used on these aircrafts have been indigenously designed and produced at Lucknow and Hyderabad Divisions of the Company. Some of the equipment is being manufactured under licence. At present Hyderabad Division of HAL is manufacturing 40 types of avionic systems and the Lucknow Division is manufacturing 350 types of accessories.

3. Government of India have placed an achieving self-reliance in the field of systems and equipment to be fitted on future combat aircrafts, HAL have proposed a project for the manufacture of advanced air-borne equipment, which is under consideration of the Government.

3. Government of India have placed an Intention to proceed (ITP) for the pur-

chase of Mirage 2000 aircraft which includes an option to manufacture in India the aircraft, its engine and other systems.

Buying Agents on behalf of foreign Concerns in India

*139. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person resident in India can act as a Buying Agent in India on behalf of a foreign concern without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that many such agents for purchase of garments have sprung up;

(c) what control Government exercise on such agents to see that their remunerations are received in India through normal banking channels and not misused abroad; and

(d) whether the Income Tax Investigations in the affairs of Buying Agents in New Delhi have been or are being done?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Indian nationals resident in India and companies other than FERA companies (i.e. companies registered in India having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest) incorporated in India do not require permission of the Reserve Bank of India under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 to work as buying agents in India on behalf of foreign concerns. However, foreign citizens resident in India and companies (other than banking companies) which are not incorporated in India and FERA companies (in which non-resident interest is more than 40 per cent including branches of such companies), cannot act or accept appointment as agents in India of any person or company in his/its trading or commercial transaction without obtaining general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India under Section 28 of the FERA.

(b) It is believed that some buying agents are operating in India for purchases of garments on behalf of foreign importing concerns.

(c) In terms of Section 16 of FERA 1973, persons working as buying agents are required to refrain from doing anything or taking any action which has the effect of securing that the receipt of foreign exchange due to them is delayed or that the foreign exchange, in whole or part, ceases to be receivable by them. Apart from the legal obligation to receive the foreign exchange in India, there are no legal or procedural requirements for reporting these receipts to person fails to of India. Where any such person fails to repatriate the mount of agency commission or any other dues to India and the violation comes to the notice of Reserve Bank, the bank could give such directive to him as would appear to be expedient for the purposes of securing the repatriation of foreign exchange or refer the matter to the Enforcement Directorate, if considered necessary.

(d) In all cases selected for scrutiny including those of buying agents, the assessing officers in the Income-Tax Department are required to look into all the factors having a bearing on determination of assessable income.

Vayudoot Service for Rajasthan

140. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Vayudoot Air Service is to be started in Rajasthan to connect Kota, Jaisalmer and other prominent cities of the State;

(b) have preliminary preparations been made to start the service; and

(c) whether the State Government have offered all the requisite facilities in connection therewith?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government have decided to include Kota, Bikaner and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan for being airlinked

through the Vayudoot service. Necessary infrastructural facilities are being planned at these centres. As soon as the necessary aircraft is available and the infrastructure ready, the service will be introduced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Tandon Committee Report on Export Policy

*141. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tandon Committee Report on Export Policy for the 80's has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted so far; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Empowered Committee has screened all the recommendations. 18 of these have already been implemented. 49 recommendations being of general nature are kept in view in the formulation of policies and procedures relating to export. Action in respect of other recommendations will be on the lines recommended by the Empowered Committee.

Investment by Indian residents abroad

*142. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that Indians abroad have a total amount of Rs. 20,000 crores and they have desired to invest this amount in India;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have examined these reports and have contacted the Indian associations abroad for utilising their funds for the development of India?

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been reached;

(d) if not, the main reasons for the same?

(e) what concessions and facilities India will provide to them; and

(f) whether any approach has been made on behalf of the Indian Government to these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no report with the Government of any such estimated amount. Government have been receiving representations from non-resident Indian individuals and associations of non-residents both at home and abroad that Government should provide additional facilities and incentives for inward remittance of funds by these non-residents and for their investment in India.

(c) and (d). There is no such agreement. Investment decisions have to be taken by individuals or companies with reference to their investment criteria. It is not possible for any association to give any commitment for such investment.

(e) and (f). Taking note of the scope for tapping resources and generating additional foreign exchange resources Government have provided several facilities and incentives to non-resident Indians. Details of these have been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2172 dated 5.3.82.

Rules re-appointment of members and Chairmen of Banking Service recruitment Boards

1314. **SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for selection and appointment to the posts of members and chairmen of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards such as age, qualifications, pay and allowances and other facilities like leave, LTC, etc;

(b) if so whether he will lay them on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons therefor and when such Rules will be framed and notified;

(c) the manner in which the selection of the Chairman of the Eastern Region of the Banking Service Recruitment Board based in Calcutta or Bhubaneswar or Cuttack was recently made; and

(d) his age, qualifications in banking sphere and the tenure of his office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Recruitment Scheme for Public Sector Banks adopted by the Nationalised Banks provides, *inter alia*, for the setting up of Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs). In terms of the Scheme, each Recruitment Board will consist of a Chairman, 2 Members from outside the Banking system and one representative from each of the participating banks in the Group. The Chairman of the Board will be a person of good standing and integrity and will be appointed by the Coordinating Bank in consultation with the participating banks in the group and the Central Government. Of the 2 Members from outside the Banking System, one should be an expert in selection and interviewing techniques preferably from the academic community and the other will represent the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The representatives to be nominated by the participating banks shall not be below the rank of senior management cadre and shall hold this office in addition to their normal duties in the bank. The Chairman and the 2 outside Members will be appointed normally for a period of 3 years on a full time or part-time basis as may be necessary.

The pay, allowances, perquisites and other terms and conditions of service of Chairmen and Members of the Recruitment Boards are given in the attached statement—I.

(c) and (d). The jurisdiction of the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Calcutta (Eastern Group) extends beyond West Bengal to include Orissa, Bihar, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar. Shri P. K. Patnaik was appointed Chairman of this Board on 26th April, 1982 for a period of 3 years by the coordinating bank of the Board, namely, United Commercial Bank, in con-

ultation with the Central Government. Brief bio-data of Shri Patnaik is given in attached statement—II.

Statement—I

Pay, allowances, perquisites and other terms and conditions of service of Chairman and Members of Recruitment Boards

1. Pay:

(i) If appointed on part-time basis, Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/- per day respectively for Chairmen and Members for each day of the work.

(ii) If a retired Government servant is appointed as Chairman or a Member on full time basis, the total honorarium payable will be subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 3250/- and Rs. 3000/- respectively per month.

(iii) If a retired Government servant is selected for the post and his maximum emoluments at the time of retirement do not justify the pay at (ii) above, the bank may consider offering a lower pay.

(iv) Where a retired Govt. official is appointed full time Chairman of a Board, the pension drawn by him and pension equivalent to death-cum-retirement gratuity will be deducted from his emoluments.

2. Dearness Allowance:

As per orders of Government issued from time to time (At present Rs. 600/- p.m.).

3. City Compensatory Allowance:

City Compensatory allowance may be paid at rates as admissible in the Government.

4. House Rent Allowance:

Where an accommodation is not provided by the coordinating bank, the rent of an unfurnished accommodation in excess of an unfurnished accommodation in excess by a full time Chairman with Headquarters at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In other places the reimbursement should not exceed Rs. 2150/- p.m. in excess of 10 per cent of the pay.

5. Conveyance:

Free use of Board's car for official purposes.

6. Travelling Allowance:

For each single journey, entitled to the reimbursement of a single fare of the class of accommodation actually used but not exceeding the fare of the class to which entitled as under:

(a) Journey by air:

One first class air fare.

(b) Journey by Rail:

One fare by the highest class including air conditioned class.

(c) Journey by steamer:

One fare by the Highest class of accommodation available.

7. Halting Allowance:

Reimbursement of actual expenses i.e. hotel expenses as well as tipes subject to a ceiling of Rs. 300/- per day in metropolitan cities and Rs. 200/- per day in other places for the Chairmen; and Rs. 200/- per day in metropolitan cities and Rs. 150/- per day in other places for Members; and if not staying in the hotel Rs. 30/- per diem.

8. Provident Fund:

8-1/3 per cent of the salary with equal contribution by the bank.

9. Ordinary Leave:

To be earned at the rate of one day for every 11 days of active service as Chairman/Member; such leave to be availed of during the course of service unless leave has been applied for and refused in which case the leave can be availed of after retirement as Chairman/Member subject to a maximum of four months.

10. Sick Leave:

Sick leave on full pay on medical certificate at the rate of 15 days for each completed year of service as Chairman/Member.

11. *Leave Travel Concession:*

Entitled to travel with family by the highest class of accommodation available in the aircraft|train|steamer once in a block of two years for visiting home town and once in 4 years to any place in India.

12. *Medical benefits:*

Entitled to the medical benefits in accordance with the "Rules relating to Medical Attendance for Managing Directors of Nationalised Banks".

13. *Bonus:*

No Bonus will be admissible.

14. *Sitting Fees for Board/Committee Meetings:*

No sitting fees for Board/Committee meetings will be admissible.

15. *Gratuity:*

For each completed year of service as Chairman/Members entitled to a gratuity at the rate of 15 days salary drawn immediately before retirement as Chairman/Member.

Statement-II

Brief particulars of Shri P. K. Patnaik Chairman, Banking Service Recruitment Board (Eastern Group), Calcutta

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Date of Birth | 6-2-1920 |
| 2. Educational Qualifications: | B.A., B.L. |
| 3. Previous Experience: | 1954-59 Under Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat. |
| | 1959-70 Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat. |
| | 1970-74 Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat. |
| | 1974-78 Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat. |
| | 1978-82 Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Calcutta. |

National Tourist Authority

1315. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a National Tourist Authority with representation from public and private sectors for formulation of tourism policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Credit Squeeze on Tractor Industry

1316. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tractor industry, a fast growing sector in the Seventies spurred by demand, is now seriously hit by the current credit squeeze with farmers not getting the requisite bank support to purchase tractors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during December, 1981 and March, 1982 the off-take had come down to about 4500 tractors a month affecting units in both the private and public sectors which turn out over 90,000 tractors per annum;

(c) if so, whether ultimately this decline in off-take of tractors will affect the farmers to great extent;

(d) whether the Agriculture Ministry has taken up this question with the Finance Ministry; if so, what was the outcome; and

(e) whether his Ministry has been asked to remove this credit squeeze which has hit the tractor industry?

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

(e). The Tractor Manufacturers Association had reported to the Government and Reserve Bank of India that the tight credit situation created towards the close of 1981 by the latter had led to non-availability of credit to the farmers for purchase of tractors leading to piling up of inventories of finished stocks with manufacturers. The Association requested for liberal availability of credit to farmers for purchase of tractors.

Though it is a fact that the banks faced severe liquidity problem during the last quarter of the year 1981 and the first quarter of the year 1982, the total credit expansion during the whole year of 1981-82 was Rs. 4225 crores and compared favourably with Rs. 3728 crores in 1980-81. Available data shows that aggregate non-food credit expanded by Rs. 3860 crores in 1981-82 (upto January 1982) as compared to an expansion of Rs. 2920 crores in the corresponding period of 1980-81. For the agricultural sector, in which tractor financing is included, the expansion was Rs. 1025 crores during the 10 months of the year 1981-82 as compared to Rs. 806 crores in the full year of 1980-81. There has, thus, been no decline in the availability of credit during 1981-82 as compared to what was made available to this sector in 1980-81. Separate figures of credit for purchase of tractors are, however, not available though it can be safely assumed that in the year 1981-82 it would not have been lower than in the previous year.

Following representations from the tractor industry about piling up of stocks due to non-availability of credit for tractor purchase, the ARDC and the Reserve Bank of India had taken steps to augment the available resources with the banks for the purpose of financing of tractors. ARDC decided, as a very special case, to provide to the member banks advance finance for the purpose of financing farmers for purchasing tractors. This amount was estimated to be about Rs. 36 crores as at the end of March, 1982. The Reserve Bank of India also advised the banks that discretionary refinance accommodation to the extent of Rs. 10 crores will be available to the entire banking system between mid-March and mid-June 1982 for providing credit for purchase of tractors by farmers.

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has taken steps to relax the stipulations in regard to Cash Reserve Ratio requirements. Thus the Cash Reserve Ratio has been gradually brought down from 7.75 per cent to 7 per cent with effect from 11-6-1982. In respect of deposits under the non-resident (external) rupee account this ratio has been brought down to 3 per cent with effect from 9-4-1982. The Reserve Bank of India has also agreed to provide refinance to the banks for food procurement credit to the extent of 50 per cent of the excess over the level of Rs. 2200 crores and upto Rs. 2600 crores beyond which it will provide 100 per cent refinance to the banks.

At the same time ARDC has decided to provide a second tranche of interim finance to the extent of Rs. 50 crores to the member banks against the resources to be allocated for the purpose for the year 1982-83 (July-June) to meet the demands from the farming community for tractors in most of the States and to reduce the inventory build up of the tractor manufacturers.

Thus all efforts have been made to ensure flow of adequate finance to the farming community to meet the genuine requirements for purchasing tractors.

Assistance to State Governments by World Bank Through A.R.D.C.

1317. SHRI D. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given to any State Government in India any assistance through A.R.D.C. during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the nature of the assistance given; and

(c) whether the World Bank has put in any condition before giving the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Assistance from the World Bank is channeled through A.R.D.C. to State Co-operative financial institutions like the State Land Development Banks, State Co-operative Bank and Commercial and Regional Rural Banks.

(b) A statement regarding A.R.D.C. assistance to State level cooperative institutions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4256/82.]

(c) Agreements entered into with the World Bank cover measures for improving loan recoveries, and for improving financial and managerial performance of the participating banks.

Demands for Reduction of Excise Duty on Bidis

1318. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand made for the reduction of excise duty on bidies and transfer of the excise duty on branded bidis to tobacco by the All-India Bidis Industries Federation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to effect any changes in the excise duty structure applicable to bidis for the present.

Export of Iron Ore from Paradeep Port

1319. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reduction of iron ore exports from Paradeep Port; if so the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for streamlining the exports of iron ore from the said port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The reduction in export of iron ore from Paradeep Port has been mainly on account of continued recession in the world steel industry, the incapability of the Port to receive large size vessels and the poor loading rates. Government have already approved the scheme for improvement in loading facilities, including installation of wagon tippler, replacement of reclaimers etc.

Proposal to Amend/Repeal Cantonment Board Act, 1924

1320. SHRI VISHVA NATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend or repeal Cantonment Board Act, 1924; and

(b) if so; the main changes envisaged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill to further amend the Cantonments Act, 1924 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9-7-1982.

(b) Broadly, the proposed amendments envisage declaring naval stations as Cantonments; increase in the terms of office of the members of the Board from three years to five years; enlarging the functions

of the Civil Area Committees; and introducing measures for streamlining the administration of Cantonment Boards keeping in view contemporary trends in municipal administration.

Names of New Tourist Centres Developed

1321. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of new Tourist Centres developed in the country during the last two years, State-wise,

(b) what was the total amount allotted and the amount spent during the said period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop more Tourist Centres during the year 1982-83 and the amount allocated; and

(d) the details of the centres likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Beside the continuing schemes undertaken in the Central Sector, facilities were provided/their development initiated at the following new tourist centres during 1980-81 and 1981-82:—

| Facilities | New Schemes |
|---|---|
| (i) Son-et-Lumiere | Buxar (initiated) |
| (ii) Provision of transport/boats | Betla, Ukai, Pong Dam and other lakes in Himachal Pradesh, lakes in Rajasthan, Sundarbans, Goa rivers and coastal waters (funds released) |
| (iii) Provision of trekking equipment | Trek routes in (a) Himachal Pradesh (provided) and (b) U. P. Hills (funds released). |
| (iv) Tourist Complex | Kushinagar (land acquired). |
| (v) Preparation of Master Plan (land-use plans) | (i) Mewar complex and Piprahwa (completed) (ii) Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri-Udaigiri (initiated) |

(b) The total amount (including for above schemes) allocated and actually spent in the Central Tourism Sector during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was as follows:—

Dep'tt. of I.T.D.C.
Tourism

(Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81

Amount allocated 322.00 760.00

Amount actually spent 192.00 762.53

1981-82

Amount allocated 400.00 1100.00

(Reduced to 370.00) (enhanced to 1450.00)

Amount actually spent 361.87 1321.00

(c) and (d). A provision of Rs. 245 lakhs in the budget of the Department of Tourism and Rs. 1024 lakhs in the budget of ITDC has been made for developmental Schemes during 1982-83. The centres so far identified for development are as follows:—

1. Department of Tourism:

Implementation of master plans in an integrated manner in association with the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Governments concerned of Kushinagar, Saravasti, Fatehpur Sikri, Bodagaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Jaisalmer, Brajbhoomi, Sankasya, Badami Hampi, Aihole, Pattadakal, further development of the major projects at Gulmarg and Kovalam; youth hostels at Patna and Namchi (Sikkim); tourist hostels at Gauhati, Imphal, Shillong, Kohima, Itanagar, Aizwal; construction of forest lodges at Similipal, Betla, Manas, Ranthambore, Dudhwa/Corbett; tourist Villages at Buxar, Ukai and Shivpuri.

2. I.T.D.C.

Hotels at Bombay and as joint ventures with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations at Gauhati, Puri, Ranchi, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Itanagar etc., provision of transport and entertainment facilities at selected centres.

Functioning of Office of Reserve Bank of India, Trivandrum

1322. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trivandrum office of the Reserve Bank of India has started functioning in a full manner;

(b) if so, the details of the functions carried on by that office; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not functioning of the office in a full manner?

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

(c). In the background of the decision already taken by the Reserve Bank of India to open a full-fledged office at Trivandrum, necessary action is in hand to establish Bank's Deposit Accounts/Public Accounts Departments and Public Debts Office. The sub-office of the Issue Department is also being converted into a full-fledged office in a phase manner. The Bank expects to complete these arrangements in the near future.

I. T. Arrears

1323. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms, big industrial houses, individuals and H.U.Fs. from whom Income-Tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs has been outstanding as on 1st April, 1982;

(b) the steps taken to recover the same; and

(c) what precautions are taken by Government against dilatory tactics by the assessee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information relating to the names of firms, big industrial houses, individuals and H.U.Fs. from whom income-tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was outstanding as on 1st April, 1982 is not presently available. Such information as on 31-3-1982 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Income tax Act is a self contained code which contains various legal provisions aimed at securing prompt settlement of tax liabilities and their recovery. Suitable administrative safeguards exist to ensure that proper action, as provided in law, is taken against defaulters by the concerned Income-tax authorities well in time to ensure that such defaulters are not able to adopt any dilatory tactics.

Agreement with European Economic Community

1324. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been
signed with the European Economic Com-
munity for getting aid;

(b) if so, the total amount of EEC aid
likely to be received in the current fin-
ancial year;

(c) when the amount will be given to
India; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.
Two agreements have been signed by the
Ministry of Finance during 1982-83 with
the European Economic Community for
assistance under the EEC's 1981 aid pro-
gramme, for ECU 43 million. (1 ECU-
approximately Rs. 10).

(b) The total aid disbursed will depend
on the utilisation of the grants in 1982-
83. It is expected that the fertilizer por-
tion for ECU 36 million included in the
1981 programme will be fully utilised
before 1982-83. The other programmes
would be implemented over a prescribed
time period varying between two to five
years, as follows:-

| Directly aided programmes | Terminal date of implementation | Rupee equivalent programmes | Terminal date of implementation |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Supply of Fertilizers | 31-12-1982 | ARDC-IV* H.P. Water supply Scheme* | 1983 Implementation of the project is expected to take 3 years. |
| 2. Afforestation, Soil & Water Conservation project in UP and West Bengal | 31-3-1987 | Direct Expenditure | |

*Under the Financing Agreement for
the supply of Fertilizers 1981, an amount
of ECU 36 million is likely to be receiv-
ed by the end of 1982. The rupees
generated by the import of fertilizers will
be ascribed to the following projects:—

(i) ARDC—IV ECU 18 Million

(ii) H.P. Water ECU

Supply Project 18 million

(c) and (d). The expenditure incurred
would be re-imbursed to India by the
European Economic Community. The actual
amounts received would depend on the
speed of implementation of the projects.

Import of Synthetic Rubber

1325. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the quantum and value of synthe-
tic rubber imported during the past three
years; and

(b) whether the entire quantity of the
Imported synthetic rubber, alongwith the
indigenously produced synthetic rubber,
has been consumed by the tyre manufac-
turing industry and the footwear manu-
facturing industry also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.
A. SANGMA): (a) The details of grants

information as available at present is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed ... in Library. See No. LT-4257/82].

(b) Government have no information.

Advancing of loans to low and middle income families for marriages of their sons/daughters

1326. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advise the nationalised banks to advance loans to lower and middle income families for marriages of their sons and daughters;

(b) whether a proposal is also under consideration of Government to arrange availability of specific quantity of gold at cheap rates for Mangalsutras and other ornaments for marriage purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under the existing guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India, banks can advance consumption loan to the extent of Rs 250/- to weaker sections of the society for marriage ceremonies. There is no proposal for the present to further revise these guidelines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Grants sanctioned to export promotion Councils

1327. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) grants sanctioned out of the Market Development Assistance Funds during the past three financial years to the Export Promotion Councils for their code and non-code activities; separately for each Council;

(b) whether expenditure incurred by the Councils out of M.D.A. Funds is

subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether it is under consideration of Government to have the audit of the utilizations by the Councils done by the C. & A. G. since Government money is involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The details of grants sanctioned out of Marketing Development Assistance to each of the Export Promotion Councils for the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, for their code and non-code activities are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4258/82].

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Allotment of vehicles belonging to Defence Ministry to disabled persons

1328. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vehicles belonging to the Defence Ministry are being allotted to Members of the Legislature and Parliament on a priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those concessions are applicable to disabled persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Vehicles are allotted to MPs/MLAs/MLCs as and when they apply for the same on the following terms and conditions:-

(i) The vehicles are sold on 'as is where is' basis on the average auction sale price fetched during the previous six months.

(ii) Not more than three vehicles can be allotted during the term of the House.

(iii) Vehicles purchased cannot be sold within a period of three years from the date of purchase.

(c) to (e). - No, Sir, No policy decision has been taken so far to allot vehicles from the Defence Surplus Stock to disabled persons.

Vayudoot service for Orissa State

1329. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Vayudoot service in Orissa; and

(b) if so, by when and the names of the cities which are likely to be covered by this service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot is already operating services to Rourkela in Orissa. No other station in Orissa is proposed to be covered in the first phase of Vayudoot expansion programme.

Loan assistance under Special Component Plan in Ghazipur district of U. P.

1330. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for loan assistance under Special Component Plan sponsored by State Government agencies at each branch of the Union Bank of India in Ghazipur district of U.P.;

(b) the number of proposals accepted in each branch; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting every proposal coming through State Government agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India does not yield information in the

manner asked for. However, efforts are being made specially to collect the information called for and to the extent available it will be laid on the Table of the House.

1331. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

इलायची व्यापार निगम

(क) क्या इलायची व्यापार निगम की स्थापना, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन थी, की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका गठन संबंधी पूर्ण व्यापार क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके गठन में हो रहे अनूचित विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने इलायची व्यापार निगम स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है। संस्थान के नियमावली तथा ज्ञापन को ड्रफ्ट कर लिया गया है तथा भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से उग पर निचार किया जा रहा है। यह प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि निगम को आपात आधार पर स्थापित किया जाए तथा उतना ही समय लिया जाए जितना कि कंपनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कानूनी औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के लिये आवश्यक हो।

Lightning strike by technicians at Bombay Airport

1332. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of flights had been cancelled due to a lightning strike on 2nd July, 1982 by technicians at Bombay Airport;

(b) if so, the details of the said strike and the details of the flights cancelled;

(c) how the said strike was withdrawn;

(d) the causes of the technicians for going lightening strike and the details of main demands and grievances;

(e) what assurances have been given by authorities concerned for withdrawal of the said strike;

(f) who participated and signed the agreement and the outcome of the agreement; and

(g) how and when the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strike was in the form of 'tool-down' resorted to by the Aircraft Technicians working in the Line Maintenance Section of Indian Airlines at Bombay. It lasted from 2100 hrs. on 2nd July, 1982 to 1530 hrs. on 4-7-82. The detail of the flights cancelled consequent on the strike are:

3rd July, 1982

IC-101 — Bombay/Pune

IC-103 — Bombay/Ahmedabad

IC-135 — Bombay/Bhavnagar/
Rajkot

IC-137 — Bombay/Keshod/
Porbandar

IC-141 — Bombay/Vadodra

IC-157 — Bombay/Pune

IC-171 — Bombay/Madras

IC-173 — Bombay/Madras

IC-179 — Bombay/Mangalore

IC 191 — Bombay/Cochin

IC-434 — Bombay/Indore/Bhopal/
Gwalior/Delhi

IC-462 — Bombay/Ahmedabad/
Delhi

4th July, 1982

IC-113 — Bombay/Indore/Bhopal

IC-115—Bombay/Rajkot

IC-129 — Bombay/Aurangabad/
Nagpur

IC-131 — Bombay/Karachi

IC-137 — Bombay/Keshod/Porbandar

IC-175 — Bombay/Calcutta

IC-147 — Bombay/Jamnagar/Bhuj

IC-159 — Bombay/Mangalore

IC-175 — Bompay/Calcutta

IC-462 — Bombay/Ahmedabad/Delhi

(c) to (g). The strike was in protest against the management's decision not to deploy. Technicians on the charter flights of Air-India operated by Airbus aircraft leased to Air-India and it was unconditionally withdrawn by the workmen after talks between the representatives of the management and Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay. The suspension orders passed on two of its employees were revoked by the management. No assurance was given by the management to the Technicians.

Concentration of Pak troops on Indian Borders

1333. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been significant concentration of over 3,50,000 Pakistani troops in regions adjoining the Indian border from J&K in the North to Gujarat in the South; and

(b) if so, the action of Government of India in the context of the current talk about a 'No-war' pact between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). There are no reports to suggest any unusually significant concentration of Pakistani troops along the Indian borders. Pakistani troops, however, usually conduct training exercises close to the borders during May-June every year. Government closely monitor all developments affecting the country's security and initiate appropriate measures to maintain full and adequate defence preparedness.

World Bank loan for Narmada Irrigation Project

1334. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Team proposes to visit Gujarat and make an appraisal of the Narmada Irrigation Project;

(b) the quantum of the World Bank assistance to be made available for the project; and

(c) what is the present progress of the work on the project?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) According to present indications, the appraisal of the Narmada Irrigation Project in Gujarat is likely to be scheduled some time during Bank's current fiscal year. The exact dates of appraisal are yet to be finalised.

(b) The extent of Bank's involvement in the project and the quantum of likely assistance would be known only after the project has been appraised by the Bank and negotiations therefor are concluded in due course.

(c) Project preparation work by the Government of Gujarat is in progress.

Hotel projects for Asiad

1335. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while the construction of fly-overs and sports pro-

jects for the Asiad '82 are being speeded up, the hotel projects for the occasion are sadly limping behind;

(b) if so, whether 60 per cent of the planned additional capacity of 3,000 rooms both in the public and private would not be available during the Asian games; •

(c) if so, whether another 10 per cent remains doubtful;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the same; and

(e) what urgent steps Government propose to take to complete them in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). To meet the requirements of the participants and officials and in addition a number of spectators expected to visit Delhi in connection with the Asian Games, 1982, a decision was taken that besides the existing number of hotel rooms of 3,801 as on January 1981, 2,500 extra rooms were to be constructed. For this purpose the 2 hotels of the ITMC, namely, Yatri Niwas and Kanishka were to be speedily completed and got ready by September, 1982. Besides this, expansion of the existing hotel capacity was allowed in respect of Man-rya Sheraton. In addition 9 new hotels were authorised to be constructed. The above mentioned 12 hotels with a total capacity of 4,348 rooms were to be completed and offer 2,500 rooms to meet the requirements of ASIAD-1982 (*vide* attached statement). However, the hotels promised to provide 2679 rooms as shown in column 4 of the Statement at Annexure I in order to provide for the contingency of some of the hotels not being able to offer the number of rooms indicated by them. The progress in respect of all the above mentioned hotels is constantly being monitored by a regular Review Committee set up for the purpose and progress is by and large in accordance with the bar chart and time schedule fixed for the purpose.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Hotel | Total No. of rooms | Rooms promised for Asiad '82 by Hotelier |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Asian Hotels | 588 | 300 |
| 2. | Surya Hotel | 258 | 241 |
| 3. | Siddhartha continental | 156 | 156 |
| 4. | Kanishka | 300 | 300 |
| 5. | Maurya Sheraton Expansion | 122 | 122 |
| 6. | Taj Hotel | 500 | 200 |
| 7. | Centaur Hotel | 416 | 200 |
| 8. | Samrat | 300 | 250 |
| 9. | Yatri Niwas | 562 | 550 |
| 10. | Bharat Hotel | 500 | 150 |
| 11. | Meridien Hotel | 425 | 110 |
| 12. | Park Hotel | 231 | 100 |
| TOTAL | | 4358 | 2679 |

Allotment of dodycle benzene to Tamil

1336. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the present allocation of just 100 tonnes of Dodycle Benzene is too inadequate to meet even the partial requirements of Tamil Nadu small scale soap and detergent manufacturing industry; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to revise the policy of allocation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Allocation of imported Dodycle Benzene through the State Trading Corporation is meant to supplement the raw materials available to the industry from various sources, for manufacture of soap and detergents.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of foreign equity holdings of multinational tyre companies by Indian industrialists.

1337. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the take-over of foreign equity holdings of any multinational tyre company by Indian industrialists;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from any tyre trade organisation objecting to the above mentioned proposal; and

(c) what are the details of proposals of said tyre company and objections received from tyre traders and what action has been taken to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India had approved under FERA on 20th April, 1982 a pro-

proposal for partial disinvestment of 58,776 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each by Ceat International S.A. Switzerland in Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. to Sarvashri H V. Goenka and S. Goenka at a price of Rs. 204/- per share. The foreign company will continue to hold 40 per cent. A representation was received from the Delhi Tyre Traders Association suggesting that Government should purchase the proposed disinvestment of foreign holding in Ceat Tyres on Behalf of the Association and that this should ultimately be given to the Association. This representation dated 1-6-1982 was received after the approval was communicated by the Reserve Bank to the applicants.

Wage fixation in public undertakings

1338. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional wage increases in the public sector are henceforth to be linked with productivity;

(b) if so, whether any specific schemes have been circulated to various public sector enterprises like the Steel Authority of India Limited, Coal India Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. etc.; and

(c) whether the central trade unions in the country have objected to any such principle of wage fixation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Government have emphasised that in order to contain existing inflationary pressures in the economy, the wage settlements should provide a suitable linkage between wages and productivity. Public enterprises have been appropriately advised regarding linkages wages and productivity. While wage settlements in SAIL, Coal India and Bharat Heavy Electricals are yet to be concluded taking note of linkages, in several other public enterprises where settlements have been concluded in the last six months linkages have been built into the settlements with the consent of the workers.

Exclusion of previous pensioners from Pension (Liberalisation) Rules, 1979

1339. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that exclusion of previous pensioners from the Pension (Liberalisation) Rules, 1979 bars relief against increasing cost of living to them upto the extent of about 25 per cent of their existing pension;

(b) is it also a fact that in England a system of multiples is adopted which brings all the pre-1969 pensions to the 1969 standard whereafter uniform relief against inflation is provided reviewing the cost of living index every two years; and

(c) if so, the details of the Scheme and the reasons why a similar system has not yet been adopted in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. Government issued orders in May, 1979 replacing the system of calculation of pension at the rate of 30/80 of average emoluments for a minimum service of 33 years by a slab system viz., pension @ 50 per cent of average emoluments upto Rs. 1000, at the rate 45 per cent of next Rs. 500 and @ 40 per cent of the rest. This improvement was not related to the rise in the cost of living.

(b) and (c). The exact details of the Scheme obtaining in England to provide relief to the pensioners are not readily available. To neutralise the rise in the cost of living, Government grants, an instalment of Dearness Relief @ 2.5 per cent of pension (subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of 2.50) for every 8 point increase in the 12 monthly average of All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers—General (Base 1960-100). This relief is payable at a uniform rate to all pensioners irrespective of their date of retirement Government's endeavour is to provide relief to the pensioners within the available resources.

Disabled persons Employed by Public Sector

1340. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled persons required to be employed by the public sector according to the reservations, if any, made during the year for the disabled and how many disabled persons were actually given employment; and

(b) which of the public sector undertakings have not employed even a single disabled person, with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from 53 public enterprises, 305 disabled persons have been given employment by the public enterprises in Group C & D posts against 385 vacancies earmarked by these enterprises for the International Year of the Disabled persons. Two public enterprises of this group could not employ any disabled persons since the disabled persons who offered themselves for employment were either not suitable or medically qualified.

Non-acceptance of jurisdiction of Central Vigilance Commission by Reserve Bank

1341. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons why the Reserve Bank has not so far accepted the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has accepted the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission with effect from 1st January 1979 and that vigilance cases are

being referred by it to Central Vigilance Commission according to the procedure prescribed by and settled with the Commission.

दिल्ली औषधि निर्माता संघ की मांग

1342. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली औषधि निर्माता संघ ने मांग की है कि औषधियों पर किसी प्रकार का कोई कर न लगाया जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने सरकार को लिखित रूप में अपना कोई मांग पत्र दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह मांग पत्र कब दिवा गया और क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Joint Raids in Gujarat

1343. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs, Central Excise and Income Tax Departments at Ahmedabad have jointly made raids on the various firms and residences of the electronic shops, companies and other places at Ahmedabad and in various parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such raids;

(c) the considerations for conducting such raids;

(d) the benami accounts, cash, Jewellery, gold, silver and such other illegal and smuggled goods seized during and after such raids; and

(e) the action taken against those involved thereon?

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

Training to Indian Navy in Modern Equipment

1344. SHRI P. M. SYEED:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent war between the U.K. and Argentina fought in Falkland has the great lesson for the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, whether Indian Navy has already been trained in fighting such naval war;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was the first naval fight after the Second World War;

(d) if so, whether in view of this, our Naval Forces are being provided such type of training; and

(e) if so, to what extent our Naval forces have been provided modern equipment (modern ships with bigger guns) to fight the naval war?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The recent war between the U.K. and Argentina fought on the Falkland Islands can provide useful lessons for the Indian Navy. However, a clear picture about the war and the lessons to be learnt would emerge after some time when more authentic information becomes available.

(b) Adequate training is imparted to Naval personnel to deal with various situations, including such as had arisen in the Falkland war.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). It would not be in the public interest to disclose the information, about the ships and weapon systems available with the Indian Navy or the nature of training prescribed for the Naval Forces.

Opening holiday homes by State Bank of India

1345. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India in furtherance of the general policy of staff welfare has opened Holiday Homes in certain States;

(b) whether on the basis of the total number of branches which is multiplying fast in the State of Bihar and the total staff strength, there is any need for opening a Holiday Home in the State of Bihar as has been done by the various nationalised banks and other institutions; and

(c) in case replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons why the State Bank of India has failed so far in setting up a Holiday Home in Bihar and what it proposes to do to mitigate this discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY): (a) Yes Sir, State Bank of India has established Holiday Homes in 10 States and 1 Union Territory.

(b) and (c). The employees of the bank in Bihar like their counter-parts elsewhere freely use the Holiday Homes established by the bank. The bank has already instructed its Patna Local Head Office to explore the possibility of opening a Holiday Home to cater specifically to the need of the employees posted in the State of Bihar. It has not so far been possible for the bank to establish a Holiday Home in Bihar due to non-availability of a suitable site.

News-item captioned "Skeletons in RBI Cupboard"

1346. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 29th April, 1982 under the heading 'Skeletons in RBI cupboard';

(b) the persons responsible for the theft of Rs. 1.19 lakhs from the bins in an underground vault of the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) the action taken against the persons involved in theft;

(d) whether all the bins have since been checked and found intact; and

(e) what precautionary measures have been taken to avoid such thefts in future?

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

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India has lodged a complaint with the Delhi Police and the police investigations are in progress. Reserve Bank has reported that one class IV employee of the bank is suspected to be responsible for the theft of Rs. 1,10,00/-. The action to be taken against the persons involved would depend upon the outcome of the police investigation.

(d) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the work of checking up all the bins is in progress and so far no other shortage or irregularity has been detected.

(e) In the light of the findings of this case, Reserve Bank of India have issued certain comprehensive instructions to all its offices to avoid thefts of such nature in future.

New regional rural banks for Madhya Pradesh

1347. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Reserve Bank of India has approved five

new regional rural banks for Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the new Regional Rural Bank is going to start its work in Vidisha district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has recommended to the Government establishment of five new regional rural banks for covering the following districts in Madhya Pradesh:—

1. Bhind and Morena
2. Chhindwarah and Seoni
3. Mandsaur and Ratlam
4. Shahadol
5. Balaghat and Mandla

(c) There is no recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India at present for the establishment of a Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha district.

Bank robberies in Metropolitan Cities

1348. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many bank robberies were committed in the capital and other metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last two years (year-wise) and what is the amount involved;

(b) what positive measures have been taken by Government to improve the security system in the banks to prevent bank robberies;

(c) have Governmental reviewed the working of the security arrangements with a view to bringing improvements; if so, details thereto; and

(d) in how many cases of bank robberies have been solved and what is the amount that has been recovered so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (d). A statement indicating the number of bank robberies/dacoities that took place in the Metropolitan Cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi during the years 1980 and 1981 along with the amount involved, the number of cases where the culprits have been apprehended and the amount recovered is enclosed.

(b) and (c). As bank dacoities & robberies are essentially a law & order matter, the State Governments are expected to take adequate measures to curb dacoities and robberies and apprehend the culprits when they are committed. Public Sector

Banks have also been instructed to tighten the security measures within their premises. Detailed instructions have also been issued by Government to public sector banks regarding the specific additional security measures that should be taken by them. It may not be desirable in the public interest to disclose the details of these measures.

Finance Minister has also, during a meeting with the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks held at Delhi on 6th July 1982, asked them to tighten the security arrangements within the banks. Government have also decided to set up a high powered Committee to review the security arrangements in Banks.

STATEMENT

CASES OF BANK DACOITIES/ROBBERIES DURING THE YEAR 1980 AND 1981 IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

| Sl. No. | Name of the City | No. of cases | Total Amount involved | No. of cases where culprits have been apprehended | Amount recovered |
|---------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1980 | | | | | |
| 1. | Delhi; | | | Nil | |
| 2. | Bombay | | | Nil | |
| 3. | Calcutta | 1 | 2,41,096 | 1 | 9,000 |
| 4. | Madras | | | Nil | |
| 1981 | | | | | |
| 1. | Delhi | 2 | 7,66,920 | 2 | 2,25,000 |
| 3. | Bombay | 1 | 1,00,000 | 1 | 1,00,000 |
| 3. | Calcutta | 2 | 4,40,000 | 1 | 10,000 |
| 4. | Madras | | | Nil | |

Fall in gold price owing to smuggling from Gulf Countries

1349. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of gold in India have fallen during the recent few weeks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the smuggling of gold from Gulf countries into India in excessive quantities is the major reasons for the fall of prices of gold; and

(d) if so, special measures proposed to be taken by Government to check the smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir,

but the reports received by Government do not confirm that the smuggling of gold from the Gulf countries into India is the major reason for the fall of gold price in India during the recent past. This fluctuation in prices is attributable to several contributory factors such as the seasonal fall in the domestic consumer demand for gold, movement of the domestic price in sympathy with the fluctuations in the international price of the metal etc.

(d) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department has been strengthened. The Customs authorities have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling gold into the country.

Report of task force on projects exports

1350. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: —

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force on projects exports has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and Government's decisions thereon?

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

(b) Copy of the main recommendations of the Task Force on Project Exports is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4259/82]. The Report of the Task Force is under process.

Restrictions imposed by EEC on imports from India

1351. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the restrictions imposed by EEC, Government have taken any initiative to discuss the matter with EEC countries so that the restrictions of imports of certain articles from our country is totally removed; and

(b) whether the latest Import and Export Policy, which was announced some time back, has shown any improvement in our trade with other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The quantitative restrictions on India's exports to EEC apply to certain textile products. Bilateral negotiations are in progress in this regard. As for other products of export interest, the Indo-EEC Joint Commission has recently set-up a Working Group to suggest ways and means of improving the access to EEC market.

(b) Our foreign trade with other countries depend on a number of factors such as international market conditions, recession in the world markets, price competitiveness of our products, supply and delivery positions, domestic constraints and export promotion measures. Import-Export Policy is only one of the factors which has an impact on the trade with other countries.

Additional aid from aid India consortium

1352. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aid India Consortium has sought additional information on the economic situation in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought additional aid from the World Bank out and above what has been already sanctioned;

(c) what part of the aid has been received from the World Bank so far;

(d) whether there is any indication that the aid may be reduced in view of the growing tension in South America and Middle East; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to preliminary indications, out of the total economic assistance of U.S. dollar 3.66 billion for the year 1982-83 indicated at the Consortium meeting held in June 1982, the World Bank group has pledged economic assistance of US dollar 2.2 billion.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

News-item captioned 'Pak spy in IAF Clothing'

1353. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the English weekly Blitz dated 19-6-82 under the caption 'Pak spy in IAF clothing, if so, full details thereof and action taken by Government; and

(b) the action taken by Government to put a stop to infiltration of Pak spies in Air Force, Police and other Security Departments, with full details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. On 4-5-1982, the civil police of Gujarat arrested one person at Gandhidham who was found impersonating as an Air Force officer. There are, however, no reasons to believe that any spy ring has infiltrated into IAF.

(b) All necessary steps to safeguard the security within the Defence Services and other security organisations are taken by Government. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

News-item "Public Sector to seek massive loans abroad"

1354. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the "Statesman" dated March

3, 1982 that public sector was seeking massive loans from abroad;

(b) names of the public sector enterprises seeking loan alongwith the amount and the source from which loan is sought;

(c) state of viability of each enterprise in each of the last three years to prove that they would be able to repay the loans; and

(d) guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) It may be stated that loans are permitted to be raised for financing import of capital goods and services for projects approved by Government for industrial development. Some of these projects may earn foreign exchange by export of goods and services in the long run, after the projects are fully implemented and start production. So far the policy for foreign exchange borrowing has been that to the extent that such imports can be covered under bilateral credits or from international financial institutions like the IBRD, IDA, IFC, etc. these may be tied to such credits. If, however, imports cannot be tied to such credits, the following alternatives may be considered:

(a) Deferred Supplier's Credit or Buyer's Credit available from ECGD, Exim Banks, etc. provided the terms of such credits are in accord with the standard terms prevailing for such Export Credits from the respective countries.

(b) If Deferred Credit Terms are not available, the Indian Company may be advised to approach ICICI, IDBI or IFCI for obtaining the necessary foreign exchange for effecting their imports. Depending on the nature of the case, these Financial institutions may make an appraisal of the project for which imports are needed by the private company or firms and provide necessary finance from their Foreign Exchange Lines of Credit.

(c) In cases where the import requirements are quite substantial, raising of

loans from the International Capital Markets is considered. In such cases, it has to be ensured that the party raises loans on reasonable terms and conditions. Commercial borrowings from abroad are permitted only from financial institutions and Banks of some standing. Government of India do not favour raising of loans through intermediaries. Foreign Exchange loans are normally not permitted to finance Rupee Expenditure in India. Exceptions can, however, be made in respect of predominantly export-oriented industries. Government of India have recently made exception in the case of foreign exchange loans for purposes of setting up hotels which involve rupee expenditure also.

Fall in Bank deposits

1355. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fall in the total bank deposits in the first five months of the current year compared to the same period in last year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrest the decline in bank deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) . Provisional data show that the deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks increased by Rs. 850 crores (1.9 per cent) during the first five months of 1982 as compared to an increase of Rs. 2493 crores (6.8 per cent) during the corresponding period of 1981.

The rate of growth in bank deposits is influenced by a combination of factors and short-term variations in the rate of growth of deposits can occur from time to time. It is too early to assess whether the deceleration in deposit growth in the last few months will persist, and if so what are the reasons thereof.

(c) With effect from 1-3-1982, the Reserve Bank of India have raised interest on short and medium term deposits. Government have also raised the ceiling of

income tax exempt income from specified financial assets, including bank deposits, from the earlier level of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 400 per annum. Further additional income upto Rs. 2000 by way of interest from bank deposits of more than one year's maturity has also been exempted from income tax. Banks have also been asked to devote greater attention to mobilising savings of the people through formulation of innovative schemes suited to the requirements of different categories of savers. These measures are expected to assist banks in mobilising deposits.

Setting up electronic complex in salt lake area of Calcutta

1356. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received any letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal in August 1981 regarding setting up of electronic complex in the Salt Lake area of Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the points raised by the CM; and

(c) the latest thinking of Government on the issues raised by the CM in his said letter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Prime Minister on the subject in June and August 1980 and in June 1981.

(b) The Chief Minister had mentioned the lack of any major central public sector electronic unit in the State and had indicated the State Government's offer of suitable site and requisite infrastructure for such a unit.

(c) Similar claims have been put forward by a large number of State Governments and the matter is under consideration.

बैंड बैंक आफ इंडिया के चण्डीगढ़ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में की गई अनियमितताएं

1357. श्री सहना सिंह तुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभागीय लेखा परीक्षा दल ने सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के चण्डीगढ़ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में विशेष रूप से इसके सामान्य प्रशासन शाखा में वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 में भारी अनियमितताओं का पता लगाया है;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में (वर्ष 1979-80) तथा सितंबर, 1981 तक इस कार्यालय के सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग ने क्या क्या खरीदारी की थी और किस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत यह खरीदारी की गई थी ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त खरीदारी तथा अनेक अन्य निर्णय नियमानुसार नहीं पाए गए थे और आंतरिक लेखा परीक्षा विभाग ने तत्कालीन क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक के विरुद्ध प्रति-कूल टिप्पणियां दर्ज की थीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यांरा क्या है तथा इन अनियमितताओं के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध और भविष्य में ऐसी अनियमितताएं न होने देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय से उप मंत्री (श्री जना-बर्न पुजारी): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Film roll seized from pilot .

1358. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated 9th June, 1982 under the caption "film roll seized from pilot";

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

(c) whether Government are going to take any action against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 7-6-82 an American twin engined Aircraft of Registration No. 664 CL-IR-24 LEAR-ZAT landed at Calcutta Airport for refueling purposes. The pilot of this aircraft Mr. Steyenr Purwin was observed taking photographs of operational area. The Airport Officer of IAAI accompanied by Security Sub-Inspector of Police seized reels of all the three cameras used for taking photographs. The aircraft was on a flight from Karachi to Bangkok via Calcutta. The ATC Officer of DGCA was informed for further action.

(c) Information is being collected from the Regional Director, CAD, Calcutta and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

I.T.D.C. Trained Apprentices Applied for Recruitment in I.T.D.C. Hotels

1359. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.T.D.C. trained apprentices who applied for recruitment in new I.T.D.C. hotels in Delhi which have been recently commissioned or which are due to be commissioned shortly;

(b) the number of such I.T.D.C. trained apprentices appointed;

(c) reasons for the rejection of its own trained apprentices by the I.T.D.C. in cases where not appointed; and

(d) whether any preference was given by I.T.D.C. to absorb its trained apprentices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 203 apprentices applied for various posts in the three new hotels of I.T.D.C. in New Delhi viz., Kanishka, Samrat and Ashok Yatri Niwas;

(b) Recruitment in Hotel Samrat is under way. In the remaining two hotels, 26 apprentices have been appointed.

(c) and (d) I.T.D.C. trained apprentices have to compete with other candidates.

They are selected on the basis of their performance in the interview.

Terycot Uniforms to Class IV Employees of L.I.C.

1360. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approved the proposal to provide terycot uniforms to class IV employees of L.I.C. in place of Khadi Uniforms; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Central Government and financial institutions like Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India supply cotton uniforms to their Class IV staff. The award of Industrial Tribunal, 1970 also provides for supply of cotton uniforms to Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Enquiry into accident of Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi

1361. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in The 'Times of India', New Delhi issue of the 17th June, 1982 regarding the Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Chairman and Managing Director said that a vigilance enquiry had been held in the incident of Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi and that its Manager was demoted and 2 employees of that Hotel were placed under suspension; and

(c) have charge-sheets been issued to the concerned employees?

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

(b) An enquiry by the Vigilance Division of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited was conducted. The Manager of the Ranjit Hotel has been transferred and not demoted. In addition, two employees have been suspended.

(c) As the matter is under investigation by the CBI, no charge-sheets have been issued to the suspended employees.

यूनियनों तथा एसोसिएशनों को मान्यता देने के मानदण्ड

1362. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन यूनियनों तथा एसोसिएशनों को मान्यता देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या मान्यता सदस्यों की संख्या के आधार पर दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस यूनियन अथवा एसोसिएशन का नाम क्या है जिसको इस समय सबसे अधिक सदस्यता है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. वी. सिंह देव) : (क) रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में यूनियनों को निम्नलिखित शर्तें पूरी करने पर मान्यता दी जाती है :-

(1) इसकी सदस्यता उसी उद्योग अथवा उसके निकट सहयोगी उद्योगों अथवा एक दूसरे से संबंधित उद्योग में कार्य कर रहे कामगारों तक ही सीमित रहनी चाहिए ।

(2) इसे उस उद्योग अथवा उद्योगों में कार्य कर रहे सभी कामगारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहिए ।

(3) इसके भिन्न भागों में धारा(2) में उल्लिखित कामगारों की किसी भी श्रेणी की सदस्यता से दलग न करने की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(4) यूनियन के संविधान में हड़ताल घोषित करने की प्रक्रिया के लिए उपयुक्त प्रावधान होना चाहिए ।

(5) इसे भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट, 1926 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत होना चाहिए।

(6) यूनियन को कोई राजनीतिक निधि नहीं रखनी चाहिए।

(7) पर्यवेक्षीय कर्मचारियों तथा आवश्यक सेवाओं से संबंधित कर्मचारियों को इसका सदस्य नहीं होना चाहिए।

सर्विस एसोसिएशनों को गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्ग दर्शन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार मान्यता दी जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। यूनियन का प्रतिनिधित्व स्थापित करने के लिए कामगारों की 15 प्रतिशत सदस्यता होनी आवश्यक है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of Textiles to USSR

1363. SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of textiles which USSR has contracted to buy from India during 1982-83;

(b) the quantity already shipped;

(c) whether there is a shortfall in production and the likelihood of the commitment not being fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Russian Buying organization has contracted to buy 154 million metres of fabrics from the Indian suppliers during 1982.

(b) Against the above contracted quantity, 33.22 million metres had been shipped during January—July 1982.

(c) Supplies from such mills as are closed because of the strike in the textiles mills in Bombay have been affected.

(d) The concerned Russian Buying Organisation has been advised to place additional orders for supply on mills outside Bombay. Many such mills have indeed come forward to make supplies for export to U.S.S.R.

Releasing of Grants to Various Departments at the Centre

1364. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangements to release grants to various departments at the Centre and to the States immediately after the budget is passed; and

(b) if so, the arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As soon as the Appropriation Bill relating to the Budget, as passed by Parliament, is assented to by the President, the Ministry of Finance communicates this fact to the various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, on the basis of which they incur expenditure from out of the Grants voted by Lok Sabha and the Appropriations sanctioned by the Parliament. Such expenditure is incurred in accordance with the financial rules and procedures and includes *inter alia* payments of grants and loans to the State Government for various Plan and non-plan purposes.

Salary Rise in Public Sector

1365. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Maximum salary rise to be Rs 1,000: State sector wages being hiked" in the "Economic Times" dated June 10, 1982;

(b) whether Government propose to raise basic salaries of Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings by a maximum of Rs. 1,000 a month;

(c) whether the above-mentioned proposal will be followed by a proportionate increase in wage from the level of Directors and senior management cadre downwards to the shop floor workers; and

(d) if so, (i) the total financial commitment involved in giving effect to the proposals at (b) and (c) above;

(ii) how do increase emoluments compare with the emoluments of the counterparts of the employees concerned in well managed private sector undertakings; and

(iii) likely impact of the above increase in emoluments on the current inflationary trend in our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Since the salary structure for incumbents of top posts in the public enterprises was evolved by the Government some time in 1965, Government is examining whether any salary revision in respect of these executives could be considered as warranted.

राजस्थान के स्थानों के लिए वायुदूत सेवा

1366. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में वे कौन से स्थान हैं जिनके लिए नागर विमानन विभाग ने वायुदूत सेवाएं शुरू करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) किस तारीख तक ये सेवाएं शुरू की जाएंगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) राजस्थान में कोटा, बीकानेर तथा जैसलमेर को वायुदूत सेवाओं से, इसके विस्तार-कार्यक्रम के प्रथम चरण में जोड़ा जाना है ।

(ख) सेवा प्रारम्भ किए जाने की तारीख पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

Dilution of equity by FERA Companies

1367. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the dilution of equity by FERA companies under FERA as on 31-3-1982;

(b) the companies which have complied with FERA and among them which have been permitted to expand and diversify;

(c) the companies which are yet to dilute their equity (country-wise);

(d) the company-wise foreign equity and the ratio of foreign equity in the companies mentioned at (b) and (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A statement (Statement I showing the names of companies which have complied with the FERA requirements. Another statement (Statement II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4260/82] showing the names of companies which are yet to dilute or to which the Reserve Bank has not yet issued final directive is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4260/82.]

Percentage of equity and the country-wise details have been indicated to the extent required. It has not been feasible to supply information regarding expansion and diversification of companies in view of the voluminous nature of the information and efforts involved in collection. Industrial licences are issued in terms of I.D.R. Act and licensing policy. However, if information is required about any company or companies, it can be separately collected and supplied.

Commission paid on sale of Tir Tickets

1368. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indian Airlines, despite having their own offices, are making commission payments to private commission agents on sale of air tickets; and

(b) if so, the amount paid out as commission on air tickets sales for the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount paid as Booking Agency Commission during 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 7.43 crores. The total amount of tickets sold by the private Commission agents during the year 1981-82 was Rs 115.47 crores approximately, representing 6.43 per cent of the sales.

Purchase of vehicles from abroad

1369. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to make the policy regarding import of used motor vehicles more stringent than it is at present;

(b) if so, whether the Indian project exporters have preferred to purchase their entire requirements of vehicles from abroad;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has discussed the same with the Finance Ministry so that the purchase of vehicles from abroad could be checked effectively; and

(d) if so, full details thereof in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Utilisation of amounts pledged by Aid India Consortium

1370. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been gaps between the amount pledged by the Aid India Consortium and the actual utilisation of it by Government during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, the reasons for gaps in utilisation; and

(c) what corrective steps Government propose to take to ensure the full utilisation of the amount pledged for the year 1982-83 by the Aid India Consortium recently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is normally a time-lag between the amount of aid pledged by the Aid India Consortium and the actual utilisation of these amounts as the utilisation of aid depends on a number of factors. Aid pledges are only preliminary indications of the economic assistance to be made available. These are translated into agreements for project-tied and non-project aid. Aid agreements for project-tied assistance provide a time schedule for its utilisation and the implementation of such projects proceeds according to that schedule. In respect of aid for on-going projects, there is always a likelihood of extension of project period, re-allocation of funds, revision of project components etc. Even in respect of non-project aid there will be a time lag between the date of signing the agreements and the date of actual disbursement which is completed generally within the time schedule prescribed in the agreements.

(c) The pledges of aid for 1982-83 are yet to be confirmed by the respective countries/institutions as these are subject to necessary approval under their respective laws. Continuous steps are taken to monitor the implementation of aided projects carefully both in the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries to ensure speedier disbursement of aid pledged.

Appointment of non LATA General Sale Agents

1371. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has rescinded its controversial resolution 876 which enabled member-airlines to appoint

non IATA general sales agents (GSAs) with administrative and financial links with IATA-approved travel agencies; and

(b) if so, its impact on Air-India's traffic earning potential and business both in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) At the third Passenger Agency Conference (PAC) held in May, 1982 IATA members agreed to reintroduce the financial Link Clause in Resolution 876 in so far as IATA Area 3 is concerned. (This area primarily includes all the countries in the Middle East, Pakistan, India, South East Asian Countries, Japan and Australia.) The reintroduction of this clause would prohibit members from appointing non-IATA General Sales Agents (GSAs) who have administrative and financial links with IATA agents.

(b) This would enable Air India and other carriers in Area 3 to receive support from all IATA agents and no IATA agent would support a particular carrier to the detriment of Air India.

भारत सरकार टकसाल, हैदराबाद में टकसाल मशीनों का बेकार पड़ा रहना

1372. **भीमती कृष्णा साही :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है कि 4 लाख और 25 हजार रुपये की लागत की टकसाल मशीनें जिनका 1973 में आयात किया गया था, भारत सरकार टकसाल, हैदराबाद में बेकार पड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इससे खजाने को कितनी हानि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन गुजारी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार टकसाल हैदराबाद द्वारा जुलाई, 1972 में विदेशी संभरक

को दिए गए दो सिक्का निर्माण प्रेसों के आर्डर में से एक मशीन क्षतिग्रस्त स्थिति में जनवरी, 1974 में प्राप्त हुई और प्रेस के कुछ हिस्से भी गायब थे । जब इसे रेल द्वारा बम्बई से हैदराबाद तक ले आया जा रहा था तब यह प्रेस क्षतिग्रस्त हुई और इसके हिस्से गुम हुए क्षतिग्रस्त हिस्सों की लागत का ब्यारा प्रेस के विदेशी संभरक के भारतीय एजेंट से अप्रैल 1978 में ही प्राप्त हो सका था । देशीय दृष्टिकोण से, हिस्सों का आयात करने के लिए महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए जुलाई 1978 में ही कार्रवाई शुरू की गई और यह अनुमति सितंबर, 1979 में प्राप्त हुई । विदेशी मुद्रा जारी करने का प्रस्ताव मई, 1980 में किया गया । तथापि यह विस्तार करते हुए कि हिस्सों और मरम्मत के खर्च की लागत, मशीन की मूल लागत की तुलना में कहीं अधिक अर्थात् 4 लाख रुपये होने की संभावना है और यह कि उस समय हैदराबाद टकसाल को बन्द करने के फैसले के कारण कुछ अन्य प्रेसों के भी फालतू हो जाने की संभावना है, यह निश्चय किया गया कि उपर्युक्त प्रेस की मरम्मत करने के लिए हिस्सों का आयात करने के प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्रवाई न की जाए । इसकी बजाए इसे बम्बई टकसाल में (जहाँ यह मार्च, 1981 को स्थानांतरित की गई थी) इसलिए रखा गया कि इसके उपलब्ध हिस्सों को इसी प्रकार की अन्य सिक्का निर्माण प्रेसों की मरम्मत के लिए जब भी आवश्यकता हो, इस्तेमाल में लाया जाए । क्योंकि सरकार ने अब (फरवरी, 1982 में) हैदराबाद टकसाल का प्रचालन जारी रखने का फैसला किया है, मशीन को फिर से हैदराबाद में मरम्मत किए जाने के लिए स्थानांतरित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) वाणिज्य लेखापरीक्षक की गणनाओं के अनुसार, प्रेस की पूंजीगत लागत के प्रयोग में न आने से इस संबंध में 1974—1981 की अवधि में ब्याज के रूप में लगभग 1.61 लाख रुपये की हानि होगी जिसका हिसाब सरकार की उधार लेने की दर पर लगाया गया है ।

Increased activity of smugglers on Maharashtra and Gujarat Coasts

1373. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of reports of increased activity of smugglers across the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts in recent months; and

(b) if so, what action has been contemplated by Government to arrest such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government indicate that the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts continue to be vulnerable to smuggling.

(b) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department along the West Coast including the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat has been strengthened and the Customs authorities in the region have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling.

strengthened and the Customs authorities
Shortfall in expected export earning from
Marine Products

1374. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been shortfalls in expected export earnings from marine products in 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the details of shrimp export earnings in 1981 and 1982, showing comparative details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) For the year 1981-82 export target for marine products was fixed at Rs 300 crores. Actual exports effected in that year amounted to Rs 286.01 crores.

(b) Export earnings from shrimps in 1981-82 were Rs 248.44 crores as compared to Rs 203.03 crores in 1980-81.

Term of Marine Products Export Development Authority Board

1375. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Board of Marine Products Export Development Authority's term has expired;

(b) the reasons for giving extension to the present MPEDA;

(c) the reasons for delay in constituting a new MPEDA Board; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to nominate new members on the MPEDA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The term of the Marine Products Export Development Authority expired on 2-2-1982. All the members of the Authority were, however, reappointed since recommendations from all the concerned State Governments had not been received by then exhaustively. Action for constituting a new Authority is in hand. This will be finalised as soon as recommendations from all States are received exhaustively.

हस्तशिल्प यूनिटों को कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन हेतु एकाधिकार अधिकार

1376. श्री कृ. वर राव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने हस्तशिल्प उद्योग को संरक्षण देने की बात ध्यान में रखते हुए हस्तशिल्प यूनिटों को कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन हेतु एकाधिकार अधिकार देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं देश के विभिन्न भागों में व्यक्तिगत की परम्परागत कलात्मक कुशलता पर आधारित हैं तथा अपनी कलात्मक एवं सौन्दर्यपूर्ण अपील के कारण बिकती हैं। हस्तशिल्प एककों को

एकाधिकार अधिकार देने का प्रश्न शायद ही उठता है क्योंकि वे स्वयं एक बहुत विशिष्ट उत्पादन है तथा सामान्य रूप से भारी पैमाने पर उनका उत्पादन करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Vigilance cases pending in Public Sector Units

1377. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many vigilance cases are pending in each public sector unit;

(b) how many cases are pending with CBI;

(c) since when they are pending; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected from the respective organisations and would be placed on the Table of the House.

अमूक व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेश दौरे

1378. श्री रीतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अमूक व्यापार निगम के अधिकारी वर्ष 1976 से 1982 की अवधि के दौरान कितनी बार विदेश दौरों पर गए और प्रत्येक वर्ष उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा विदेशी आयात कम्पनियों से सीधे कितने निर्यात आर्डर प्राप्त किए गये ;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान अमूक व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से कितने आर्डर प्राप्त हुए और उनके द्वारा प्राप्त आर्डरों पर कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) यदि अमूक के व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों के परिणाम-स्वरूप मिले आर्डर नगण्य हों, तो निगम का धन बेकार करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का अमूक व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों के दौरों पर नियंत्रण रखने का विचार है जिनसे निगम को कुछ अधिक लाभ नहीं होता ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री. ए. संगमा): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) मिटकों के अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त किये गये आर्डर का मूल्य पर्याप्त है । इनमें से कुछ दौरे भारत में अमूक आधारित उत्पादों के विनिर्माण हेतु विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग के संबंध में वार्ता करने के लिए किये गये थे

(घ) अध्यक्ष, मिटकों के विदेशी दौरे सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति के अधधीन है जबकि निगम के अन्य अधिकारियों के इस प्रकार के दौरों के लिए निदेशक मंडल की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है जिस पर सरकार का विधिवत प्रतिनिधित्व होता है

विवरण

(क) वर्षवार मिटकों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए विदेशी दौरों की संख्या, उन पर किया गया व्यय और की गई संविधाओं का मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है :-

मूल्य : लाख रुपयों में

| वर्ष | विदेशी दौरों की संख्या | विदेशी दौरों पर किये गये व्यय | प्राप्त किये गए आर्डरों का मूल्य |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1976-77 | 3 | 0.79 | 164.11 |
| 1977-78 | 3 | 1.44 | 381.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------|---|------|---------|
| 1978-79 | 4 | 1.67 | 265.55 |
| 1979-80 | 5 | 3.07 | 610.10 |
| 1980-81 | 5 | 3.06 | 1634.00 |
| 1981-82 | 6 | 3.81 | 1464.75 |

(ब) मिटकों द्वारा सर्विसिंग के लिए वर्षवार उपयुक्त अवधि के दौरान गैर-सरकारी शिपर्स (जैसे मिटकों के एजेंट) की माफत प्राप्त किये गये आर्डरों का मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :-

| वर्ष | मूल्य : लाख रुपये में |
|---------|-----------------------|
| | मूल्य |
| 1976-77 | 152.94 |
| 1977-78 | 59.16 |
| 1978-79 | 86.55 |
| 1979-80 | 77.10 |
| 1980-81 | 152.84 |
| 1981-82 | 274.62 |

लाभों का हिसाब मिटकों द्वारा समय विशेष के निर्यातों के आधार पर लगाया जाता है न कि आर्डरवार के आधार पर ।

Charter of demand from Depot Kamgar Union, Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur

1379. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:
SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a charter of demands from the Depot Kamgar Union, Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the grievances of the employees?

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

(b) The charter contains the following demands:—

(i) Payment of Bonus.

(ii) Appointment of Doctor.

(iii) Regularisation of 59 casual employees.

(iv) Fixation of pay scales for canteen employees.

(v) Disbandment of Returned Store Sub Depot Workshops not to be implemented.

(vi) Implementation of Expert Classification Committee-cum Oberoi Committee Reports.

(c) The grievances are under consideration.

Excise Duty on Improved Wood

1380. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excise duty has been imposed on improved wood from 1st March, 1982; and

(b) if so, whether improved wood covers seasoned timber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Improved wood which was classifiable under the residual Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff Schedule at 8 per cent ad

valorem has been included specifically under Item 16B of the said Schedule in the 1982 Budget and attracts basic excise duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem* since 28-2-1982.

(b) The question whether improved wood covers seasoned timber has been examined and it has been clarified to the field formations in April, 1982 that wood that is either treated with chemicals like pesticides and anti-termite or subjected to ordinary seasoning process which do not increase the density or hardness, and mechanical strength or resistance to chemical or electrical agencies, would not be classifiable as "improved wood" under Item No. 16B-CET.

Unutilised production capacity of HAL at Bangalore and Kanpur

1381. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 70 per cent of the production capacity of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) at Bangalore and Kanpur remains unutilised for want of work;

(b) if so, the annual average loss being suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government in the matter to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). The average capacity utilisation of Bangalore Complex and Kanpur during the last four years has been 58 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. The estimated value of idle manhours at HAL, Bangalore Complex and Kanpur Division during 1981-82 was of the order of Rs 11.37 crores and Rs 0.84 crores, respectively. Several steps have been/are being taken to improve the utilisation of capacity. The overall capacity utilisation of the Company during 1981-82 was about 70 per

cent and is expected to go upto about 77 per cent in 1982-83.

सेना आयुध कोरों में स्टोर कीपर

1382. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना आयुध कोरों के भण्डार विभाग में लिपिकों की संख्या स्टोर कीपरों की संख्या के डेढ़ गुना से भी अधिक है और, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) सशस्त्र सेना के तीन स्कन्धों, अर्थात् थलसेना, जलसेना और वायुसेना में स्टोर कीपरों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने स्नातक हैं ; और

(ग) सशस्त्र सेना के उक्त तीनों स्कन्धों में स्टोर कीपरों को श्रेणियों/वर्गों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन श्रेणियों/वर्गों में कर्मचारियों का अनुपात क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह बबे): (क) जी हां । ऐसा कार्यकारी आवश्यकताओं की वजह से है ।

(ख) और (ग) . वायु सेना के बारे में वांछित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । थल सेना और नौसेना के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विवरण

| स्टोरकीपरों की संख्या | | स्नातकों की संख्या |
|---|-----|-----------------------|
| वायु सेना | 996 | 947 |
| स्टोरकीपरों के वर्गों/ग्रेडों की संख्या | | कर्मचारियों का अनुपात |
| वायुसेना (क) सहायक स्टोरकीपर | | 15 |
| (ख) स्टोरकीपर | | 30 |
| (ग) वरीष्ठ स्टोरकीपर | | 30 |
| (घ) स्टोर अधीक्षक | | 15 |
| (ङ) वरिष्ठ स्टोर अधीक्षक | | 10 |

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

1383. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in commissioning of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; and

(b) when this bank is going to start its operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been established and has started functioning with effect from 12-7-1982.

Increase in India's Debt

1384. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's debt had increased to the tune of Rs. 3884.29 crores on March 31, 1982; and

(b) how much amount of interest is being paid by India per month on the total amount of debt?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) According to the provisional figures available, the outstanding debt on Government account as on 1-4-1982 was Rs. 15458.54 crores. This showed an increase of Rs. 1979.27 crores over the corresponding debt figures of Rs. 13,479.27 crores as on 1-4-1981.

(b) The amount of interest paid by Government of India during 1981-82 (month-wise) were as follows:

| Month | Amount of interest paid during 1981-82 (Rs. crores) |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| April, 81 | 12.28 |
| May | 7.99 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------|--------|
| June | 44.41 |
| July | 24.17 |
| August | 26.25 |
| September | 20.64 |
| October | 11.35 |
| November | 16.30 |
| December | 41.26 |
| January, 82 | 28.41 |
| February | 24.98 |
| March | 18.26 |
| TOTAL | 276.30 |

Public Undertakings to be set up in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

1385. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector industries that are being set up in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during the next three years;

(b) whether Government propose to set up any public sector industry in Cuddap, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) In course of the Sixth Plan period, provisionally investments of the order of Rs. 1311 crores, 148 crores and 150 crores have been planned in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka respectively. These involve seven investment proposals for Andhra Pradesh and four and two respectively for Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(b) As at present there is no proposal to set up a project in Cuddap.

(c) Decisions regarding actual location of projects are based upon techno-economic feasibility, availability of necessary inputs, proximity to markets, and other relevant factors.

Meeting of Apparels Export Promotion Council

1386. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Secretary (Textiles Export Promotion) and other Government Officers were present in 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council held on 25th January 1982 at Taj Mahal Hotel, New Delhi;

(b) whether the remarks attributed to him in Point 4 of the Minutes of the meeting held at 2.30 p.m. as laid in the Library of the House in reply to S.Q. No. 590 on 2nd April, 1982 that Apparels Export Promotion Council is spending all time and energies in export quota work and not on export promotion represents the views of Government;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to correct this situation; and

(d) whether it is proposed to take away quota distribution work from Apparels Export Promotion Council or put this work under separate staff to be headed by a Director General of Government's choice who would thus be independent of elected exporter members of Executive Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir, though the Joint Secretary was not present throughout the meeting.

(b) The observations of the Officer are indicative of Government's interest in the proper functioning of the Council.

(c) There is constant interaction between the Department of Textiles and the Council on this subject and suitable advice

is given to the Council from time to time.

(d) A study Group has been set up to make recommendations to Government regarding the Quota Distribution Policy for 1983. Among other subjects this Group would be considering the aspect of administration of quotas also.

One Chief for Three Defence Services

1387. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 5 June, 1982 that the Chief of Army Staff held a personal view that it would be better to have one Chief for all the three Defence Services as it will effect better co-ordination;

(b) whether Government propose to consider this for the betterment of the country's security;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present arrangement needs further toning up to achieve better co-ordination; and

(d) if such an exercise has already been made, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Government have had occasion in the past to examine this question of having Chief of Defence Staff. After consideration, it was decided that the present system is functioning satisfactorily and there is no need to change the same.

Acquisition of Sophisticated Planes and Strike Weapons by Pak

1388. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atomic plants in India in Kotah, Tarapur and Trombay have become more vulnerable to Pak attack with the acquisition of more sophisticated pla-

nes and strike weapons by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to nail the Pak propaganda and present the correct position to the world and if so, he details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The acquisition by Pakistan of combat aircraft with great range such as F-16 aircraft will bring, a number of installations of economic and strategic importance, including some atomic installations, within the range of the Pakistan Air Force.

(b) Government are alive to the situation and are taking necessary steps in this regard?

Number of Foreign Students Trained at Institute of Aviation Medicine

1389. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of foreign students—the countries from which they came—who have so far been trained at the Institute of Aviation Medicine?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): The names of the countries and the number of students so far trained at the Institute of Aviation Medicine are as under:—

Nabe of
the Country

Number of students
trained at the Institute
Aviation Medicine

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----|
| (a) Nigeria | .. | 1 |
| (b) Zambia | .. | 3 |
| (c) Afghanistan | - | .. |
| (d) Bangladesh | 2 | .. |
| (e) Iraq | .. | 3 |

Assessment of Traffic Potential between Amritsar and Birmingham

1390. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the traffic potential between Amritsar and Birmingham has been made;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether the need to raise the frequency of the Service has been considered; if so, with what results and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The traffic potential assessed was approximately 110 passengers per week. Air India commenced operations on a twice weekly basis effective 3.1.82. The average number of passengers carried by Air India per flight during the period January-March 1982 was 92. There is at present no need to increase the frequency of services.

Increase in Bilateral Aid of Britain

1391. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government has promised increased bilateral aid in 1982-83; if so, whether exact quantum has been finalised for three years; and

(b) which are the projects which are to be benefited by this aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) For 1982-83, the disbursement ceiling of UK aid to India is expected to be higher than the actual disbursement of about 100 Million in 1981-82.

(b) The projects which are likely to be benefited from UK aid in 1982-83 are fertiliser plants at Thal and Hazira, Coal Mining Projects, refinancing programme

of Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation, Housing Programme of Housing and Urban Development Corporation of India (HUDCO) and certain new projects which are under consideration.

Nigeria, Kuwait and Sri Lanka for joint ventures with Indian

1392. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nigeria, Kuwait and Sri Lanka are interested in joint ventures with India in their countries; and

(b) if so, which are the areas in which they are interested and what is the progress made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). *Nigeria* has shown interest to have joint ventures in Nigeria with Indian partners in such areas as simple farm tools and equipment, grain production and food processing. A list of Indian firms who are prepared to undertake joint ventures in Nigeria has been sent to the Nigerian authorities.

Kuwait generally welcomes Indian participation in joint ventures but no specific areas have been identified.

Sri Lanka has suggested that Indo-Sri Lanka joint ventures may be set up in Sri Lanka based on the raw materials available in Sri Lanka with buy back arrangements.

As and when proposals from Indian companies to set up joint ventures abroad including the three countries mentioned in the Question are received by Government, they are being considered and decided in accordance with the Guidelines laid down for the purpose. As on 30-6-1982, 6 Indian joint ventures are operating in Nigeria, 1 in Kuwait and 7 in Sri Lanka.

Some proposals for joint ventures in these countries are also under implementation. They include 13 in Nigeria, 12 in Sri Lanka and 1 in Kuwait.

Export of Marine products

1393. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the export of marine products in quantity and value during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, company-wise; and

(b) the details of export made by public undertakings during the above period, undertaking-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Information on export of marine products in quantity and value during 1980-81 and 1981-82, company-wise and public undertaking-wise, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheme of adopting villages by Nationalised Banks

1394. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have implemented a scheme of adopting villages; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of villages adopted by each bank in various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Village Adoption Scheme had been started by banks with a view to adopt 'an area approach' in financing agriculture so as to avoid scattered lending and to ensure better supervision over the credit disbursement. This scheme is being implemented by the banks on a voluntary basis. Information relating to the number of villages adopted by each bank in various States is not readily available. However, as on June, 1981 (latest available) the total number of villages adopted under the Scheme by State Bank of India was 48,367, and the number adopted by the nationalised banks was 62,368.

Stagnation in the rank of Junior Warrant Officers of Radar Fitter Trade in IAF

1395. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is much stagnation in the rank of Junior Warrant Officers of Radar Fitter Trade in the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether it is a fact that these officers do not get promotion to next higher grade even after putting 7 to 8 years of service in the grade of J.W.O.s and there are only six annual increments in the pay scale;

(c) whether it is also a fact that because of frustration, many J.W.O.s of Radar Fitter Trade are going out of service and manning level at most of the units has come down to 40 to 50 per cent and the remaining officers of the trade are overburdened with work and are demoralised; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures Govt. propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There is no stagnation in the rank of Junior Warrant Officers of Radar Fitter Trade in the Indian Air Force.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a), (b) and (c) above.

Bomb scare delayed two airbus services in Delhi

1396. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 28th May, 1982, bomb scare delayed two airbus services in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether after thorough search no bombs were found in any of the airbuses or even on the airport itself;

(c) if so, what action and steps Government propose to take on all the major

airports in the country to avoid any such happenings; and

(d) the details of the steps that have already been taken and are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Whenever any information is received by airport administration or the airlines or the Police through any channel including telephone suggesting the likely presence of bomb/explosives on an aircraft, immediate action has to be taken in the interest of the safety of the passengers and aircraft to unload all the passengers and the baggage from the affected aircraft. A thorough check is carried in the aircraft by the Engineering Staff of the airline and the Police. Passengers are asked to identify their baggage to rule out the possibility of any mischief. In case any unclaimed baggage is found, it is isolated and carefully checked with a view to detecting bomb/explosives. The passengers are again required to undergo pre-embarkation screening. The time taken depends generally on the type of aircraft, number of passengers and the volume of baggage/cargo.

There are reasons to believe that in some cases anonymous bomb scare calls are made by or on behalf of passengers who get late in reaching the airport. To discourage such calls, the carriers have been instructed not to accept last minute passengers with a view to reducing the incidents of bomb scare calls, which are invariably anonymous. The air carriers have also been requested not to allow check-in of the passengers for the affected flight after receipt of any bomb scare call.

N.T.C.'s decision to make changes in product-mix

1397. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation has decided to effect suitable changes

in the product-mix and streamline the policy governing appointment of selling agents in a bid to increase sales realisation and thereby reduce overall losses;

(b) if so, what are the other details of the proposed move; and

(c) from which date this new proposal will take effect and to what extent these changes are likely to bring advantages to the National Textile Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The National Textile Corporation (NTC) considers changes in the product-mix from time to time depending on the market conditions and technical feasibility. During the last one year NTC has been giving attention to increasing the production of blended fabrics and cloth required by Government Departments.

With a view to streamlining the policy governing appointments of selling agents, NTC (Holding Company) has advised its subsidiaries that the guiding factor for making such appointments should be their experience, infrastructure and the capacity to get better realisation. The Holding Company has already taken steps to review and monitor the working of the selling agents.

Excise duty dues from industrial houses as on 1-4-1982

1398. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrial houses from whom Excise Duty of more than Rs. 10 lakhs is outstanding as on 1-4-1982; and

(b) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Assets of large industrial houses vis-a-vis assistance sanctioned by various financial institutions

1399. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets of the first 10 large industrial houses vis-a-vis the assistance sanctioned and disbursed to them by the financial and lending institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India cumulative upto 31st March, 1982;

(b) which of them are habitual defaulters and the amount outstanding against them and action taken to enforce the recovery of both the principal and interest thereon; and

(c) which of the units belonging to these houses have since become 'sick' units and the amount outstanding against each of these units and how Government propose to recover it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The information regarding the total assets of top 10 industrial houses ranked according to the size of their assets in 1980 and the cumulative amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed, as at the end of March, 1982 to those 10 houses by the All India financial institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) is given in the attached statement.

(b) The details regarding amounts in default and amounts outstanding in respect of those concerns of the top 10 industrial houses which have defaulted in payment of principal or interest are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | Amount outstanding | | Amount in Arrears | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | IDBI (as on 31-12-81) | IFCI (as on 31-3-82) | IDBI (as on 31-12-81) | IFCI (as on 31-3-82) |
| Birla | 62.51 | 40.03 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| Mafatlal | 255.00 | 207.31 | 96.71 | 7.26 |
| J.K. Singhanian | .. | 243.00 | .. | 123.24 |
| Thapar | 602.00 | 59.87 | 74.43 | 59.87 |
| I.C.I. | 122.50 | .. | 22.50 | .. |
| Bangur | 15.00 | 19.29 | 0.13 | 7.00 |
| Shri Ram | .. | 661.11 | .. | 24.38 |

There has been no default in respect of payment of dues to the ICICI and IFCI by any of the units belonging to the top 10 industrial houses.

The financial institutions make all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of their dues by the assisted concerns through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the concerns etc. The nominee directors appointed by the

institutions on the Board of the assisted companies in terms of conditions stipulated in the loan agreement, also take necessary action to persuade the units to repay their dues. In appropriate cases, the financial institutions can resort to legal remedies, if other measures for recovery of their dues, by the financial institutions.

(c) No unit belonging to the top 10 industrial houses has been identified as sick by the financial institutions.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

| S. No. | Name of Industrial House | Assets | Loans given by IDBI IFCI, ICICI & IFCI | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------|---|-----------|
| | | | Sanctioned | Disbursed |
| 1 | Tata | 1538.97 | 196.81 | 133.66 |
| 2 | Birla | 1431.99 | 264.05 | 133.34 |
| 3 | Mafatlal | 427.54 | 79.09 | 65.79 |
| 4 | J. K. Singhanian | 412.72 | 91.20 | 59.18 |
| 5 | Thapar | 348.06 | 50.04 | 39.59 |
| 6 | I. C. I. | 343.01 | 40.32 | 35.33 |
| 7 | Sarabhai | 317.94 | 18.34 | 11.62 |
| 8 | A. C. C. | 274.51 | 91.04 | 84.11 |
| 9 | Bangur | 264.33 | 41.82 | 37.28 |
| 10 | Shri Ram | 241.00 | 49.65 | 43.20 |

Expansion of Defence Security Corps

1400. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the ex-
pansion of the Defence Security Corps is
under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is
going to be implemented;

(c) whether the number of units are
proposed to be raised;

(d) if so, what would be the strength
of the Defence Security Corps after ex-
pansion; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.
SINGH DEO): (a) to (e). The Govern-
ment have recently sanctioned an additional
29½ platoons for the expansion of the
Defence Security Corps and these are now
being raised. After these platoons are rai-
sed, the total strength of the Defence Se-
curity Corps will be slightly higher than
36,000.

News-item captioned "I.T. Deptt. may get more powers"

1402. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn
to the news-item captioned "I.T. Deptt.
may get more powers" appearing in the
"Indian Express" News Delhi dated June
8, 1982;

(b) if so, the nature of powers to be
entrusted to the I.T. Department and how
far these will curb large-scale tax-evasion
by big business houses, dealers in real estate
in big cities, land racketeers, professionals
like doctors, chartered accountants, archi-
tects, advocates and host of others, who
do not generally issue any receipt for fees
received;

(c) what action is proposed to be taken
to stop harassment of small tax payers and
bring in the drag-net big evaders who
spend lavishly on marriages in 5-star hotels
and otherwise; and

(d) how many cases of ostentatious
spending within the meaning of the Incom-
tax Act as amended in 1974 have been
detected during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (uptil
30-6-82), the particulars of the delinquents
and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI
SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No proposal for confer-
ring more powers on Income-tax authori-
ties is presently under consideration. The
question of simplifying the tax laws and
procedures with a view to facilitating
voluntary tax compliance by the small
tax payers on the one hand, and the ques-
tion of making appropriate changes in the
tax laws and procedures with a view to
curbing tax evasion, on the other, are con-
tinually under study by the Government.
Appropriate legislative measures are intro-
duced by the Government, whenever con-
sidered necessary, in the light of experience
and the recommendations made by Parlia-
mentary Committees etc. For curbing the
lavish expenditure on marriages and func-
tions the Income-tax Department has inten-
sified survey under section 133A(5) of the
Income-tax Act.

(d) The Income-tax authorities have
made enquiries and collected information
in nearly 323 cases during the financial
year 1981-82, for which information is
available, under section 133A(5) of the
Income-tax Act about expenditure incur-
red in connection with ceremonies/func-
tions. The particulars gathered are passed
on to the assessing officers for being utilised
while framing relevant assessments.

News-item captioned "Asiad Hotel Pro- jects behind schedule"

1403. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn
to the news-item captioned "Asiad Hotel
projects behind schedule" appearing in the
'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated the
2nd June, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) the amount of financial assistance arranged by these hoteliers from various financial institutions directly or through the good offices of his Ministry;

(d) whether one of the conditions governing the grant of land on concessional rate and financial assistance was the completion of the hotels in time for the Asiad; and

(e) if so, what penal action will Government or the lending institutions take in the event of the beneficiaries of all these liberal assistance not complying with the

dead line for completion of the respective projects?

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

(b) By and large, the construction work is progressing as per schedule, to achieve the targetted number of rooms for ASIAD 1982—as given in the attached statement.

(c) The details of financial assistance sanctioned to these hotels are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | Rs. |
|--|---------|
| 1. Asian hotels | 1100.00 |
| 2. Cosmopolitan (Surya International) | 475.00 |
| 3. Siddhartha continental | 305.00 |
| 4. Bharat Hotels | 800.00 |
| 5. H. C. I. (Centaur) | 675.00 |
| 6. Park | 430.00 |
| 7. Meridien | 1200.00 |
| 8. Samrat (ITDC) | 650.00 |

(d) and (e). In the event of failure of the hotels to commission rooms to the extent indicated in their agreements, the penalty clauses thereof will be invoked.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Hotel | Total No. of rooms | Rooms promised for ASIAD '82 by Hoteliers |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Asian Hotels | 588 | 300 |
| 2 | Surya Hotel | 258 | 241 |
| 3 | Siddhartha continental | 156 | 156 |
| 4 | Kanishka | 300 | 300 |
| 5 | Maurya Sheraton Expansion | 122 | 122 |
| 6 | Taj Hotel | 500 | 200 |
| 7 | Centaur Hotel | 416 | 200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| 8 | Samrat | 300 | 250 |
| 9 | Yatri Niwas | 562 | 550 |
| 10 | Bharat Hotel | 500 | 150 |
| 11 | Meridien Hotel | 425 | 110 |
| 12 | Park Hotel | 231 | 100 |
| Total | | 4358 | 2679 |

Procedure for attending to complaints against banks made by public

1404. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure to attend the complaints made by public to Government against banks;

(b) whether he is aware that the complaints made against a bank, whether about its mal-functioning or non-attending to laid down policies of granting credits, are inquired into by a bank itself against whom the complaint has been made;

(c) if so, whether he proposes to look into this procedure according to which the accused himself is made the inquiry agency against himself; and

(d) the proposed changes, if any, to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Complaints against public sector banks received by Government are mostly against individuals in banks or a particular branch of the bank. Such of these complaints, as are of routine nature, are forwarded to the respective bank for direct disposal. As regards complaints of serious nature, comments of the concerned bank are invited and final decision is taken by the Government. In either of these cases, the complaints are referred to the Head Office of the concerned bank. Most of the banks have set up Specialised Cells at Head Office

to look into the complaints to find out whether they throw up any procedural deficiencies and if so suitable corrective measures are taken by the bank. In other cases, specific complaints are looked into and remedial action, wherever necessary, is taken. It is not correct to say that the person or the branch complained against itself is entrusted with the task of investigating the same. This is done by other officers in the bank, whose level varies with reference to the nature of the complaint. In cases where comments from the banks are invited by Government, and where Government is not satisfied with the investigations, it calls for further comments from the concerned bank at the appropriate level and wherever considered necessary also seeks the opinion of the Reserve Bank of India. Complaints involving important matters of policy, etc. or where several banks are involved, are generally referred for inquiry/comments to the Reserve Bank of India. Similarly, complaints involving vigilance angle considered fit for being entrusted to the CBI are entrusted to that organisation. The existing system for investigation of complaints appears to be quite adequate.

Import of man-made fibres

1405. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to impose restrictions on the import of man-made fibres under open general licence;

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

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up a separate court for I.T. cases

1406. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has suggested the setting up of a separate court for deciding Income-tax cases;

(b) if so, his Ministry's reaction thereto;

(c) whether in view of the mounting accumulation of arrears of Income-tax worth several crores of rupees and the tendency of the defaulters to get a stay from the court and block the proceedings, Government propose to consider this suggestion as one of the measures to speed up recovery of huge outstandings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) It has been ascertained that the Chief Justice of India, in a recent speech at Bangalore, had advocated the setting up of a National Tax Tribunal in order to reduce the pressure of References on the High Courts and appeals by Special Leave on the Supreme Court.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to obtain the details of the suggestion made by the Chief Justice of India. The suggestion made by him would be examined thereafter.

Fire in Chandigarh Branch of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.

1407. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chandigarh Branch of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. has been gutted and goods worth lakhs of rupees are said to have been destroyed;

(b) whether it is a fact that loanees did not maintain the inventory of goods pledged with the Bank and the Bank would suffer in the absence of stipulated documents;

(c) whether the Bank applied usual safeguards while advancing loans to the parties vis-a-vis the parties whose goods were gutted;

(d) how many frauds occurred in the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. (a non-nationalised bank) during the last five years and the total amount involved; and

(e) what action, if any, the management took against the erring officials?

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

Issue of Guidelines regarding Functional Aspects of Nationalised Banks

1408. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the guidelines issued from time to time to nationalised banks in respect of operational, development and organisational aspects;

(b) the guidelines|directions|directives issued to non-nationalised commercial banks in respect of operational such as brokerage, payment for deposits from Commercial banks—payment of insurance premia, acceptance of short term deposits from Government agencies and the rate of payment on such deposits; maintenance of statutory liquidity rate and appraisal of credit; and

(c) the instructions|guidelines governing the functional aspects of the nationalised and non-nationalised commercial banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The issue of such guidelines|instructions|directions by the Government|Reserve Bank of

India is continuing process and the presentation of the information in the desired form will be very voluminous. The effort in the compilation of the information may not, therefore, be commensurate with the results intended to be achieved.

Supply of Terycot Uniforms to Army Personnel

1409. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for supplying terycot uniforms to army personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and whether it is also a fact that terycot uniforms are supplied to Air Force and BSF personnel; and

(c) if not, by when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The proposal for supplying terycot uniforms to the Army personnel has been approved by the Government.

(b) Two pairs of uniform are authorised to the Army personnel. One pair is likely to be issued during 1982-83 and the second pair in 1984-85.

Terycot uniforms are also being procured by BSF through the DGS&D and supplies are likely to materialise by the end of this year.

As regards Air Force, the proposal to issue terycot uniforms to the Airmen has been approved by Government and initial supplies are expected to be made early next year.

(c) Not applicable.

Expenditure incurred on Delegations sent Abroad

1410. SHRI RAMJI BHAJI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, status and details of the persons of the delegations and Ministers who visited foreign countries during 1-1-1982 to 20-5-1982 on Government account;

(b) the purpose of their visits;

(c) the expenses incurred by each delegation and individual;

(d) the outcome of their visit; and

(e) the details of talk and agreements signed by each with their counterparts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Credit Advanced Deposits secured and recoveries made from Borrowers under Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank

1411. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the branch-wise position of credits advanced deposits secured, recoveries made out of Government subsidies and directly from the borrowers respectively under the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank and other banks in the district of Madhubani in Bihar year-wise during the last three years;

(b) what amount and proposition of the above advances have been made for self-employment, for trading and other purposes;

(c) whether interest from borrowers from weaker sections of society is charged even without actual payment and also against unpaid Government subsidies; and

(d) if so, the details and the way out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The existing reporting system does not yield branch-wise data in the manner asked for. However, bankwise information in respect of deposits and advances by various banks in the district of Madhubani in Bihar as on the last Friday of June, 1979 to 1981 is indicated in the statement-I attached. The reference to subsidy is presumably in respect of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Cash subsidy to the beneficiaries of this programme is provided by the State Government through the concerned development agency. The sub-

sidy when granted is credited to the bank account of the beneficiary.

(b) Purpose-wise classification of advances by scheduled commercial banks for various occupations under self-employment, trading etc. as at the end of June, 1979 and June 1980 (latest available) is indicated in the statement-II attached.

(c) and (d). The interest is charged by the banks on the total loan outstanding in the name of the borrower. The cash subsidy as and when received by the Bank is adjusted against the loan advanced to the borrower.

Statement - I

Bankwise deposits and advances in the district of Madhubani in Bihar

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

| Name of the Bank | As on last Friday of June | No. of reporting offices | Deposits | Total advances |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank | 1979 | 1 | 11.14 | 1.84 |
| | 1980 | 27 | 40.17 | 35.04 |
| | 1981 | 61 | 174.79 | 214.55 |
| 2. State Bank of India | 1979 | 8 | 256.37 | 74.63 |
| | 1980 | 11 | 339.12 | 111.94 |
| | 1981 | 12 | 710.34 | 157.68 |
| 3. Allahabad Bank | 1979 | 2 | 7.96 | 1.33 |
| | 1980 | 2 | 12.27 | 1.80 |
| | 1981 | 2 | 25.05 | 2.88 |
| 4. Bank of India | 1979 | 1 | 19.48 | 1.32 |
| | 1980 | 1 | 44.68 | 11.65 |
| | 1981 | 1 | 74.64 | 15.90 |
| 5. Central Bank of India | 1979 | 6 | 388.48 | 122.14 |
| | 1980 | 6 | 463.54 | 206.49 |
| | 1981 | 6 | 478.73 | 240.71 |
| 6. Punjab National Bank | 1979 | 12 | 224.12 | 72.04 |
| | 1980 | 12 | 324.98 | 78.60 |
| | 1981 | 12 | 492.48 | 137.40 |

Statement—II

Purposewise classification of Scheduled Commercial Banks' advances in the district of Madhubani in Bihar

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

| Occupation | As on the Last Friday of | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | June 1979 | June 1980 |
| 1. Transport Operators | 19.62 (8.0) | 26.41 (6.5) |
| 2. Services | 1.70 (8.0) | 33.16 (8.1) |
| 3. Personal Loans | 11.70 (4.7) | 25.87 (6.3) |
| 4. Trade (Total) | 23.44 (9.5) | 64.56 (15.8) |
| of which Retail Trade | 22.05 (8.9) | 60.40 (14.8) |
| 5. Other sectors | 172.54 (69.9) | 259.56 (63.4) |
| Total Advances | 247.00 (100.0) | 409.56 (100.0) |

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Supply of Agenda and Minutes of Meetings of Executive Committee of AEPC to Government Officers

1412. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Officers nominated to the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi do receive Agenda and Minutes of all the meetings of the Executive Committee; and

(b) whether such Government nominees also received Agenda and Minutes of the Sub-Committee or other Ad-hoc Committees constituted by the Executive Committee and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Agenda and minutes of Sub-Committees of which Government nominees are members, are sent to them. Min-

utes of other Sub-Committees are normally circulated to all Executive Members including the Government nominees.

Recovery of Penalty

1413. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee of Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, has ever considered the Textiles Commissioner's instruction to recover the sum of Rs 52,45,804.72 as penalty for the year 1979;

(b) if so, the date or dates of the meetings;

(c) details of the decisions taken;

(d) the action taken and the amounts collected so far; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to collect the above amounts in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has intimated that it has not received any communication from the Textile Commissioner specifically instructing the Council to recover the amount of Rs 52,45,804.72.

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

(d) and (e). The Council has been enforcing the Bank Guarantees in order to recover the penalty amounts. An amount of Rs 78.43 lakhs has been realized by the Apparels Export Promotion Council as penalties during the three calendar years (1979-81).

Market for aluminium metal stock held by MMTC

1414. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.M.T.C. is holding aluminium metal stocks of around 30,000 tonnes; and

(b) steps being taken to find a market for this huge inventory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) M.M.T.C. held aluminium stocks of about 25,500 tonnes as on 1-6-1982.

(b) The Ministry of Steel and Mines have allocated to M.M.T.C., for servicing, customers with a total demand of 25,000 tonnes for the period April-September, 1982.

Joint Venture with China for Rice Planters

1415. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether India proposes to have joint venture with China for the manufacture of Chinese rice planters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): A Three-Member delegation from India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited China

from 24th May to 2nd June 1982. Among other things, the delegation discussed the possibility of manufacture in India of Chinese rice transplanters. No such proposal has been received for approval in the Department of Commerce.

Credit given by Nationalised Banks to priority sector

1416. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of credit given by the nationalised banks to the priority sector in the rural areas of the eastern States with special reference to IRD Programme *vis-a-vis* the other States of the country during the last two financial years;

(b) whether Government are aware that the performance of the banks has not been satisfactory so far as the eastern States of the country are concerned; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any plan to streamline the performance in the eastern States and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The term credit mobilised under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Eastern States in comparison to other States during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is as below:-

| (Rs. in crores) | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
| Eastern States | 32.04 | 76.39 |
| Other States | 175.37 | 393.29 |

(b) and (c). The performance of the banks in extending support to the Integrated Rural Development Programme had been reviewed, *inter-alia* in the Fifth Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee for nationalised banks for Eastern Area held on 30-6-82 at Bhubaneswar. While the implementation of

the programme had progressively improved in most of the States in the Eastern Region, there was still need for appropriate strengthening of the State level machinery in some of them. The State Governments had been assured that the availability of credit from banks would not act as a constraint in the implementation of the programme in the region.

Upgradation of Cities and Towns in Gujarat

1417. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by some unions and federations as well as by some MPs from time to time for the upgradation of some of the cities and towns of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such demands made after the last Census; the action taken and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision for the upgradation of some cities and towns of the country according to the provisional population figures of the last census reports;

(d) if so, the names of such towns and cities, with their population figures;

(e) when the effect of upgradation will be given;

(f) when and how it will be implemented; and

(g) what benefits will accrue to the employees as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (g). Some demands have been received from certain service unions and federations and from MPs etc. for the upgradation of some cities and towns of Gujarat on the basis of the provisional 1981 Census figures. Names of some of these cities are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Ahmedabad | 2. Surat |
| 3. Rajkot | 4. Jetpur |
| 5. Upleta | 6. Botad |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 7. Mahuva | 8. Savarkundla |
| 9. Dhangadhra | 10. Gandhidham |
| 11. Palanpur | 12. Dohad |
| 13. Bulsar | |

Government have, however, decided to consider the question of classification/upgradation of cities/towns all over India on the basis of the 1981 Census figures only after the final 1981 Census figures are received from the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. However, a decision has been taken that as and when cities are classified/upgraded on the above basis, the effect of such classification/upgradation will be given retrospectively from 1-8-1982. As a result of such classification/upgradation, some cities which are not classified now will be classified and the Central Government employees working there will become eligible for HRA at 'C' class rates. Central Government employees working in cities which are upgraded on the above basis will become entitled to higher HRA and CCA as admissible on account of the upgraded status of the cities.

Bearer Bond Scheme

1418. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Bearer Bond Scheme was introduced;

(b) the amount collected each time by selling bearer bonds;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restart the scheme of bearer bonds;

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

(e) whether any modification is proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Special Bearer Bonds were sold in two phases—the first from 2-2-1981 to 30-4-1981 and the second from 1-12-1981 to 9-1-1982.

(b) The first phase sales amounted to Rs. 385,55,50,000 and the realisations in the second phase amounted to Rs. 579,09,10,000.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Constitution of Excise and Customs Tribunal

1419. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the reasons for the delay in constituting the Excise and Customs Tribunal, which was announced in 1980-81 General Budget; and

(b) the pattern of working of the Tribunal that is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Since an Appellate Tribunal is being constituted for the first time on the indirect taxes side, its setting up had to be preceded by considerable preparatory work of organisational and legistical nature, such as finding and furnishing of accommodation required for the Tribunal, constitution of Selection Committee, selection of the Members and staff of the Tribunal, selection and training of the Departmental Representatives, separation of records relating to cases which would go to the Tribunal upon its constitution, finalising the terms of appointment and conditions of service, framing of rules required to be issued for the working of the Tribunal, etc. This preparatory work, which necessarily took time, has almost been completed.

(b) Broadly, the pattern will be that appeals against the adjudication Orders of the Collectors and Additional Collectors which presently lie to the Central Board of Excise and Customs, and matters (excepting those involving not more than Rs. 10,000), which presently come up to Government revision against the orders in-appeal of the Appellate Collectors (who hear appeals against the adjudication orders of Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors) will, after the setting up of the Appellate Tribunal, lie to this Tribunal. Appeals involving questions of classification and valuation will be heard by

Special Benches of the Tribunal composed of not less than three Members each, located in New Delhi. Other appeals will be heard by regional Benches consisting of two Members (or in smaller cases a single Member) which will be located at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and New Delhi. Subject to the relevant provisions of the related statutes and the rules made thereunder by Government, the Tribunal will be free to lay down its own procedure and its day-to-day working will be regulated by the rules of procedure that the Tribunal may frame in this behalf.

Requirement of Rooms for Asiad 1982

1420. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what, according to the assessment of the special organising committee of Asiad 82, is the requirement of (i) Rooms in V Star Hotels and (ii) Rooms in IV Star or lower category of hotels during the Asiad 82 in Delhi;

(b) of this, how many rooms are already available in hotels as on 1st January, 1982 and how many additional will be from "Hotel Projects for Asiad 82", their figure category-wise and Hotel Project-wise;

(c) of the above new additional room hotel projects, how many have multinational foreign exchange tieup; Please give the quantum of foreign exchange of each hotel project and its split up for items like designing, technology, collaboration, equipment and material and interest or royalty payment in foreign currency; and

(d) what steps would be taken against those hotel projects which fail to provide the agreed room facility during the Asiad 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED

ALAM KHAN): (a) The assessment of the special organising Committee of Asiad 1982 is as under:—

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Rooms in 5-Star | 1620 rooms |
| Rooms in 4-Star | 465 rooms |
| Rooms in lower categories | 715 rooms |
| Total: | 2800 rooms |

(b) There are 4031 rooms (in Delhi in hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism as on 1-1-1982. They stand classified as under:—

| | |
|--------|------------|
| 5 Star | 2413 rooms |
| 4 Star | 511 rooms |

| | |
|--------|------------|
| 3 Star | 281 rooms |
| 2 Star | 674 rooms |
| 1 Star | 152 rooms |
| Total: | 4031 rooms |

The additional hotel rooms which will be made available through ASIAD 1982 linked hotel projects are given in the statement-I attached.

(c) Foreign collaborations have been approved in the case of three hotels and one more is under consideration. The details are given in Statement-II attached.

(d) In the event of failure of the hotels to commission rooms to the extent indicated in their agreements, penalty clauses thereof will be invoked.

Statement I

| Sl. No. | Name of the Hotel | Total No. of rooms | Rooms promised for Asiad '82 by hoteliers |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Asian Hotels | 588 | 300 |
| 2 | Surya Hotel | 258 | 241 |
| 3 | Sidhartha | 156 | 156 |
| 4 | Kanishka | 300 | 300 |
| 5 | Mayurya extension | 122 | 122 |
| 6 | Taj Hotel | 500 | 200 |
| 7 | Centaur Hotel | 416 | 200 |
| 8 | Samrat | 300 | 250 |
| 9 | Yatri Niwas | 562 | 550 |
| 10 | Bharat Hotel | 500 | 150 |
| 11 | Meridian Hotel | 425 | 110 |
| 12 | Park Hotel | 231 | 100 |
| TOTAL | | 4358 | 2619 |

Statement II

| Name of the Indian Hotel | Name of the foreign collaborator | Nature of Payment | Quantum of Payment |
|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Bharat Hotel | Holiday Inn. | (a) Royalty | (a) 3% of the total gross room revenue, excluding turnover from shopping centres etc. subject to Taxes, during the period of Agreement. |
| | | (b) Lumpsum payment for franchise, design, Engineering consultancy etc. | (b) U.S. \$ 100,000 subject to taxes. |
| | | (c) Consultancy fee of U.S. \$ 50,000 per annum for two years. | |
| 2. Surya International (under consideration) | Sofitel | (a) Royalty | (a) 3% of the total room sales. |
| | | (b) Technical Assistance fees | (b) F.F. 950,000. |
| | | (c) Specific training | (c) F.F. 32,000. |
| 3. Asian Hotel | Hyatt. | (a) Royalty | (a) 3% of the total room sales. |
| | | (b) Technical Assistance fees | (b) U.S. \$ 150,000. |
| 4. M/s. Pure Drinks Charanjit International | Meridien | (a) For technical services to be rendered outside India (In Planning, designing, construction, equipping etc.) | (a) US \$ 1,60,000 one time payment. |
| | | (b) For publicity, sales and advertising and use of brand name. | (b) 3% of income on account of room sales. |
| In addition to the above payments, the Indian company may re-imburse the actual expenditure incurred by the Collaborator as below:— | | | |
| | | (i) For technical services in India | (i) Upto a maximum of US \$ 140,000 |
| | | (ii) For optional services obtained by the Indian company as establishment of management control and accounting system, assistance in selection and recruitment of staff at executive levels, training of staff within and outside India, purchase of initial inventory, etc. during pre-opening period. | (ii) Upto a maximum of US \$ 200,000. |
| | | (c) All the above payments to the foreign collaborator will be subject to applicable taxes. | |

Pending Claims before Central Insurance Corporation

1421. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of claims are pending before the General Insurance Corporation for settlement in respect of motor, bus and scooter accidents in the Delhi offices and also in other State offices;

(b) if so, what is the total number of claims pending in Delhi for more than one year and less than one year and also upto now;

(c) what are the main reasons for delay in settling these claims;

(d) what is the time by which such claims are settled and the steps proposed to ensure expeditious settlement of claims;

(e) whether in order to settle the claims immediately and also to dispose of pending cases, Government have decided to appoint more Claims Inspectors;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) if so, by what time the same will be recruited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The total number of motor insurance claims pending settlement all over India on 31st December, 1981 was 1,49,893. Figures of the pendency of such claims in the Delhi offices and in other state offices are not readily available.

(c) The main reasons for delay in the settlement of third party claims are non-receipt of notice of accident in time, time taken in quantification of compensation and time taken in disposal of cases referred to motor accident claims tribunals and courts. The delay in the disposal of own damage claims is due, inter alia, to non-receipt of documents and dispute regarding the quantum of claim payable.

(d) The disposal of own damage claims is quicker and is completed as soon as necessary documents in support of the

claim have been received. The time taken in the disposal may be as short as one week. The disposal of third-party claims necessarily takes somewhat longer time. Where the claims have been referred to motor accident claims tribunals or courts, the disposal is not under the control of the insurance companies.

(e) to (g). The general insurance industry is making efforts to bring down the pendency of claims.

In its judgement, the existing number of Claims Inspector and professional surveyors and loss assessors is adequate for rendering assistance in the settlement of claims.

There is no proposal to appoint more Claims Inspectors.

Reorientation of Policies of Banks in the Overall Interest of the Poor

1422. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has urged the banks to reorient their policies for the overall interest of poor sections of the society;

(b) if so, whether the nationalised banks have decided to revise their policies for the betterment of poor sections of the society and overall national interest;

(c) if so, the main features of the re-oriented policy;

(d) to what extent it will be helpful to the nation; and

(e) what are the changes likely to be made in the previous policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Since the nationalisation of banks in 1969, a number of steps have been taken to reorient the policies of the banks to liberalise the terms and simplify the procedure for grant of loans to economically weaker sections and small borrowers. Some important steps taken in this direction are as follows:

(i) Simplified loan application-cum-interview forms.

(ii) Simplified application forms in regional languages for agricultural loans.

(iii) Relaxations in margin, security and guarantee requirements.

(iv) Delegation of adequate powers to branch Managers.

While Government attaches importance to proper implementation of these measures, simplification of procedures being a continuous process, proposals in this regard are given due consideration as and when received. Recently, the banks have been advised to raise the share of priority sectors in their credit portfolio to 40 per cent. Within the priority sector a new concept of weaker sections has also been introduced in the sub-sectors of agriculture and small scale industries. Thus, small and marginal farmers with land holdings of 5 acres and less and landless labourers as also persons engaged in allied activities whose borrowal limits in such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000 have been recognised as weaker sections within agriculture. Similarly, units with credit limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000 are to be treated as weaker sections in the small scale industries. In order to see that these weaker sections in the priority sectors are given appropriate attention by banks in the matter of allocation of credit, the banks are required to ensure that direct advances to such sections in agriculture should reach a level of at least 50 per cent of the total direct lending to Agriculture, including allied activities, by 1983. Similarly, advances to weaker sections within the small scale industries sectors should constitute 12.5 per cent of the total advances to small scale industries by 1985.

Banks also advance loans to weaker sections for house construction, education and for consumption purposes. Housing loans for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- to economically weaker sections and low income groups are granted at concessional interest, advances to indigent students for higher education, in particular to those belonging to SC/ST, are granted at comparatively lower rate of interest. Banks also advance consumption credit to weaker sections of the society for medical expenses, educational needs, marriages, funerals/

births and other religious ceremonies not exceeding, in the aggregate, Rs. 500 per borrower.

A scheme exclusively meant for weaker sections is the D.R.I. Scheme. Advances under the Scheme are available to individuals satisfying certain land holding and income criteria.

More recently, the banks have been advised that all requirements for productive purposes of industries as well as the implementation of the 20 Point Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme should be met fully following the measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India to relax the credit restraint in the banking system. Banks have also been advised to ensure that bank branches, particularly in rural areas, meet the credit requirements of the beneficiaries of the various anti-poverty programmes initiated by the Government.

The implementation of these policies by the banks is continuously monitored and corrective steps are taken to see that these policies serve the overall interests of the poorer sections of the society and meet the genuine productive requirements of the various sectors which directly or indirectly help the poorer sections.

Cut in Cash Compensatory support to Engineering Exporters

1423. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineering exporters will have to face a cut on cash compensatory support unless they provide complete cost data to Government justifying an increase in the rate of cash assistance;

(b) if so, whether the engineering exporters have not so far done the same;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) what are the other steps Government proposed to take in this regard; and

(e) what was the total amount provided by Government as cash compensatory sup-

port to export goods during the current year also last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The existing rates of cash compensatory on various products, including engineering goods, are valid upto 30th September, 1982. It is proposed to review the rates and for this purpose necessary data has been called for through the concerned Export Promotion Councils, including the Engineering Export Promotion Council. The data is being received from the Council, and is being scrutinised by Government and revised rates will be announced as and when decisions are taken.

(e) The total amount provided by the Government as cash compensatory support to export goods during the current year and last year is as under:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Actual Expenditure | Rs. 452.48 |
| 1981-82 (Prov.) | crores |
| Budget-Estimates | Rs. 473.50 |
| 1982-83 | crores |

Coverage of more stations by Third Level Vayudoot service

1424. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:**

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

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

(a) when the Third Level Air services were introduced;

(b) the details of the routes covered by these services;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cover more stations (routes) during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot was inaugurated on 26th January, 1981. The route operated by Vayudoot in different regions are as follows:—

North-Eastern Region

—Gauhati|Barapani|Silchar

—Agartala|Kailashahar

—Chabua|Tezu

Northern Region

—Delhi|Ludhiana|Delhi

—Delhi|Dehradun|Delhi

—Delhi|Chandigarh|Kulu|Chandigarh|Delhi

Eastern Region

Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Rourkela/Ranchi
Patna

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The following 23 stations were proposed to be covered within the first phase of Vayudoot expansion programme:—

Cuddapah, Rajamundry, Warangal, Jamshedpur, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Raichur, Hubli, Calicut, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Nanded, Rourkela, Ludhiana, Kota, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Thanjavur, Dehradun, Ghazipur, Pantnagar, Rae Bareilly;

Of the above, Dehradun, Ludhiana, Rourkela, Jamshedpur and Muzaffarpur have already been connected by Vayudoot services. However, services to Muzaffarpur has been discontinued due to lack of passenger traffic.

Relaxation of Restrictions on Import of Machinery and Components

1425. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was restriction on import of plant, machinery and components;

(b) whether Government are considering to relax the restrictions on import of machinery and components; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Appendix 1 of Import and Export Policy, 1982-83 (Volume I) contains list of banned items of capital goods which are not normally

allowed for import. Appendix 2 of the said policy contains list of capital goods allowed for import under Open General Licence subject to the conditions laid down in the policy.

For other capital goods, applications for import can be considered in accordance with the policy laid down.

There is no proposal at present to make any further liberalisation in the import policy for capital goods as such.

Loan/Assistance to Tata Concerns from Government Financial institutions

1426. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan/assistance in one form or the other from the various Government financial institutions given to the Tata's and their sister concerns during the last five years, year-wise and the terms on which the loans have been given;

(b) do Government exercise a check to see that the loans given to those industrial houses have been properly utilised;

(c) how much amount out of the above has been returned and how much is due from each of them;

(d) whether any request from these industrial houses is still pending for grant of loan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any loan was waived during the same period in response of the above concerns and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY): (a) The amount of loans disbursed by the All India term lending Public Sector Financial Institutions, namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India

(IFCI) during the last five years to the concerns belonging to Tata Group is given below:

| (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|--------------------|---|
| Year (April-March) | Amount of loan disbursed by IDBI and IFCI |
| 1977-78 | 97.00 |
| 1978-79 | 2225.00 |
| 1979-80 | 209.00 |
| 1980-81 | 782.60 |
| 1981-82 | 1395.16 |

The terms and conditions stipulated by IDBI and IFCI for extending financial assistance to the Tata Group of Companies have been decided on merits of each individual case and have been in conformity with the guidelines followed by the financial institutions for grant of assistance to MRTP Companies which *inter alia* provide for more stringent financial norms like debt-equity ratio and promoters' contribution. The loans granted carry the applicable rate of interest and are normally secured by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and hypothecation of movable assets, present and future.

(b) IDBI and IFCI have evolved procedures consistent with the relative covenants and terms embodied in the loan agreement to ensure that the funds disbursed to the assisted concerns are utilised only for the purpose for which these are sanctioned. The sanctioned loans are disbursed to the concerns in instalments according to the needs related to the progress of the project. Regular follow-up measures like inspection of books of accounts, collection of information through prescribed returns and nominee directors, inspection of the project site, etc. ensure proper utilisation of the loans given by the financial institutions.

(c) A total loan amount of Rs. 272.35 lakhs was repaid during the five year period, 1977-78 to 1981-82, by the Tata

Group of Companies to IDBI and IFCI. As at the end of March 1982, the amount of loans of IDBI and IFCI outstanding against the Tata Group of Companies amounted to Rs. 4432.09 lakhs.

(d) As at the end of June, 1982 two applications were pending with IDBI from Tata Group of Companies for total institutional assistance of Rs. 38.30 crores. As on the 30th June 1982 one application from Tata Group for total institutional assistance of Rs. 9.12 crores was pending with IFCI.

(e) No loan amount due to IDBI and IFCI from Tata Group of Companies was waived during the last five years.

ITDC Committee Visiting European countries

1427. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.T.D.C. Committee consisting of non-technical men recently visited some European countries to make technical evaluation of the cars and buses to be imported from there;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) the findings of the committee; and

(d) foreign exchange involved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). A team of two, one administrative and other technically qualified officers of ITDC comprising the Divisional Manager (Tourist Services) and Joint Divisional Manager (Commercial), was deputed in October/November, 1981 to visit West Germany, France and Japan to assess the comparative merits and demerits of various makes of cars, as also to carry out commercial and technical negotiations with the various car manufacturers with a view to selecting the most suitable and economical make for operating under Indian conditions.

The team came to the conclusion that the Mercedes Benz car is technically most suitable for use in India as a tourist car in terms of economic returns, operating costs, durability, etc.

(d) The total foreign exchange expenditure on the visit of the team in question was equivalent of Rs. 59,000/-.

Loan/Assistance to Dalmia Concerns from Government Financial Institutions

1428. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan/assistance in one form or the other from the various Government financial institutions have given to the Dalmias and their sister concerns during the last five years, year-wise and the term on which the loans have been given;

(b) do Government exercise a check to see that the loans given to those industrial houses have been properly utilised;

(c) how much amount out of the above has been returned and how much is due from each of them;

(d) whether any request from these industrial houses is still pending for grant of loan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any loan was waived during the same period in respect of the above concerns and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). No Company admitting itself to be controlled by Dalmia Group Members is registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. It may, however, be stated that the Company Law Board, by its order dated 8-2-1980 held that 23 undertakings were under the control of a group of persons who are members of the family of Shri Jai Dayal Dalmia. This order has been challenged both before the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court. The

matter is still pending before both the Courts. As the basic issue of identifying companies owned by the Dalmias and/or having connections with the Dalmias has not been resolved and is sub-judice, it would not be possible to furnish information regarding financial assistance given by the various Government financial institutions; extent of recovery; amounts still outstanding; number of pending applications; etc. in respect of concerns belonging to the Dalmias.

**Compensation to Victims of AI Boeing
707 Crash in Bombay**

1429. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRA PAL
SHAILANI:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of persons killed and the amount of compensation given to the families of each of the killed persons in AI Boeing 707 crash near Bombay on 22 June, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): 17 persons (2 crew members, 2 staff members of Air India and 13 passengers) were killed in the accident to Air India's Boeing 707 aircraft VT-DJJ at Bombay Airport on 22nd June, 1982.

No compensation has so far been paid in respect of any of the persons killed in the accident. Action to obtain and deal with compensation claims has already been initiated by Air India.

In case of death of international passenger, depending upon the age, earning capacity, dependency of family members and other relevant factors, the compensation amount would vary from

Rupees three lakhs to about Rupees seven lakhs. In case of death of domestic passenger, the compensation amount would be Rupees two lakhs. Compensation in respect of bodily injuries, etc., will depend upon the seriousness of the injury, supported by medical report, etc.

Electronic Complex in Border States

1430. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision not to set up electronic complex in a border State;

(b) if so, whether the said decision is only for electronic complex or for other such/similar establishments also;

(c) if so, names of the establishments so earmarked; and

(d) how many such proposals have since been denied and in which States?

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

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

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

1431. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI M. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nationalise the entire jute industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal has urged upon the Union Government to nationalise the jute industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. There has been no such proposal from the State Government.

(d) Government's policy on take-over/nationalisation of sick Units was pronounced on 6th October, 1981. Take-over/Nationalisation of an industry is the last method of reactivating sick units. Government's role in terms of this policy decision is primarily to monitor and co-ordinate measures aimed at revival of the sick units, coupled with assistance from the banking and financial institutions who are primarily responsible to take remedial measures, inclusive of financial and managerial restructuring of the units in order to rejuvenate the industry. Only after all these measures have been taken and they have failed to prevent sickness in any unit, can Government think of possible take over or nationalisation in accordance with the prescribed policy circular of 6th October, 1981. In terms of this policy decision, Government do not consider the present moment an appropriate time for considering any measure for takeover or nationalization of the jute industry for whose better functioning Government have been initiating, monitoring and coordinating a number of administrative and fiscal incentives/measures.

Balance of Payment

1432. MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the state of affairs of balance of payments as on date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The balance of payments continues to be under considerable strain. According to the provisional trade data, our exports increased by 13.3 per cent to Rs. 7557 crores in 1981-82 and imports increased by 9.6 per cent to Rs. 13271 crores leaving a trade deficit of Rs. 5714 crores compared with a deficit of Rs. 5813 crores (revised) in 1980-81. Foreign exchange assets of the RBI (excluding gold and SDRs), after allowing for movements in trade, invisibles and capital accounts, declined during the year by Rs. 1467.6 crores. This includes credit

for drawal of Rs. 636.8 crores against the Extended Arrangement with the IMF during 1981-82. During the current fiscal year upto June 25, 1982 foreign exchange assets (excluding gold and SDRs) have shown an increase of Rs. 29.8 crores, taking into account a drawal of Rs. 311.6 crores under the Extended Arrangement with the IMF. In the corresponding period of 1981-82, reserves had declined by Rs. 526.9 crores and there was no drawal from the IMF.

A number of steps have been taken to deal with the balance of payments situation. With a view to restoring viability in our balance of payments position in the medium term Government entered into an Extended Arrangement with the IMF which enables India to purchase upto the equivalent of SDR 5 billion over a three year period. Special attention is being given to import substitution, and efforts are thus being made to increase domestic production of petroleum and petroleum products; fertilisers, steel, edible oils, non-ferrous metals etc. At the same time, efforts are being intensified to increase exports and attract more remittances and investments by non-residents of Indian origin from abroad.

Accidents to Civil Planes

1433. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of civil air accidents have occurred in Gujarat and other parts of the country during 1 January, 1982 to 30 June, 1982;

(b) if so, the number and details of air accidents occurred during 1 January, 1981 to 31 December, 1981 and during 1 January, 1982 to 30 June, 1982;

(c) the details of various enquiry reports and findings of such accidents;

(d) the action taken against the responsible persons, employees and officials;

(e) the compensation given or to be given to each person in each accident;

(f) whether any sabotage extremists' activities or foreign hand is bread in some of these accidents, if so; and

(g) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a), (b), (c) and (e). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. CT-4261/82].

(d) Suitable action like suspension of licence etc., has been taken/being taken against the responsible persons, employees and officials.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Offers from Foreign Countries for Con- cessional Financial help

1434. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has under consideration a number of offers of concessional financial help from other foreign countries for industrial projects;

(b) whether the user industrial units have suggested that the loans in the long run may not be good as they will lead to ushering in of obsolete technology to high cost economy; and

(c) whether Government propose to give due weightage to this view before accepting such offers?

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

(b) and (c). Decision to accept concessional financial help including loan from other countries is taken after consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and the industrial units. Before the acceptance of such financial offers, the concerned Ministries, Departments and Industrial units examine carefully the suitability of equipment from other countries from technological price and other angles.

Allocation for Research and Development for Defence Needs

1435. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation for research and development for Defence needs; and

(b) what measures are proposed for expansion and support to research and development efforts and achievement of self-reliance in defence needs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A sum of Rs 102.99 crore, has been allocated for Defence research and development purposes in the Budget Estimates for the year 1982-83.

(b) The activities of Defence Research and Development Organisation are kept constantly under review and where considered necessary the existing facilities and infrastructures are augmented to meet defence research and development needs. A close liaison is also maintained with the other sister organisations engaged in research activities like ICAR, BARC, CSIR, IITs and Universities etc. to keep abreast of the latest development in various disciplines to attain self-reliance.

Complaints regarding over-weightment of cotton purchased from farmers

1436. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have recently received complaints regarding the over-weightment of cotton purchased from the farmers by the Cotton Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether inquiry has since been conducted by Government in this regard; and

(c) what action Government have so far taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). The

Central Govt. had received a complaint regarding over-weighment of cotton from farmers by the Cotton Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh. Upon receiving the complaint inquiries were made by the Vigilance Branch of the Cotton Corporation of India and it was found that no such incidence of over-weighment of cotton had occurred.

Industrialisation of Border States

1437. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the border States listed as not suitable for setting up electronic defence establishments; and

(b) what is the Government's planning to industrialise these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) While close proximity to international borders is one amongst many factors taken into account for setting up electronic defence establishments, no border State has been specifically listed as unsuitable for setting up such establishments.

(b) Does not arise.

Centres Directive to States for Economy in Foreign visits of officials

1438. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has addressed various Departments and States regarding economy in foreign visits of officials and those accompanying them so as to curb or minimise them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Central Government has not issued any directions to State Governments regarding economy in foreign visits of their officials, etc.

As for the Central Government Departments, instructions have been issued from time to time to minimise expenditure on visits of officials abroad. Proposals for deputation abroad of Central Government officials are scrutinised by a Screening Committee of Secretaries. In the case of Secretaries to the Government, approval of Prime Minister is also obtained. Officials visits of Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State abroad are approved by Minister of Finance while in case of Ministers of Cabinet rank and Ministers of State in independent charge of a Ministry, approval of Prime Minister is sought. The necessity for deputation abroad and the estimates of expenditure are scrutinised before approving the deputations. Instructions have also recently been issued revising the entitlements of certain categories of senior officers from First Class to Economy Class air passage, and to single room hotel accommodation instead of suite, when they are abroad.

Raids on Houses of Film Industry Personnel by Income Tax and Customs Officials

1439. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of actors, actresses, directors, producers, financiers, music directors, playback singers and distributors engaged in film industry whose houses were raided by income-tax and custom officers after 15 February, 1981;

(b) the total amount of black money seized; and

(c) legal action taken by Government against them?

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

Setback to Exports to Nigeria

1440. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's plan to raise exports to Nigeria from the present

meagre level of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 500 crores by 1985 has received a major setback following the later's drastic decision to restrict imports;

(b) whether his Ministry are taking any steps to apprise trade and Industry circles about it; and

(c) the reaction of the Nigerian Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has undertaken an exercise to fix certain export targets to African countries, including Nigeria, to be achieved by 1985.

The Government of Nigeria announced certain import restrictions in April, 1982 on account of its cash flow problems arising from the decline in the spot market prices of oil. These are of a temporary nature.

(b) The trade and industry of India has been apprised of the new import policy of Nigeria.

(c) The question of any reaction from the side of the Nigerian Government does not arise as the Nigerian decision is non-discriminatory and was dictated by the exigencies of the economic situation of that country.

Projects Pending Clearance

1442. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects each of Rs. 100 crore and above are pending clearance by Government, stating the period of their pendency and the reasons for delay in clearing these projects;

(b) the estimated average annual production and revenue loss on account of delay in their clearance; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to cut down delays in the clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Bank Robberies

1443. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of bank robberies have occurred in the country during the last six months;

(b) details of such robberies including the amounts involved;

(c) whether the robberies have been conducted due to lack of adequate security measures in banks; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the details of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred during the period 1st January, 1982 to 30th June 1982 as reported by the banks is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4262/82].

(c) and (d). Banks have their own internal security instructions which are reviewed from time to time. Government have also in the recent months issued detailed instructions regarding the additional steps and measures that should be taken by banks to strengthen their internal security arrangements. Finance Minister has also at his meeting with the Chief Executives held on 6th July 1982 requested the Chairmen to take adequate measures for strengthening internal security arrangements within the banks. Government have also decided to set up a high power Committee to review the security arrangements in banks.

Meeting of Export Promotion Councils or Committees of Administration

1444. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the dates and venues of all the meetings of all the Export Promotion Councils or the Committees of Administration or Executive Committees held during the past three years separately for each Export Promotion Council; and

(b) total expenditure for each year including for lunches and dinners and for holding such meetings, separately for each Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4263/82]. (It is however mentioned that Government grant is not given for the expenditure on the meetings of the Committee of Administration or Executive Committee.)

Firms involved in Misdeclaration of Non-Handloom Garments as Handloom Garments

1445. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) list of firms involved in mis-declaration of Non-Handloom Garments as Handloom Garments and against whom complaints have been received from Foreign Governments; and

(b) action which Government have taken or propose to take to punish each of the guilty exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Recently, some cases from Benelux and the United Kingdom, where non-handloom origin of goods had been alleged, were referred to the Government for scrutiny. On scrutiny, it has been found that 16 parties were involved in cases where non-handloom products had been exported as handloom items. The names of the parties involved are given in the attached statement.

(b) Action under Law is contemplated against these parties.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Party |
|---------|--|
| 1. | M/s. C & A International, New Delhi. |
| 2. | M/s. Sing & Smile (I) P. Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 3. | M/s. Vandana Exports, New Delhi. |
| 4. | M/s. India Export House Private Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 5. | M/s. Neeta Wears, New Delhi. |
| 6. | M/s. Kanta International, New Delhi. |
| 7. | M/s. Smiling Roses, New Delhi. |
| 8. | M/s. Atex India, New Delhi. |
| 9. | M/s. Shiwani Exp. Inc. New Delhi. |
| 10. | M/s. Chowdhary International, Bombay. |
| 11. | M/s. Jaydee Exports, New Delhi. |
| 12. | M/s. Gazibo, New Delhi. |
| 13. | M/s. Mohan International, New Delhi. |
| 14. | M/s. Chandramani, Delhi. |
| 15. | M/s. Mohan Overseas, New Delhi. |
| 16. | M/s. Western India Garments Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. |

Dearness Allowance Payable to Central Government Employees

1446. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees have become eligible for one more instalment of dearness allowance from April, 1982 with the consumer price index for industrial workers standing at 457;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of granting the instalment due;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) whether after merger of a portion of dearness allowance Government have considered the desirability of revising the scales of pay of the employees, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question is under consideration and a decision in the matter is likely to be taken soon;

(d) Dearness allowance sanctioned up to the average index level 320 has been merged with pay only for retirement benefits, HRA and CCA. There is no proposal to revise the scales of pay of the employees as a result of merger of a portion of dearness allowance with pay for the above purposes.

Maintenance of Domestic Airport and Terminals

1447. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of handing over the maintenance of the domestic airports and terminals to the Indian Airlines to ensure efficiency and safety of air service has been examined;

(b) if so, with what results and the action proposed to be taken in this direction; and

(c) whether the desirability of setting up an independent air safety cell as in the USA has been considered, if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Air safety Directorate in the Department of Civil Aviation functions directly under the Director General of Civil Aviation and has Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Major accidents involving fatalities of passengers carrying aircraft are invariably investigated by a Court of Enquiry presided over by a sitting judge to ensure unbiased

enquiry. This system is functioning satisfactorily and the Government does not therefore intend to set up an Air safety cell.

Trade Deficit

1448. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been constant upward trend in the Trade deficit in India for the last three years;

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

(c) what steps short-term and long-term Government propose to take to effect improvement in country's trade deficit (i.e. gap between import and export)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The deficit of India's foreign trade increased from Rs. 2562.99 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 5813.20 crores in 1980-81. The final figure of trade deficit for 1981-82 is not yet available. However, on provisional basis, the trade deficit for 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 5713.82 crores.

(b) The heavy trade deficit in recent years has been mainly on account of disproportionate rise in import bill in the wake of steep increase in world prices of our major imports particularly those of petroleum and petroleum products. The growth of exports during this period was also hampered considerably on account of persistent recession and various tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed by the developed countries against the goods of developing countries like India.

(c) In the course of last 2 years, several measures have been taken by the Government both short-term and long-term to promote exports. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units, establishment of EXIM Bank simplification and streamlining of procedures and extension of certain fiscal concessions on exports.

The Import-Export Policy for 1982-83 is designed to achieve increase in production with special emphasis on exports. Policy measures for increasing exports are constantly reviewed and efforts are being made to remove constraints operating on export promotion. At the same time domestic production is also being geared to substitute import of POL, fertilisers, metals, edible oils, etc.

Discriminatory Examination Rules for ITIs and ITOs

1449. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes/D.I. (I.T.) has received representations from the Income-tax Employees' Federation and All India Income-tax Employees' Federation regarding discriminatory Examination Rules for ITIs and ITOs (Group 'B');

(b) if so, what are details of their requests and whether any decision have been taken on their request;

(c) whether the Board are aware that some of the candidates who have secured higher marks in the Departmental ITI examination held in 1979 have been declared failed but those who secured less marks in 1980 and 1981 have been declared 'pass'; and

(d) whether any such instances have come to the notice of the Board, if so, action proposed to be taken to set right such anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). A

statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4264/82]

Unions/Associations/Federations in Income Tax Department

1450. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the recognised/unrecognised Unions/Associations/Federations functioning in the Income-tax Department under the Central Board of Direct Taxes at each Commissioner's charge;

(b) the membership claimed by each of the above Unions/Associations/Federations; and

(c) the date of recognition of each recognised Union/Association/Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A list of the recognised Associations/Unions/Federations of non-gazetted employees functioning at Commissioners' Charges in the Income-tax Department is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4265/82]. Another list of unrecognised Associations/Unions/Federations whose requests for recognition are pending is at Annexure 'B'.

(b) The membership claimed by Associations/Unions/Federations is 15 per cent or above of each of the categories of staff which they purport to represent.

(c) The dates of recognition of the Associations/Union which were granted recognition during the last 5 years are as follows:—

| Name of Association | Date of recognition |
|---|---------------------|
| (i) Income-tax Stenographers Association, Vidharbha and Marathawada, Nagpur | 22-1-1977 |
| (ii) National Income-tax Employees Union, Nagpur | 19-10-1978 |
| (iii) Delhi Income-tax Employees Association | 10-11-1981 |

In respect of other Associations/Unions, the details are not readily available.

Action to Unearth Black Money

1451. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has asked the Income-tax Officers to intensify their attack on black money and keep track of lavish expenditure;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of raids were conducted in the recent past to unearth black money;

(c) if so, the full details thereof and what action has been taken against the persons concerned; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make suitable amendments in the Income Tax Act so that quick and stern action could be taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Financial Year 1981-82, the Income-tax Department carried out 4282 searches and seized *prima facie* unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 30.66 crores approximately.

Having regard to the large number of cases, it is not practicable to furnish the full details in respect of individual cases. However, if the hon'ble Member desires to have the information in respect of a particular case, the same may be furnished.

The scrutiny of seized material has been undertaken for taking appropriate action in these cases.

(d) The existing provisions in the law are considered quite adequate for the purpose. However, the question of devising other or better legislative measures is a continuing process and Government would initiate such further measures as may become necessary in the light of experience or the recommendations made by Parliamentary Committees, Economic Administration Reforms Commission etc.

Gujarat Government's Demand for Upgradation of Ahmedabad Airport

1452. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Government had represented to upgrade Ahmedabad airport to international standard and operate international flights to and from Ahmedabad;

(b) whether Government are aware that passenger traffic originating and terminating from Gujarat State to and from foreign countries is sizeable;

(c) whether Government are also aware that Trivandrum and Amritsar are already on the map of international travel; and

(d) whether in view of this and in view of over 65,000 passports issued every year from Ahmedabad do Government propose to consider upgrading Ahmedabad airport to international standard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though there is an increase in the number of international passengers the traffic does not justify operation of international flights ex-Ahmedabad.

(c) Yes, Sir. Both the airports have adequate international passenger traffic potential.

(d) Notwithstanding the large number of passports issued from Ahmedabad the level of international passenger traffic potential at Ahmedabad is not enough to warrant introduction of international flights. Therefore, at present, there is no plan to upgrade Ahmedabad aerodrome for international flights.

New Schemes Planned for Growth of Tourism

1453. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to tourism during the Sixth Plan and the projected target of foreign tourists by 1985;

(b) whether the growth rate of tourists arrivals had not been satisfactory in the previous two years; and

(c) the number and details of new schemes planned for the growth of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 72 crores has been allocated for tourism schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the Central Sector, of which Rs. 30 crores is the outlay for the Central Department of Tourism and Rs. 42 crores for India Tourism Development Corporation. The projected target of foreign tourist arrivals by 1985 is 1.7 million.

(b) In view of prevailing conditions pertaining to economic recession in traffic originating countries and disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries the growth rate of late has not been very encouraging.

(c) The new schemes being undertaken in the tourism sector are the establishment of tourist complexes in keeping with master plans (land-use plans) at a number of centres of archaeological importance; construction of tourist hostels in the North Eastern region; construction of forest lodges and youth hostels; construction of tourist villages; provision of transport, entertainment and outdoor recreational facilities at selected centres; construction of hotels by I.T.D.C. as joint sector ventures with State Governments/State tourism development corporations at selected centres.

India's Trade Deficit with U.K.

1454. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade deficit with U.K. had been steadily increasing for the last three years;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to reduce imports from the U.K.; and

(c) whether the U.K. had expressed its cooperation to ease the situation; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). It is not the policy of the Government of India to strive for achieving an arithmetic balance between imports and exports in our bilateral trade with each country. Imports are allowed only in those sectors where such imports are essential to meet the requirements of India's industrial and infrastructural development or to ensure minimum supply levels of mass consumption items. Such imports are always made from the most competitive source without regard to the level of India's exports to that country. It is, however, recognised that a high level of imports cannot be sustained unless the exports also grow simultaneously. In this background India has been discussing with the U.K. appropriate measures to help to increase India's exports to that country. At the recently concluded meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee the U.K. Government agreed to consider positively our proposals for export promotion and marketing programme. The Indian side urged U.K. to encourage their nationalised industries to make more purchases from India and to lend support to India's requests to the EEC for providing greater access for the Indian export items to the EEC market.

Vayudoot Service for Ranchi

1455. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal to connect Sanchi, an important Buddhist tourist centre of India by Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A request has been

received from Bihar State Tourism Department to start air services to Sanchi. However, there is no airfield available at Sanchi and it is not therefore possible to airlink Sanchi at present.

Visit of a High Level Team from U.S.A.

1456. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level team of the US Department of Commerce has visited India during June or July, 1982 to make an on-the-spot study of the cash aid enjoyed by the exporters of sanitary castings;

(b) if so, whether the US team after visit has submitted a study report to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the main features of the report;

(d) to what extent the visit has been helpful to both the countries;

(e) whether talks were held to improve the trade between the two countries during the current financial year; and

(f) if so, whether any final agreement has been reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Trade Treaty with Nepal

1457. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Nepal have signed a fresh treaty of trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the main features of the trade agreement reached;

(c) whether both the countries have agreed to check unauthorised trade that is going on in both the countries;

(d) if so, what steps have been agreed by both sides to check this; and

(e) whether various steps have also been agreed for checking smuggling by foreigners to these two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the meeting of the Indo-Nepal Inter Governmental Committee, comprising senior officers of the two governments, held at Kathmandu from 11th May, 1982 to 14th May, 1982, it was agreed that:—

(i) There should be exchange of information on timely, regular and prompt basis to facilitate investigation into cases of unauthorised trade;

(ii) Contact points were designated on both sides to facilitate easier and direct communication between the concerned authorities;

(iii) there should be meeting between the concerned authorities at regular intervals.

(e) No steps have been specifically agreed to check smuggling by foreigners. However it is expected that implementation of the above measures will help checking smuggling by any person irrespective of his nationality to these two countries.

Overdrafts by States

1458. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) effect of overdrafts of different States on the economy and planning of the respective States and the Union; and

(b) whether the amounts overdrawn have been utilised by States in the implementation of their Plans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) While the effect of the overdraft of different States on the economy and planning is not easily assessable, as far as the country as a whole

is concerned, any overdrawal by the State has an expansionary impact on the money supply and consequently on the level of prices. It is, therefore, imperative that, in order to ensure speedy development of the country within a framework of stable prices, the budgets of State Governments need to be balanced. Without this kind of fiscal discipline, there is always a danger of the price stability and consequently the objective of speedy development of the country being jeopardised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

कुछ कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कर अपवंचन की शिकायत

1459. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य:

श्री निहाल सिंह:

क्या वित्त मंत्री कुछ कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कर अपवंचन की शिकायतों के बारे में 2 अप्रैल, 1982, के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2644 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा 5 सितम्बर, 1981 का (1) शाह स्टील इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा.) लिमिटेड (2) डी. एच. शाह (3) प्रताप डी. शाह और श्रीमति अनिता एन. शाह से बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, वे कितने मूल्य की हैं तथा वे किन-किन देशों में बनी हैं;

(ख) आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा बरामद किये गये दस्तावेजों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन दस्तावेजों की जांच करने के पश्चात् इनमें क्या अनिमितताएँ पाई गईं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया): (क) से (ग) आयकर विभाग ने 5 सितम्बर, 1981 को शाह स्टील इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा.) लि. डी. एच. शाह, प्रताप डी. शाह तथा श्रीमति अनिता एन. शाह के मामले में तलाशी तथा अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही की और प्रथम दृष्टया लगभग 18,71,000/- रु. की लेखा

बहियां नकदी तथा 3,00,000/- रु. मूल्य के जवाहिरात पकड़े। इसके अतिरिक्त कई लेखा बहियां और दस्तावेज भी पकड़े गये जिनकी छानबीन की जा रही है। यह पाया गया कि इस समूह के करनिर्धारित, करों की अदायगी के लिये जाली चालानों के आधार पर ऋण प्राप्त करते रहे थे। भारतीय दंड संहिता की संगत धाराओं के अन्तर्गत शिकायत दर्ज की गई थी जिनके आधार पर पुलिस ने इस समूह के सरगना श्री नरेंद्र शाह को गिरफ्तार किया। तथापि बाद में उन्हें जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया था।

Loan/Assistance to Birla Concerns from Government Finance Institutions

1460. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan/assistance in one form or the other from the various Government financial institutions have given to the Birlas and their sister concerns during the last five years, year-wise and the terms on which the loans have been given;

(b) do Government exercise a check to see that the loans given to those industrial houses have been properly utilised;

(c) how much amount out of the above has been returned and how much is due from each of them;

(d) whether any request from these industrial houses is still pending for grant of loan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any loan was waived during the same period in respect of the above concerns and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The amount of loans disbursed by the All India term lending Public Sector Financial Institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Fin-

Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) during the last five years to the concerns belonging to Birla Group is given below.

| (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Year (April—March) | Amount of loan dis- bursed by IDBI and IFCI |
| 1977-78 | 1930.13 |
| 1978-79 | 124.62 |
| 1979-80 | 1690.00 |
| 1980-81 | 980.79 |
| 1981-82 | 1824.10 |

The terms and conditions stipulated by IDBI and IFCI for extending financial assistance to the Birla Group of Companies has been decided on merits of each individual case and have been in conformity with the guidelines followed by the financial institutions for grant of assistance to MRTPL Companies, which, *inter alia*, provide for more stringent financial norms, like promoters' contribution and debt-equity ratio. The loans granted carry the applicable rate of interest and are normally secured by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and hypothecation of movable assets, present and future.

(b) IDBI and IFCI have evolved procedures consistent with the relative covenants and terms embodied in the loan agreement, to ensure that the funds disbursed to the assisted concerns are utilised only for the purpose for which these are sanctioned. The sanctioned loans are disbursed to the concerns in instalments according to the needs related to the progress of the project. Regular follow-up measures like inspection of books of accounts, collection of information through prescribed reports and nominee directors, inspection of the project site, etc. ensure proper utilisation of the loans given by the financial institutions.

(c) total loan amount of Rs. 731.00 lakhs was repaid during the five years period, 1977-78 to 1981-82, by the Birla Group of Companies to IDBI and IFCI. As at the end of March, 1982, the amount

of loans of IDBI and IFCI outstanding against the Birla Group of Companies was Rs. 5599.29 lakhs.

(d) As at the end of June, 1982, no application from Birla Group of Companies was pending with IDBI and IFCI.

(e) No loan amount due to IDBI and IFCI from Birla Group of Companies was waived during the last five years.

Scheme to promote internal tourism

1461. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is considering to construct cheap accommodation for common Indian tourists in places of tourist interest and religious centres, if so, the details of the scheme; and

(b) whether Government have a comprehensive scheme to develop and promote internal tourism in our country, if so, whether any suitable scheme has been drawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has a comprehensive scheme for the development of domestic tourism. During the various Plan periods it has constructed tourist bungalows, canteens/cafeterias, provided transport at about 100 tourist centres either wholly financed by the Department or jointly with the State Departments of Tourism. These have been handed over to the State Governments for operation and maintenance. In addition the Central Department of Tourism has also constructed 16 youth hostels, 2 youth hostels (one each at Mysore and Port Blair) are under construction and proposes to construct 9 more youth hostels in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions.

The Central Department of Tourism has set up a Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 for the construction/expansion/improvements of dharmshalas/musafir khanas/sarais at major pilgrim centres to meet the requirements of the large number of pilgrims,

particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of society, for clean and inexpensive accommodation. The Samiti will construct dharmashalas (Yatrikas) one each at Chittrakoot and Vrindavan for which land has been obtained. The Samiti has also acquired land at Aina Devi for the construction of Yatrika and proposes to construct Yatrikas at Buxar, Puri, Dwarka, Guruvayoor and Thanjavur in a phased manner depending upon the availability of land and funds through grants and donations.

The ITDC is building a Yatri Niwas in New Delhi for budget tourists, both domestic and international. On the success of this experiment similar Yatri Niwas will be constructed at other selected centres. The ITDC also proposes to construct as a joint venture with State Governments/State IDCs medium priced hotels for both domestic and international tourists.

Extension of runway and other facilities at Cochin Aerodrome

1462. SHRI K. A. RAJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend the runway and other facilities at Cochin Aerodrome to enable the landing of Air-buses there; and

(b) if so, the details and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, after the land has been reclaimed and is made available to the Civil Aviation Department.

(b) The Cochin Port Trust has undertaken to reclaim the land.

Aid received from World Bank Consortium

1463. MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and quality of different categories of aid received by India from

World Bank Consortium during 1980-81 (1-7-80 to 30-6-81) and 1981-82 (1.7.81 to 30-6-82);

(b) the amount of aid received out of commitments of dollar 2 billion by the Bank group upto 30-4-82 including dollar 900 million Soft L.D.A. credit and from banks ordinary loan; and

(c) whether dollar 3.4 billion loan has received by India last year, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The various countries and international institutions pledged the following economic assistance at the India Consortium meeting:

(\$ million)

| | | |
|------------|---------|---------|
| Projected | 2858.49 | |
| on-project | 555.73 | 56.44 |
| Total | 3414.22 | 3459.96 |

(b) Total commitments made by IBRD/IDA in FY-82 upto 30-4-82 is US dollar 1574.00 million.

(c) There was no loan of dollar 3.4 billion to be utilised. The pledge of US dollar 3.4 billion during 1981-82 was only an indication of the total economic assistance to be made available by various countries/institutions at the India Consortium subject to necessary approval under their respective laws. The pledge is subsequently translated into loan/grants agreements after bilateral negotiation. Utilisation against these agreement is spread over a number of years depending upon the pace of progress in case of project loans/grants and our requirements of non-project imports from time to time.

News-Item Captioned "Bonanza for Indian Airlines Pilots"

1464. MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item 'Bonanza

for Indian Airlines' appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 16 June, 1982; if so, full details thereof; and

(b) whether any executive class has been introduced in Indian Airlines flight to foreign countries, if so, full details thereof including facilities to be provided to this executive class and the rate of fare?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pilots in Indian Airlines are paid specific rates of Meal Allowance and Special Travelling Allowance as per the settlement signed with their Association in November 1965. These allowances are reviewed from time to time. Recently, these allowances have been revised upwards marginally. Payment of Entertainment Allowance has also been revised to maintain parity with the pilots of Air-India. The financial implication of the revision of these allowances is estimated to be about Rs. 29.9 lakhs annually.

(b) The Government have approved introduction of first class (known as executive class on domestic sectors) on Airbus aircraft of Indian Airlines and it is scheduled to be operative with effect from 15th July, 1982. First class will be introduced only on Bombay/Karachi route. The executive/first class passengers will have more comfortable seating and will be entitled to 30 kg. of free baggage as against 20 kg. normal free baggage allowance. The fare for first class will be 29 per cent (12½ per cent in the case of executive class) higher than the economy class fare.

Acquisition of French built Exocet missiles by Pakistan

1465. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Pakistan has already acquired or is going to acquire shortly, the ship-to-ship or air-to-ship version of the French built Exocet missiles which can pose a serious threat to the Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea and the Bombay High off-shore installation; and

(b) if so, what are the steps Government have taken or propose to take to pro-

vide adequate protection to the country's Navy and off-shore installations against such threats?

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

(b) Steps are being taken to ensure that Naval Forces are able to cope with the emerging situation.

Session of Inter-Government Group on Tea

1466. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third session of Inter Government Group on Tea, under the auspices of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, was held in Geneva in May last; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement between the tea producing and consuming countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Tea Exporting and Importing countries under the auspices of the UNCTAD was held in Geneva from 3-5-82 to 14-5-82, where various aspects of an International Tea Agreement were discussed. Draft framework of an Agreement was approved by the Exporting and Importing Countries. The principal exporting countries viz. India, Sri Lanka and Kenya, have not yet been able, however, to reach an understanding regarding the sharing of quotas. On this matter, UNCTAD is still continuing correspondence.

Protection to eastern off-shore island from foreign powers

1467. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute with a foreign power regarding our possession of the eastern off-shore islands; and

(b) if so, what are the steps Government have taken to protect them from

sudden seizure by that foreign power and whether Government regard them as adequate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The question New Moore Island has been under discussion between India and Bangladesh. During Secretary-level talks in January 1982 in New Delhi, the two sides had exchanged additional information for indepth examination on the basis of all relevant facts and principles and agreed to discuss this matter again at an early date.

India continues to exercise effective sovereignty over the Island and we have every reason to be confident that Bangladesh would not seek to alter the existing status by force. The Government, naturally, continue to ensure that India's territorial integrity is not violated.

News item captioned 'forged black bonds flood market'

1468. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the attention of Government been drawn to the article entitled "forged black bonds flood market" published in the national weekly 'Current' dated May 15, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the steps Government have taken to investigate the matter; and

(c) the results of the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government are aware of the article in question published in the issue of 'Current' dated 15th May, 1982.

(b) and (c). The matter has not been investigated so far, but Government, is looking into the matter.

Income tax Arrears

1469. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of income tax arrears as on 31st May, 1982;

(b) the steps taken to intensify collection of arrears;

(c) whether as a result of these steps there has been any improvement in collection of arrears compared to previous years; and

(d) if so, the details of the improvement made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The detailed figures of income-tax arrears are compiled at the end of each quarter. The latest figures of 'tax-in-arrears' are available as on 30-9-81. The requisite information in respect of 'tax-in-arrears' and 'demand created but not fallen due' on that date is as under:—

(in crores of rupees)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Tax-in-arrears | 761.31 | } Provisional |
| Demand created but not fallen due | 428.19 | |

(b) to (d). The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of 'tax-in-arrears' such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, committing the defaulter to civil imprisonment etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Several administrative steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of recovery. For the current year a very high priority has been given to the collection and recovery of tax arrears. Targets have been laid down in the Annual Action Plan of the Department for the year 1982-83 and communicated to the Commissioners of Income-tax. The Board, too is keeping a close watch on the reduction of arrears through reports received from Commissioners of Income-tax every month.

The amounts of cash collection/reduction out of arrear demand during the financial

years ending 31-3-80, 31-3-81 and 31-3-82 were as under: —

(in crores of rupees)

| Financial year | Cash collection/reduction out of arrear demand |
|----------------|--|
| 1979-80 | 340.60 |
| 1980-81 | 422.01 |
| 1981-82 | 465.77* (Provisional) |

*on the basis of telegraphic reports

Seminar on Bird Menace

1470. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Bird Menace was conducted recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and the recommendations made thereat; and

(c) the measures being taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seminar was conducted by Indian Agricultural Research Institute (I.A.R.I.) in collaboration with Aeronautical Research and Development Board on 25th and 26th May, 1982 in which 150 delegates from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Indian Air Force, International Airports Authority of India, Director General of Civil Aviation, Indian Airlines, and Air India participated. The following recommendations were made at the Seminar:

(1) The Government of India and the concerned authorities may create organisations, both at centre and at State levels, to educate the people on the vital problem of bird hazardous to aviation. They may be educated particularly on the quick and

proper disposal of carcasses, meatwaste and garbage etc., so that the hazardous birds remain away from the air funnel.

(2) All big cities having airports must be covered by effective legislation in regard to location of dumping grounds and have arrangements for the proper disposal of carcasses and meat and other organic wastes.

(3) It must be made obligatory for all city corporation, municipal committees and urban bodies that they have well equipped and responsive departments for the disposal of all kinds of garbage etc. according to the norms established and necessary for the safety of aviation.

(4) The concentration of vultures and parish kites have of late greatly increased in cities like Delhi. The population of these birds must be regulated by scientific methods and manipulation of habitats.

(5) Intensive research efforts be made to study the ecological, behavioural, the impact of habitats and its manipulation in regard to problem birds. The researches particularly at centres like Indian Agricultural Researches Institute—and other Institutes which have necessary infrastructure for such studies be strengthened and given necessary facilities and funds so that researches on problem birds could be taken up more intensively.

(6) All airports, civil or defence, should have air safety cells to monitor the bird occurrence both in time and space and other related problems of aircrafts.

(7) The ICAR may be approached to request the agricultural universities and other institutions, under its purview, to include courses on bird management causing losses to agriculture.

(8) The researches on bird management must identify priorities on birds causing and Environmental Agency may finance projects concerned with bird management both for agriculture and aviation.

(9) The organisation having ornithology departments must clearly identify the role both of beneficial and harmful birds. They must identify priorities on birds causing maximum losses to agriculture. Studies on their migration by using various techniques,

e.g. radar, radio tracker etc. be adopted for their migration and monitoring etc.

(10) Noting that remote sensing techniques like aerial photography, CCTV, LLL TV, Thermal mapping and radar etc. have great potential for the detection of birds in flight or on ground, monitoring of airport environment for habitat manipulation measures, it is recommended that such studies be taken up with the assistance of Department of Space.

(11) The centres having ornithology units be given financial assistance for studies on birds specially on those which can be used as predators of insect pests of crops. These birds could be of immense benefit in pest management system.

(c) Necessary action to implement these recommendations is being taken by the agencies concerned.

Enquiries being conducted by various agencies into AI Boeing 707 Aircrash

1471. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether various enquiries are being conducted by various agencies for the Air India Boeing 707 flying in from Singapore via, Madras which crashed on landing at Bombay Airport on 22/23 June, 1982;

(b) if so, the details of each of the enquiries;

(c) the details of preliminary reports and findings thereof;

(d) the number and details of persons and staff of Air India and other died and injured;

(e) the causes of the accident;

(f) who are responsible for the said accident; and

(g) the action taken or proposed to be taken to reduce such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Immediately after the ac-

cident the DGCA, as usual, appointed an Inspector of Accident under rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Subsequently, however, a Court of inquiry headed by Justice P. B. Sawant of the Bombay High Court has been appointed to investigate into the accident. In view of this, it would not be appropriate to disclose details of the report of the Inspector of Accident.

(d) 17 persons (2 crew members, 2 staff members of Air India and 13 passengers) were killed, and 25 persons (6 crew/staff members of Air India and 19 passengers) were injured requiring hospitalisation.

(e) and (f). The report of the Court of Inquiry is awaited.

(g) Appropriate action as necessary will be taken on receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

Permission to Hindustan Lever to retain Higher percentage of foreign share holding

1472. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government are allowing Hindustan Lever to retain 51 per cent foreign shareholdings despite the FERA Committee's rejection of the request for the same earlier;

(b) whether this is going to be a precedent for the future; and

(c) if not, how?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The representation from M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. for retention of 51 per cent foreign shareholding was considered by the FERA Committee which after taking into account various aspects of the matter, such as the company's exceptional performance in exports and increase in its turnover in Appendix I industries and in sophisticated technology recommended the proposal. It has been decided to allow the company to retain 51 per cent non-resident equity provided the company fully meets the FERA guidelines in a year. The decision has been taken in terms of the FERA guidelines and there has been no deviation from these guidelines.

International flights connecting Trivandrum Airport

1473. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many International Flights are there at present connecting Trivandrum Airport, with details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for running more International Flights connecting Trivandrum; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In all there are 16 international flights connecting Trivandrum Airport. The details of these flights are given in the funds and *inter-se* priorities.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

| S. No. | Name of the Air Carrier | Flight No. | Day of operation | Sector |
|--------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Air India . | A 1920/921 | Monday | Dubai/Trivandrum/Dubai/Kuwait |
| 2 | Do. | A 1922/923 | Tuesday | Abu Dhabi/Trivandrum/ Abu Dhabi/Sharjah |
| 3 | Do. | A 1924/925 | Wednesday | Dubai/Trivandrum/Dubai |
| 4 | Do. | A 1926/927 | Thursday | Ras-Al-Khaymah/Sharjah/ Trivandrum/Sharjah/Ras-Al-Khaymah |
| 5 | Do. | A 1928/929 | Friday | Abu Dhabi/Trivandrum/ Abu Dhabi |
| 6 | Do. | A 1930/931 | Saturday | Kuwait/Dubai/Trivandrum/ Dubai |
| 7 | Do. | A 1932/933 | Sunday | Abu Dhabi/Trivandrum/ Abu Dhabi |
| 8 | Indian Air lines . | IC 563/564 | Monday | Trivandrum-Male-Trivandrum |
| 9 | Do. | Do. | Thursday | Do. |
| 10 | Do. | Do. | Saturday | Do. |
| 11 | Do. | IC 507/508 | Wednesday | Trivandrum-Colombo-Trivandrum |
| 12 | Do. | Do. | Friday | Do. |
| 13 | Air Lanka . | UL 161/162 | Monday | Colombo-Trivandrum-Colombo |
| 14 | Do. | Do. | Thursday | Do. |
| 15 | Do. | Do. | Saturday | Do. |
| 16 | Air Maldives . | RQ 603/604 | Sunday | Male-Trivandrum-Male. |

New Places for Tourist Promotion activities

1474. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new places where Government of India want to carry on tourist promotion activities, with details thereof;

(b) whether Government of India are having any plan to promote tourism at Kanya Kumari, the Southern most point of India; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan and the progress so far made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A comprehensive scheme for the development of tourism has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territories on the basis of the travel circuits concept which envisages an integrated development of 61 circuits covering 441 centres in a phased manner by pooling the resources available in the Central, State private sectors. During 1982-83, action will be initiated is/proposed for the development of facilities at the following new centres in the Central sector: —

Kushinagar, Sravasti, Fatehpur Sikri, Brajbhoomi, Hampi, Ranthabore, Betla, Ranchi, Simlipal, Namchi, (Sikkim) Gauhati, Shillong, Imphal, Itanagar, Kohima, Aizwal, Ukai.

(b) Kanya Kumari is included in one of the Travel Circuits identified in Tamil Nadu for integrated development.

(c) A 3-Star hotel is planned to be put up in the Central sector. The actual implementation of this and other schemes however will depend upon the availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Bank Robberies in Delhi

1475. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised banks looted in bank robberies in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) the amount of loss incurred by Government as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There was one bank robbery in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period 1-4-82 to 30-6-82. A sum of Rs. 2,27,462/- was looted from the Geetanjali Enclave Branch of Punjab National Bank.

Persons Arrested for printing and circulating fake currency

1476. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons arrested for printing or circulating fake currency during 1981-82 and subsequently period to date;

(b) value of currency confiscated and also the estimated value of the fake currency in circulation during the above-mentioned period; and

(c) particulars of the persons punished and the nature and quantum of punishment awarded in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JARANDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Different Classes in I.A. and A.I. flights

1477. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to have different classes in Indian Airlines and Air India flights;

(b) if so, details thereof and when these would become operative; and

(c) the approximate increase in revenue as a result of the measure?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Air-India already has two

classes i.e. First Class and Economy Class, which is in line with the similar facilities offered by other international airlines. The Government has approved recently Indian Airlines' proposal for introduction of Executive class on Airbus aircraft operating on domestic services. On international sector of Bombay-Karachi Airbus service, the class will be known as standard first class.

(b) The different class configuration in Indian Airlines is operative with effect from 15th July, 1982. The Executive Class will have more comfortable seats. Passengers travelling by this class will be entitled to 30 Kgs. free Baggage Allowance as against 20 Kgs. normal Free Baggage Allowance. While the fare for Executive Class will be approximately 12 per cent higher than the standard class, the fare for the First Class on international flights will be 29 per cent more than the economy class.

(c) The different class configuration is being introduced primarily to cater to the needs of a certain section of the travelling public, specially the foreign travellers and not from the point of view of earning revenue. It is, however, hoped that it will have a positive impact on revenue.

पन्त नगर के लिए वायुदूत सेवा

1478. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पन्तनगर के लिए "वायुदूत" सेवा कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी; और

(ख) पंतनगर के लिये अब तक "वायुदूत" सेवा शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं हालांकि वहाँ सभी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). विमान बंदे तथा परिचालन-कार्मिकों की तंग स्थिति के कारण पंतनगर के लिए वायुदूत सेवाएँ

प्रारम्भ नहीं की जा सकी। पंतनगर के लिये परिचालन प्रारम्भ करने की तारीख तथा मार्ग-तंत्र पर अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है।

पिथौरागढ़ जिले में गूजी में विमान क्षेत्र का निर्माण

1479. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कैलाश मानसरोवर तीर्थ स्थान के महत्व को देखते हुए पूरे देश से यहां जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए पिथौरागढ़ जिले में 'गूजी' में एक विमान क्षेत्र का निर्माण करने और इसे वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): जी, नहीं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में वाणिज्यिक तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोला जाना

1480. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में 1982-83 के दौरान वाणिज्यिक तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) ये शाखाएँ किन स्थानों पर खोली जानी हैं और सम्बन्धित बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी): (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में शाखाएँ खोलने के वास्ते कमशः 12 तथा 1 प्राधिकृतियाँ हैं। केन्द्रवार तथा बैंक व्यापार नीचे दिये गये हैं:

| जिला | केन्द्र का नाम | अल्मोड़ा प्राधिकृतभारित बैंक का नाम |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1. मोहन | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक |
| | 2. बागवाली पोखर | -तदर्थ- |

1 2 3

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 3. सीतला खेत | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक |
| 4. हर्रा | ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स |
| 5. गुमटी | -तदेवे- |
| 6. सरायखेत | -तदेवे- |
| 7. बगसैन | -तदेवे- |
| 8. एरा | -तदेवे- |
| 9. बंसूल-सेरा | -तदेवे- |
| 10. कूनवाली | -तदेवे- |
| 11. बसौली | -तदेवे- |
| 12. खड़को खांकर | -तदेवे- |

पिथौरागढ़

1. पोखरी

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

बैंकों को अपनी अनुष्णादित प्राधिकृतियों
है ।

का शीघ्रता से उपायोग करने की सलाह दी गई

Rise in wholesale price index

1381. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale price index has again started rising since April, 1982;

(b) if so, the percentage increase every months to-date;

(c) whether prices of some basic and essential commodities like food-stuffs, cloth, etc. are rising faster than the average increase; and

(d) whether the earlier downward trend in the rate of inflation has now been reversed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement showing the percentage variations in the All Commodities Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) and the indices for foodstuffs, cloth, etc., is attached. The All Commodities Index which had declined by 0.2 per cent in April, increased by 1.7 per cent in May and by 2.4 per cent in June, 1982. The greater than proportionate increase in the prices of certain food products was mainly because of seasonal factors. The annual rate of inflation was—0.5, 0.6 and 2.3 per cent as on week ended April 24, May 29 and June 26, 1982 respectively as compared with 17.0, 15.6 and 11.7 per cent in the corresponding weeks of the last year.

Statement

| 1 | Percentage Variations during April—June 1982 | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | April, 24 | May, 29 | June, 26 |
| | March, 27 | April, 24 | May, 29 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| All Commodities | —0.2 | (P) +1.7 | (P) +2.4 |
| Cereals | —1.4 | No. ch. | +2.0 |
| Pulses | —3.6 | +1.1 | +1.8 |

P=Provisional.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fruits & Vegetables | -2.7 | +11.1 | +9.2 |
| Milk & Milk Products | -0.2 | -0.3 | +2.2 |
| Sugar, Khandsari & Gur | -3.8 | +7.0 | +11.2 |
| Edible oil | -2.2 | +1.6 | +3.7 |
| Cotton textiles | -0.3 | -1.0 | +0.3 |
| Kerosene | -1.2 | No ch. | No ch. |
| Soap | No ch. | No ch. | No ch. |
| Matches | No ch. | No ch. | No ch. |
| Salt | -3.5 | -1.2 | +1.2 |

Improvement in service of Banks, Life Insurance and General Insurance

1482. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating certain measures to improve the services in banks, life insurance and general insurance sectors; and

(b) if so, what are the details of these measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Chief Executives of the Public Sector Banks, Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation have been recently advised to make more concerted efforts to ensure better rendering of services to their customers. The measures to be taken include strengthening of their inspection machinery, general tone up of discipline and punctuality in attendance of staff, prompt redressal of customers' grievances, etc.

Rejection of Indian Textiles Imported by Britain

1483. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian textiles imported by Britain have been rejected as inflammable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Source of Earnings of I.T.D.C.

1484. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the major source of earnings of the ITDC;

(b) what is the comparative strength of the Hotels Division of ITDC as compared to the Engineering and Project Division and the Finance Division;

(c) has there been any proposal to reorganise and strengthen the Hotel Division; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The major source of earnings of ITDC is from its accommodation and catering units.

(b) Against the sanctioned strength of 96 and 85 posts of the Projects and

Finance Divisions respectively, the sanctioned strength of the posts in the Hotels Division is 40.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the proposal is under examination.

Export of Onions

1485. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which onion is exported from India; and

(b) the volume of export to each of these countries during the last three years and the names of agencies in India which are dealing with the export of onion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Names of the countries and the quantity exported to each are given in the statement attached. Export of onions is canalised through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED).

Specific Projects with Foreign Loans

1486. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects for which specific project loans have been sought from foreign countries;

(b) whether Government of India have issued any general guidelines in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The names of the projects for which loan agreements were signed with foreign countries during 1981-82 are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Project loans are obtained from time to time keeping in view our own national priorities and objectives. In finalising loans from foreign countries for projects various relevant aspects like competitiveness of the source of supply,

technical suitability of the equipment, economic viability of the project etc. are kept in view by the Government.

Statement

List of projects for which loan agreements were signed with foreign countries during 1981-82.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project |
|---------|---|
| 1. | Hazira Fertilizer Project. |
| 2. | Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Expansion Project. |
| 3. | Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Project. |
| 4. | Telecommunications Project-III. |
| 5. | Telecommunications Project-IV. |
| 6. | Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Power Project (Stage II). |
| 7. | Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Power Project. |
| 8. | Lower Borpani Hydro Electric Power Project. |
| 9. | Hirakud Hydro Electric Power Project (Stage-III). |
| 10. | Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project. |
| 11. | Anpara Power Project (Stage-I). |
| 12. | Anpara Power Project (Coal Transportation and Handling). |
| 13. | M. P. Social Forestry Project. |
| 14. | A.R.D.C. Project. |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project. |
| 16. | Partial financing of Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel and consultancy service for Thal Vaishet Project of RCE. |
| 17. | ITI-BTM Telecommunications Project at Rae Bareilly. |
| 18. | Orissa Aluminium Complex Project (NALCO). |

Export Promotion of Agricultural Commodities

1487. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export promotion is given to agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such commodities ?

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

(b) Export promotion measures like participation in Trade Fairs, Sponsoring of trade delegations, market surveys etc. are undertaken for agricultural commodities. Import Replenishment and other incentives are also given.

Export of Jaggery

1488. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed export of Jaggery;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government have taken initiative to search for market for Jaggery outside the country; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Export of Jaggery is allowed within a limited ceiling.

(c) and (d). Export of Jaggery is allowed by private trade who are themselves establishing contacts for export.

Constitution of Tribunal for Customs, Excise and Gold Control and Reservations for SCs/STs therein

1489. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to form Customs, Excise

& Gold Control Tribunal consisting of 7 Judicial and 7 Technical Members;

(b) whether in the initial appointments there is a provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared for interview for Judicial and Technical Membership of the said Tribunal and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed on these posts as the policy of Government is to give adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) in case, there is no proposal to give suitable representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said Tribunal the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The provisions to constitute an Appellate Tribunal for Customs, Central Excise and Gold Control matters are already on the Statute Book. The proposed Tribunal will be composed of 11 Judicial and 11 Technical Members including the President, one Senior Vice-President and two Vice-Presidents.

(b) No formal recruitment rules have yet been framed for these posts.

(c) 17 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes appeared for interview before the Selection Committee, which was headed by a judge of the Supreme Court.

(d) Does not arise.

बालरों की गंद-कानूनी ढंग से बसुली संबंधी घोटेला

1490. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नवभारत टाइम्स दिनांक 7 जून, 1982 में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक बैंक, रेलवे तथा पुलिस कर्मचारियों की साठगांठ के साथ पतिकस्ता

की यात्रा करने वाले लोगों तथा विदेशियों से बड़े स्तर पर गैर कानूनी ढंग से डालर वसूल करने का घोटाला सक्रिय रूप से चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से इस घोटाले की जांच कराने का है जिससे वास्तविक दोषियों का पता चल सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

World Bank Loan for expansion of Refineries Capacities

1491. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has agreed to extend loan of 200 million dollars for expansion of our refineries' capacities; and

(b) what are the details of expansion proposed to be carried out?

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

(b) The loan would *inter-alia* be utilised for the following schemes:-

(i) at the Cochin Refinery of CRL, expansion of crude processing capacity from the present 3.3 million metric tons per year (tpy) to 4.5 million tpy with a new fluid catalytic cracker (FCC) facility of 1.0 million tpy;

(ii) at the Madras Refinery of MRL, doubling the crude processing capacity from the present 2.8 million tpy to 5.6 million tpy with a new FCC facility of 0.6 million tpy capacity;

(iii) at the Visakhapatnam refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., expansion of crude processing

capacity from 1.5 million tpy to 4.5 million tpy with a new FCC facility of 0.6 million tpy capacity;

(iv) at the Bombay refinery of Bharat Petroleum Ltd., revamping and restoring the crude processing capacity to 6 million tpy and installing a new FCC unit of 0.6 million tpy capacity; and

(v) at the Bombay Refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., installation of a sulphur recovery unit.

Export Target suggested by FICCI

1492. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether FICCI has recently suggested an export target of Rs 8,000/- to Rs 8,700/- crores for 1982-83;

(b) whether the FICCI has also suggested certain measures to be adopted for the achievement of the target;

(c) if so, the details of the measures; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) FICCI's export target for 1982-83 is placed in the range of Rs. 8,500 to Rs. 8,700 crores.

(b) to (d). The institutions like FIEO and FICCI have made their own assessment of export target for 1982-83 with certain measures to achieve these targets. The Government is already aware of the measures suggested by these institutions and these are kept in view while formulating export promotion policies.

Anti-Dumping Law

1493. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present liberalisation of the import policy can enable the exporting countries, which are facing recession, to take advantage of these measures and dumps their excessive stocks in the Indian market;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to check dumping;

(c) whether Government propose to enact anti-dumping laws; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The import policy of the Government of India is designed to enable import of necessary products while, at the same time, affording legitimate protection to indigenous industry. In terms of the Anti-dumping code of the GATT to which India, along with all other countries, is a signatory, a product is deemed to be dumped in a foreign market if the export price is lower than the price at which the product is being sold in the domestic market of the exporting country. In such circumstances, anti-dumping duty can be levied when dumped imports cause 'injury' to domestic industry in the importing country, irrespective of the provision of import policy and the recessionary conditions abroad on the other.

It is Government's policy that indigenous industry should be given legitimate protection. Government propose to introduce a bill in the current session of Parliament to amend the Customs Tariff Act so as to provide for levy of anti-dumping duty in established cases.

Dispute between Staff and Management of Air India in London

1494. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India affairs in London, to all appearan-

ces, are in a mess, with relations between a section of the staff and the management at breaking point and the union evidently contemplating complete stoppage of work, unless its claims are admitted;

(b) whether this will result in Air India's trans-Atlantic and European flights being disrupted;

(c) what is the reason for this dispute and whether any procedural irregularities are also involved in it; if so, what are these; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to bulk down this simmering situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There have been no disruptions to Air India flights.

(c) It is a fact that the Transport and General Workers Union representing about 300 local employees of Air India, London resorted to industrial action in support of their Charter of Demands for 1982. After negotiation a settlement was reached with the Union. However, the Union objected to the changes in the roster timings in the booking office. One of the employees resorted to acts of misconduct and he was suspended on charges of tampering with official documents, unauthorised absence and late attendance. The employee was later dismissed. The union resented this action of the Management and declared total indefinite strike.

(d) Necessary precautionary measures have been taken by Air India and efforts are being made to maintain normal operations with the help of local Supervisory Staff, India based officers and those workers who are not participating in the strike.

Export of Cocoa

1495. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cocoa export for the last one year; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to promote its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Provisional export figures as collected by PPEPC in respect of cocoa for 1981-82 are as under:

(b) Import replenishment is given on export of cocoa beans and powder. These items are also included in the Select List of Export Products in order to give incentive to the Export Houses to undertake export of these items. Sales cum Study Teams would also be sent abroad to develop markets in foreign countries.

Acquisition of Harrier Aircraft by Navy

1496. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navy has asked for acquisition of more 'Harriers' in view of the increased militarisation of the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this direction to protect and defend India's territorial integrity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) In view of the developments in the Indian ocean, steps are being taken to build up the capability of the Navy for protecting and defending India's territorial integrity. In the interest of the security of the country, it would not be prudent to disclose further information about these steps.

Investment in bearer bonds collection

1497. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purpose of issuing Bearer Bonds Scheme has failed to attract black money and parallel economy in the country and abroad;

(b) what are the final figures of investment in Bearer Bonds collection

during the years 1981 and 1982 (upto 31-1-82) in the country and from foreign countries; and

(c) what new methods Government propose to adopt to peg down creation and circulation of black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Bearer Bonds Scheme was one of the instruments for tackling the problem of black money in circulation. During the limited period the Bonds were on sale, the realisations amounted to Rs. 964.65 crores and to that extent the liquidity of black money in the economy was reduced.

(b) The total yield from the sale of Bearer Bonds amounted to Rs. 964,64,60,000. Of this, sales within the country accounted for Rs. 961,57,90,000 and Rs. 3,06,70,000 were realised from sales abroad.

(c) Government have been taking a number of legislative measures from time to time to check the generation of black money. The legislative measures have been reinforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery. Further steps as may be necessary will continue to be taken to meet specific challenges of tax evasion.

Inadequate Navigation and Landing Approach Aids

1498. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has on several occasions expressed apprehensions to the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the Indian Airlines of danger in operating jet aircraft to Cochin, Mangalore and other Air Ports specially during Monsoons;

(b) whether there are several airports in India, where adequate navigational and landing approach aids are much below the standards prescribed by the International Aviation Rules for operating Jet Boeings;

(c) what plans have been drawn to update navigational landing aids as per International standards on all Indian Air Ports to obtain maximum safety; and

(d) which are "fair-weather" and "only-day" operation airports in India and what is being done to turn them into "All weather and day-night" operating airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Indian Commercial Pilots Association had made representation to Indian Airlines Management with copy to Civil Aviation Department indicating that facilities available at some of the airports were not adequate to meet the requirements of jet aircraft operations. However, apprehensions expressed by the ICPA are not correct. Cochin and Mangalore have adequate facilities for day operations.

(b) While the International Civil Aviation Organisation does not prescribe any specific standards for provision of the number of type of aids at various airports where different types of aircraft may operate the navigation landing and approach aids wherever provided at airports in India meet the performance standards laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation for those aids.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages a financial outlay of approximately Rs. 86.26 crores for provision/replacement or radio navigation/landing aids, radars, air-ground and ground to ground communication equipment and facilities visual aid and safety equipment etc.

(d) All the airports in Assam, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Vadodara and Ranchi aerodromes referred to by ICPA are not available for night operations. The aerodromes are developed as suitable for all weather and day-night operations only if the Indian Airlines based on the traffic density has such a requirement.

घाटे में चल रहे सरकारी उपक्रम

1499. श्री कान्वर राम: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ऐसे कितने सरकारी उपक्रम हैं जो गत तीन

वर्षों से गेटे में चल रहे हैं और जिनको 50 प्रतिशत तक की स्थापित क्षमता का भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इन उद्यमों के कार्यकरण को सुधारने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) 31-3-3-1981 को समाप्त दत्त तीन वर्षों में तरह विनिर्माणकारी सरकारी उद्यमों ने अपनी संस्थापित क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत से कम उपयोग करके लगातार घाटा उठाया है ।

(ख) इन घाटा उठाने वाले उपक्रमों का कार्यचालन सुधारने के लिए जो सदुपाय किए गए हैं, उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(1) अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी मंत्रीमंडल समिति द्वारा इन उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन का परीक्षण किया जाना ।

(2) इनमें से कुछ उपक्रमों का कार्य-निष्पादन सुधारने के लिए सदस्य, योजना आयोग की अध्यक्षता में गठित विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा जांच की जानी ।

(3) संतोलक सुविधाओं और निजी उपयोगार्थ विजली संयंत्रों में पूंजी लगाना ।

(4) मजदूरी विवादों को शीघ्र तय करना ।

(5) उत्पादन तथा उत्पादक बढ़ाने के लिए घाटा उठाने वाले उपयुक्त उद्यमों में हुई गकदी की कमी को ऋणों से पूरा करना ।

कालेज और स्कूलों के नवीं कक्षा से ऊपर छात्रों को एन.सी.सी. परिक्षण

1500. श्री कान्वर राम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालेज और स्कूलों में नवीं कक्षा से ऊपर कितने प्रतिशत छात्रों को एन.सी.सी. प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रबंध है; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्र सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए 15 वर्ष से ऊपर के

छात्रों को एन.सी.सी. प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य रूप से देने का प्रबंध किया जाएगा?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह बघेल) : (क) शिक्षा संस्थाओं में नवी तथा उससे उच्च कक्षाओं में छात्रों की कुल संख्या के सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए जूनियर डिवीजन के लिए 7 लाख कैंडिडेटों और सीनियर डिवीजन के लिए 4 लाख कैंडिडेटों की मौजूदा सीमा के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय कैंडिडेट कोर में सम्मिलित होने वाले छात्रों का सही प्रतिशत नहीं निकाला जा सकता है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कैंडिडेट कोर में भर्ती अनिवार्य करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

शिल्पकारों को निर्यात तकनीक का प्रशिक्षण

1501. श्री कृ. वर राम: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निर्यात के क्षेत्र में बिचौलियों को समाप्त करने के विचार से निर्यात के लिए सामान तैयार करने वाले शिल्पकारों को निर्यात तकनीक की प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई प्रबंध किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा): (क) सरकार ने शिल्पियों के पढ़े लिखे पुत्रों और पुत्रियों को व्यवसाय उद्यम और निर्यात प्रबन्ध में प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Promotion of Haldighati Chawand, Rakta Talai Etc. as Tourist Centres

1502. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what special steps Government propose for the promotion of Haldighati, Chawand, Rakta Talai, Gogunda and Kumbargarh as tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The Central Department of Tourism has had a Master Plan (land-use plan) prepared of the Mewar Complex Covering Haldighati, Chawand, Rakta Talai Gogunda and Kumbargarh by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Master Plan (Land-use plan) has been sent to the State Government for approval and notification. The State Government has been requested to indicate the items which they would take up as envisaged in the master plan such as the realignment of roads afforestation, site development, provision of tourist facilities, etc. On receipt of this information the facilities to be provided in the Central sector would be determined as unless the basic infrastructure is provided, the development of tourist facilities would be difficult.

Restriction on Foreign Tours of Secretaries

1503. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been laid on the foreign tours of Secretaries to Government of India; and

(b) if so, the detail of the restriction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Proposals for foreign tours of Secretaries to the Government of India are scrutinised by a Screening Committee of Secretaries both in regard to the necessity for the tour and the expenditure involved and thereafter approval of Prime Minister is also obtained.

Instructions also exist that they should go abroad only when absolutely necessary and for the shortest possible time, and as Minister and Secretary at the same time far as possible, the absence of both the from the headquarters should be avoided.

**Connecting Baroda Ahmedabad and Delhi
and Providing Daily Air Services**

1504. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide daily air services to Baroda connecting it with Ahmedabad and Delhi on a priority basis; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced and what type of aircraft will be provided for the proposed flight?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has plans to introduce a Boeing 737 service between Delhi and Baroda in the Winter Schedule 1982-83. However, there is no plan to airlink Baroda with Ahmedabad. As the distance between these cities is short, operation of a jet air service on the route will not be economically viable.

Exports to U.K.

1505. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various problems faced by our country in increasing exports to the U.K.;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the U.K. Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Some of the major problems faced by the India in increasing exports to U.K. are:—

(i) the general recessionary situation in U.K.;

(ii) our own domestic constraints;

(iii) fall in unit value realisations of some important export items like tea, coffee, tobacco, leather etc.;

(iv) the growth of protectionist tendencies in U.K.

(b) and (c). Efforts are constantly being made at Government level for securing removal of trade barriers and to secure greater access for Indian exports to the U.K. market. During the recently concluded Indo-British Economic Committee meeting held in London from 22nd to 24th June, 1982, the growth of bilateral trade and economic cooperation with U.K. was reviewed at length and the U.K. government agreed to consider positively our proposals for export promotion and marketing programmes. The British side was urged to encourage their nationalised industries to make increased purchases from Indian suppliers and they undertook to explore such possibilities within the limits imposed by the autonomy enjoyed by such industries. The British Government was also urged to lend their support to India's case with European Community for improving the access for exports of tobacco marine products and hand knitted carpets.

Amounts due from Air India agents

1506. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total amount due from Air India Agents (individually);

(b) since when are these amounts due;

(c) the reason for not realising the amounts; and

(d) whether any interest is recoverable on the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Utilisation of Bank credit to Water sections

1507. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been taken to find out how the bank credit to weaker sections is utilised;

(b) had any steps been taken to ensure proper utilisation of such credit for augmenting employment and putting the same to productive use; and

(c) what portion of such credit is used for consumption purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not conducted any specific study of the advances granted by banks to the weaker sections to determine their utilisation. However, according to them some banks have undertaken a few evaluation studies of the schemes financed by them with a view to making an objective assessment of

(i) borrowers difficulties in getting and utilising loans;

(ii) the impact of the scheme in raising the income of the borrowers assisted; and

(iii) extent to which the schemes have helped to create gainful employment.

Besides the above National Institute of Bank Management has, at the instance of the Government, conducted a study of the Working of DRI Scheme. The final report of the National Institute of Bank Management is awaited.

In October 1980, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on 20 Point Programme, the Reserve Bank of India had advised the banks that they should undertake studies of specific schemes financed by them, if necessary, in coordination with the financing banks in the same area and other agencies like ARDC, IDBI etc. to assess the impact of bank lending in these areas and with a view to ascertaining the problems encountered by the banks in proportion and implementation of the schemes and

recovery of loans. The Reserve Bank of India has also set up a standing forum to evaluate the impact of bank finance on economic activities in specific areas.

(b) The banks while sanctioning loans to their constituents make sure that the loans are utilised for the purposes for which they have been given. If any case of diversion of funds come to their notice they take suitable and corrective action including recall of the advances.

(c) Provision also exists for consumption loans not exceeding Rs. 500 per family per year to be provided to the weaker sections of the society to cover general consumption, medical expenses, educational needs, marriages, funerals etc. Normally such consumption loans are to be part of production loans and should mainly cover the beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme.

Expenditure on Security Checks at Airports

1508. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) cost incurred on security checks conducted at different airports in our country;

(b) the number of persons employed for this work in each airport; and

(c) steps taken to streamline and reduce this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) An amount of Rs. 97,84,162/- has been spent during the period 1979 to 1982 (3 years) towards payment for Police personnel posted for anti-hijacking & security duties. An amount of Rs 429.19 lakhs has been spent for the purchase of X-Ray Baggage Inspection System, Door Frame Metal Detector & Hand-held Metal Detectors for providing security checks at airports.

(b) A statement showing the approved strength of staff for security duties at each airport is attached.

(c) The staff approved for security duties at each airport, is the absolute minimum necessary for implementing anti-

hijacking measures. There is no scope for reduction in the strength of approved staff at present. On the other hand there

is a likelihood of increase in the outlay owing to the need to further tighten security measures.

Statement

Statement showing the Approved total strength of Staff for Security duties at each Airport

| Sl. No. | Name of the Airport | Manpower deployed |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Port Blair | 11 |
| 2 | Hyderabad | 46 |
| 3 | Tirupathi | 11 |
| 4 | Vijayawada | 10 |
| 5 | Visakhapatnam | 12 |
| 6 | Tezu | 10 |
| 7 | Gauhati | 40 |
| 8 | Jorhat | 15 |
| 9 | Lilabari | 7 |
| 10 | Silchar | 14 |
| 11 | Dibrugarh (Chabua) | 15 |
| 12 | Tezpur | 11 |
| 13 | Rupsi | 10 |
| 14 | Patna | 25 |
| 15 | Ranchi | 13 |
| 16 | Muzaffarpur | 10 |
| 17 | Jamshedpur | 10 |
| 18 | Chandigarh | 12 |
| 19 | Delhi (Palam) | 788 |
| 20 | Dabolim | 17 |
| 21 | Ahmedabad | 28 |
| 22 | Bhuj | 12 |
| 23 | Jamnagar | 14 |
| 24 | Keshod | 12 |
| 25 | Porbandar | 12 |
| 26 | Rajkot | 12 |
| 27 | Vadodara | 13 |
| 28 | Bhavanagar | 15 |
| 29 | Bhunter (Kulu) | 11 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Airport | Manpower deployed |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 30 | Srinagar | 118 |
| 31 | Jammu | 14 |
| 32 | Leh | 14 |
| 33 | Bangalore | 59 |
| 34 | Belgaum | 11 |
| 35 | Mangalore | 13 |
| 36 | Trivandrum | 71 |
| 37 | Cochin | 18 |
| 38 | Bhopal | 14 |
| 39 | Gwalior | 9 |
| 40 | Indore | 12 |
| 41 | Khajuraho | 14 |
| 42 | Raipur | 13 |
| 43 | Jabalpur | 12 |
| 44 | Bombay | 1042 |
| 45 | Nagpur | 14 |
| 46 | Aurangabad | 11 |
| 47 | Poona | 11 |
| 48 | Imphal | 14 |
| 49 | Barapani | 10 |
| 50 | Dimapur | 11 |
| 51 | Bhubaneswar | 14 |
| 52 | Rourkela | 10 |
| 53 | Amritsar | 19 |
| 54 | Ludhiana | 10 |
| 55 | Jaipur | 22 |
| 56 | Jodhpur | 13 |
| 57 | Udaipur | 14 |
| 58 | Madras | 258 |
| 59 | Tiruchirapalli | 14 |
| 60 | Coimbatore | 14 |
| 61 | Madurai | 12 |
| 62 | Agartala | 12 |
| 63 | Kailashahar | 10 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Airport | Manpower deployed |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 64 | Kamalpur | 10 |
| 65 | Lucknow | 28 |
| 66 | Varanasi | 23 |
| 67 | Agra | 14 |
| 68 | Gorakhpur | 8 |
| 69 | Allahabad | 7 |
| 70 | Kanpur | 12 |
| 71 | Dehradun | 10 |
| 72 | Calcutta | 566 |
| 73 | Bagdogra | 16 |

Import of Polyester Fibre from South Korea

1509. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ahmedabad Textile Mills are importing 2000 tonnes of polyester fibre at comparatively lower price from South Korea;

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

(c) whether the mills are passing off the benefits of the cheaper imported fibre to the consumers; and

(d) the value of foreign exchange involved in this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Betterment and Development of Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan

1510. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of Scheduled Castes under the "Special Component

Plan" in his Ministry for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said Plan during the said two years separately; and

(c) the reasons for no less expenditure for each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). There is at present no Special Component Plan for the Ministry of Commerce.

The Principal sectors identified for development of Scheduled Castes within the functional areas of the Ministry of Commerce relate to Handlooms, Handicrafts and Sericulture, all coming under the Department of Textiles.

Handlooms: The schemes under the Plan for the Handloom sector are for the development of Handloom weavers, who constitute a distinctly weaker section of the society. These schemes are mainly in the nature of centrally sponsored schemes, implemented by the State Governments with financial assistance from the Government of India. The total flow of assistance to the States having majority of weavers belonging to Scheduled Castes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs. 1.72 crores and Rs. 1.32 crores respectively.

The Government of India assistance is matched by the concerned State Governments.

Handicrafts: Weaker Sections namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes generally constitute the major portion of Artisans Community in the handicraft sector. The office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has taken up several developmental schemes and have covered Artisans class as a whole. No special component plan has been prepared separately for the handicraft sector since all the development schemes cover the Scheduled Castes. It is not possible therefore to identify actual expenditure for Scheduled Castes separately in the handicraft sector.

Sericulture: Weaker Sections namely Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes constitute nearly 30 per cent of the sericulture families in the country as a whole. It is not possible to give any break-up of expenditure for Scheduled Castes separately as all the schemes for the development of sericulture industry in the country cover all the sections of the society.

In so far as Department of Commerce is concerned, the position is that barring a few Commodity Boards looking after the Plantation crops namely, tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom, all other organisations including the Marine Products Development Authority are primarily concerned with exports. All the Commodity Boards are implementing various developmental schemes for the benefit of the growers producing these plantation crops. Some of these growers may fall under the category of Scheduled Castes availing the assistance from the Commodity Boards but it is not possible to quantify the actual amount earmarked/spent for the development of Scheduled Castes.

Hijacking of Alitalia Jumbo Jet on Delhi-Bangkok Flight

1511. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact an Alitalia jumbo jet on a scheduled Delhi-Bangkok

flight was hijacked on 30th June, 1982 by a Sri Lankan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Alitalia B-747 Combi Boeing on Rome-New Delhi-Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo flight took off from Palam airport at 11.11 P.M. on 29th June, 1982 with 261 persons on board including 18 crew. 34 passengers including 15 foreigners boarded the aircraft at Delhi. The Traffic Control, Bangkok informed on 30th June, 1982 that the said aircraft landed after hijack by a Sri Lankan, Sepala Ekanayaka, aged 33. He had boarded the aircraft at Delhi. The hijacking was terminated on 1st July, 1982 at Bangkok. According to reports, the hijacker was paid a ransom US dollar 300,000 and his wife and son who were in Rome were re-united with him at his request. The Delhi Police have registered a case and are investigating. Further details as to how and from where he managed to carry explosives will be known after investigations are completed.

Probe in respect of National ISED Indian Bank by Kenya Government

1512. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nationalised Indian Bank is being probed by the Kenya Government for wrong doings;

(b) if so, what are the specific charges against this Bank and the findings of the Kenya Government probe;

(c) whether the Indian Government have carried out any investigation on the charges and if so, the results thereof and the action thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Central Bank of Kenya had in the normal course of its duties and functions

carried out inspection of the branches of the Indian banks operating in Kenya. The concerned banks have been advised to take appropriate action at their end. This is in accordance with the procedures generally followed in these matters. The question of Government of India carrying out any investigations into these matters does not arise.

Store Keepers in Army Ordnance Corps

1513. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Expert Classification Committee was instituted and when did it submit its report to Government regarding Storekeepers in the Army Ordnance Corps;

(b) by what time its recommendations will be implemented in respect of non-Industrial employees;

(c) what was the outcome of the discussions held on 28th December, 1981 with the representatives of the All India Association of Storekeeping staff of Army Ordnance Corps;

(d) what are their main demands and Government's stand on each of them; and

(e) by what time Government propose to finalise the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Expert Classification Committee was instituted on 3-10-74. It submitted its Report relating to non-industrial jobs which include the Storekeeping personnel in May, 1979.

(b) This is under consideration.

(c) A Committee has been set up to examine the cadre structure of the Storekeeping personnel.

(d) The position is indicated in the attached statement.

(e) The Government decision will be taken at the earliest opportunity.

Statement

The main demands and the position in respect of each demand submitted by the Storekeepers in Army Ordnance Corps

1. Promotional Avenues of Storekeeping Staff of ACC

The matter is under consideration.

2. Revision of Pay Structure of Storekeeping Staff of AOC

The matter is under consideration.

3. Direct Recruitment of Ordnance Officers Civilian (Stores)

The demand is for total abolition of direct recruitment to Group 'B' posts. At present the feeder grade for promotion to Group 'B' level is not adequate to provide for 100 per cent promotion. It is also not administratively desirable to stop direct recruitment altogether.

4. Relaxation in Service Period of Senior Store Superintendent for Promotion to Ordnance Officer Civilian (Stores)

All the vacancies earmarked for departmental promotees have been filled by promotion. As such, the question of relaxing the service period for promotion does not arise.

Enquiry into Smuggling of Explosives in Alitalia Jumbo Jet Flown from Palam Airport

1514. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted an inquiry into the smuggling of explosives by a Sri Lankan who had hijacked Alitalia Jumbo Jet, despite the security checks at Palam airport;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The inquiry is still in progress.

(c) Action, if any, will be taken after the inquiry.

Treatment of Overdraft as "Medium-term Loan"

1515. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have agreed to treat their overdraft against the Government of West Bengal as medium-term loan payable in 5 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other State Government have sought such concessions on such overdrafts; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction to such request.

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

(b) The following measures have been taken:—

(i) Term loans amounting to Rs. 340.71 crores to clear the closing deficit of the State at the end of 1981-82 has been given. This loan will be for a duration of five years, excluding a moratorium of one year on repayment of principal and interest—that is the loans together with interest will become payable from 1984-85 onwards.

(ii) Short-term assistance of Rs. 70 crores made up of Rs. 30 crores of advance share in Central taxes and Rs. 40 crores of Ways and means advances to clear the additional deficit generated between 1st April, 1982 and 30th June, 1982. As the RBI's figure of deficit includes the transactions of Calcutta Office of the RBI only upto 10th May, 1982, the final assistance likely to be provided on the basis of the 30th June figures which will be known only later. These amounts will, however, be adjustable during the course of the financial year 1982-82.

(ii) The ways and means limits of West Bengal with the RBI has been increased from Rs. 23.75 crores to Rs. 43.85 crores, with effect from 1-7-1982 to provide a larger cushion against temporary imbalances between their receipts and expenditure.

(c) Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura had sought such concessions.

(d) Government have considered their requests favourably and have announced a package of measures to help the States which was announced in the Lok Sabha on 8th July, 1982 by the Finance Minister.

Misappropriation and Embezzlement of Public Funds in Office of Delhi Cantonment

1516. SHRI SHEO SHARAM VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds has taken place in the office of Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). The Tax Superintendent of the Cantonment Board, Delhi reported to the Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment on 15th May, 1982 that one party, namely, M/s. Charan Singh Nahar Singh was asked by the Tax Inspector to clear their tax dues. This party thereupon produced a photo-stat copy of a receipt in Cantonment Form-P bearing No. 643352 in token of payment of Rs. 1,099.50. The counter-foil of the receipt also indicates this payment. However, a sum of Rs. 15/- only has been credited to the Cantonment Board account by the Cashier against this receipt number, but in the name of one Capt. S. C. Sharma.

The Cantonment Board have appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter.

Multi-Storey hotel in the vicinity of Palam Airport

1517. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a multi-storey hotel has come up in the vicinity of Palam Airport (Mehram Nagar) thereby endangering the security of the airport and the technical area;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the approval of the Cantonment Board and if not, how has it come up; and

(c) steps taken to deal with the unwarranted situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A Guest House-cum-Restaurant consisting of ground plus two floors has come up in the vicinity of Palam Airport (Mehram Nagar): The Cantonment Board Delhi has not received any communication either from the International Airport Authority or the authorities of Technical area objecting to the construction of this Guest House-cum-Restaurant.

(b) The Construction of ground and first floor was regularised by the Cantonment Board. However, the constructions made on the second floor consisting of five rooms five toilets one staircase and one passage were unauthorised.

(c) The Cantonment Board has issued a notice under section 185 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 on 18-3-1982 directing the demolition of the unauthorised construction and also prosecuted the party under section 184 of the Act. The party has preferred an appeal under section 274 of the Act to the appellate authority through the Cantonment Board on 21st April, 1982. The Board has entrusted the matter to its Legal Adviser for drafting a reply to the appeal for submission to the appellate authority.

Appointment of Claims Inspectors in G.I.C.

1518. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 5057 on 23rd December, 1977—regarding employment of Engineering Graduates in G.I.C. and state:

(a) whether over 100 Engineering Diploma Holders for survey and assessment of motor claims were recruited by the end of 1978;

(b) if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are now considering to appoint some more Claims Inspectors in G.I.C. to clear the arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) After the "General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Scheme, 1974" was notified, no subsidiary of G.I.C. has appointed any diploma-holder as Claims Inspector for Survey and assessment of motor claims. According to the nature of the case, insurance companies engage independent surveyors to assess the loss so that they can expeditiously settle the claims.

Special Fund for Modernisation of Textile Industry

1519. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to create a special fund for modernisation of textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the textile industry is suffering from shortage of credit facilities, if so, the steps being proposed to be taken to meet the credit requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the textile industry that they may be permitted to appropriate and set apart upto 30 per cent of the pretax profits before depreciation to be utilised for modernisation purposes.

(c) Having regard to the problems faced by the textile industry, the Reserve Bank of India has announced some reliefs, recently. Further relief, if necessary, will depend on the developments from time to time, including the fiscal policy of the Central Government and the credit policy of banks and financial institutions.

Conflict between Military and Police in Delhi Cantonment

1520. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the night of 25-6-82 a serious conflict erupted in Delhi Cantonment between the Military and Police personnel injuring large number of people;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) has any judicial enquiry been ordered; if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). A Court of Enquiry has been ordered by the Army authorities with a Police Officer in attendance.

The facts can be seen in their proper perspective only on receipt of the enquiry report.

Restoration of Basic pay to Ex-Civilian Teachers serving in the Army

1521. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN
VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not restoring so far previous basic pay to ex-civilian teachers

serving in the Army, from whose previous basic pay deductions were made and who were declared surplus and absorbed in the alternative appointments made to various lower posts later on, in accordance with an assurance given in reply and supplementaries to Starred Question No. 245 on 2nd August, 1978;

(b) whether Government propose to refund soon to the poor employees the amount deducted from their previous basic pay, with interest; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). There has been no unauthorised deduction from the basic pay of any civilian teacher subsequently absorbed in alternative appointments. As such, the question of restoration of the same does not arise.

ट्रेड मार्को के बारे में सरकार की नीति

1522. श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में विद्युत करवो चलाने के लिए नये ट्रेड मार्को की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रेड मार्क 2 से 3 हजार रु. से अधिक मूल्य पर काला बाजार में बिक रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या नए ट्रेड मार्क जारी करने पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध इस काला बाजारी का कारण नहीं है ;

(घ) नए ट्रेड मार्को को अनुमति के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में ट्रेड मार्को की बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार ट्रेड मार्को पर उस व्यक्ति अथवा फर्म का नाम अंकित

करने का है जिसको यह जारी किया गया हो जिससे कि इसे काला बाजारी में न बेचा जा सके ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा): (क) और (ख). संभवतः "टैक्स-मार्क्स" के बारे में पूछा गया है "ट्रेड मार्क्स" के बारे में नहीं। विगत कुछ वर्षों में, नए विद्युत करषों लगाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गयी है, क्योंकि हथकरषों को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है। तथापि, समय-समय पर अनियमित विद्युत करषों को विनियमित किया गया है।

(ग) सूती वस्त्र नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत, टैक्स मार्क्स को अन्तर्गत किया जा सकता है। सरकार ने टैक्स-मार्क्स की किसी काला बाजारी की जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान आधार वर्ष की तुलना में 5 प्रतिशत तक विस्तार करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है, यह विस्तार हथकरषा सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों तक सीमित रखा जा रहा है। 31 मार्च 1981 को विद्यमान अप्राधिकृत विद्युत करषों को विनियमित करने का भी विनिश्चय किया गया है।

(ङ) इस समय जारी किए जा रहे टैक्स मार्क्स पर पाटी का नाम तथा विद्युत करषों का स्थान निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है।

Opening of Banking Company by Government of West Bengal

1523. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the request of the West Bengal Government for their own banking company; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b).

Reserve Bank of India, which is the licensing authority for the purpose, has reported that the request is receiving their attention in consultation with the State Government.

Advances on Differential Rates of Interest

1524. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advances on Differential Rates of Interest are sanctioned through simplified procedure in the non-nationalised and nationalised banks and the percentage of such advances to the total advances in the non-nationalised banks;

(b) whether Government have given any guidelines to non-nationalised banks regarding sanctioning of advances on Differential Rates of interest; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has a watchful eye on the said advances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Revised guidelines on the Differential Rate of Interest (D.R.I.) Scheme issued by the Government lay down liberalised terms and conditions for the sanction of loans under the Scheme. These guidelines have been repeated by the Reserve Bank of India to the non-nationalised banks also. While the public sector banks and the non-nationalised banks with demands and time liabilities exceeding Rs. 25 crores are required to lend under the Scheme 1 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year, non-nationalised banks with demand and time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores may lend only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year. The Reserve Bank of India monitors the performance of the non-nationalised banks through quarterly reports. According to the available data as at the end of December, 1980 a sum of Rs. 1.74 crores was outstanding against 0.14 lakh borrowal accounts in the private sector banks. This constituted 0.2 per cent of the aggregate advances of the private sector banks as at the end of December, 1979. The Reserve Bank of India also makes a review of the perfor-

mance of individual banks at the time of their periodical inspections. The deficiencies observed are mentioned in the inspection reports and brought to the notice of the concerned banks. The banks, whose progress in lending under the Scheme is not satisfactory, are asked by the Reserve Bank of India to step up their lending and indicate the steps taken or proposed to be taken for this purpose.

Demand for abolishing compound and punitive Rates of Interest charged from Peasants

1525. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands for abolishing compound and punitive rates of interest charged from peasants by the All India Kisan Sabha and other peasant organisations;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to charge only differential rates of interests on credits advanced to agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereabout; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

..

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a demand has been made in the past.

(b) According to existing instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, banks are allowed to compound interest on overdues, and not on current dues. The provision for compound/penal rates of interest are considered necessary to maintain the requisite financial discipline in the lending operations of the banks.

(c) to (e). The Differential Rates of Interest Scheme is basically meant to cater to the credit requirements of the weakest among weaker sections. Small/marginal farmers can avail of finance under the Scheme if they satisfy the prescribed eligibility criteria. On account of limited funds available under the Scheme, it is not possible to extend its application

for credit needs of all agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers.

Reservation of Jobs for Deaf and Dumb Persons

1526. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to Government Departments/Undertakings for reservation of 1 per cent jobs for Deaf and Dumb persons and identify such jobs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a number of jobs like Typing, Despatch, writing of Inward Mail, instruments collection schedules, Day Books, Statements of Accounts, Clearing schedules, sortings of notes, etc. etc. in large/medium size branches and Head Offices of banks which do not involve public dealings;

(c) if so, whether benefit of reservation for the jobs of the nature stated in part (b) above is extended by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, the full details in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to available information as on 1-1-1982, 60 deaf and dumb persons were working in various public sector banks in the clerical and the subordinate cadre.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SOCIAL SECURITY CERTIFICATES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982 AND NOTIFICATION *re*.
MARKET LOANS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Social Security Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) publish-

ed in Notification No. G.S.R. 432(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in library See No. LT-4247/82].

(2) A copy of the Notification No. F. 4(5)-W&M/82 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 14th July, 1982, regarding market loans. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4248/82].

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have already drawn your attention that in the Minutes of the PUC laid on the Table by the Chairman....

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent your communication to the PUC Chairman.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Here is a circular by the NCERT where the Heads of Departments are requested to implement the Congress (I) election programme. (Interruptions) I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Please give it to me in writing. I will see. I cannot discuss it here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of zero hour. Not allowed. This will not go on record.

(Interruption)*

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक अत्यंत लोक महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। "दिनमान" में एक आर्टिकल निकला है कि जब राष्ट्रपति श्री नीलम संजीवा रेड्डी श्रीनगर गए थे तो.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question of adjournment motion. I am finding out the facts.

(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. I am looking into it and I will get the facts and then I shall.

(Interruption)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कहा है कि एडजर्नमेंट का विषय नहीं बनता।

In spite of that I am looking into it and getting the facts.

आप जिद क्यों करते हैं।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have written to you about the Minutes of the 47th Report of the PUC.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने लिख दिया है, अभी तो जवाब दिया है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You did not tell me anything.

MR. SPEAKER: It is Mr. Nadar's, yours and Mr. Dandavate's.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What about my letter? I have written that nothing of the 2nd April Meeting was mentioned in the Minutes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I had given you a notice on the drought situation in North Bihar and Orissa....

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to allow discussion on this.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): In Delhi, Swantra Bharat Mill has declared in illegal lock-out and over 6000 workers....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You please give in writing. If there is any rule, I will look into it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I have given a notice that FCI is not purchasing wheat from the farmers....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have given it,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो करवा देंगे ।
I will consider it.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल 377 में
गांधी जी की मूर्ति इंडिया गेट पर स्थापित
करने के लिए और शहीदे-आज़म
भगत सिंह की मूर्ति यहां स्थापित करने
के लिए ध्यान आकर्षित किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां इसका क्या
मतलब है ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
राष्ट्रपिता की बात लोक सभा में उठे और
संसद समीक्षा में राष्ट्रपिता का नाम न आए ।

श्री सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी : आया है ।
अंग्रेजी में ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : नहीं आया,
मैंने संसद समीक्षा सुनी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता करवा लेंगे ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय,.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कल भी
कहा गया था कि

I have got the facts. You come and talk to
me.

(व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : (मैनपुरी):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैनपुरी में चाइनीज पच्चे
फिकवाए गए हैं.....? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता करवा लूंगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, इसकी जांच करवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो करवा रहा
हूँ ।

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY
CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963,
ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
FOREIGN TRADE, NEW DELHI, FOR 1980-81
AND ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT THERE-
ON, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF TEA BOARD,
CALCUTTA, FOR 1979-80 AND AUDIT REPORT
THEREON AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.
A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Noti-
fications (Hindi and English versions) under
sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export
(Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

(i) The Export Inspection Council,
Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (Amend-
ment) Rules, 1982 published in Notifica-
tion No. S.O. 2140 in Gazette of India
dated the 12th June, 1982.

(ii) The Export Inspection Agency,
Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (Amend-
ment) Rules, 1982, published in Notifica-
tion No. S.O. 2141 in Gazette of India
dated the 12th June, 1982.

(iii) The Export of Grey Jute Fabric
for Decorative Purposes (Inspection)
Rules, 1982, published in Notification
No. S.O. 2285 in Gazette of India dated
the 26th June, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4249/
82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the In-
dian Institute of Foreign Trade, New
Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with
the Accounts and the Audit Report
thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and
English versions) by the Government on
the working of the Indian Institute of
Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year
1980-81.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-4250/82).

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. (Placed in library See No. LT-4250/82)

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secreary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th July, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th July, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1982."

PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाइनीज समझते हैं । स्वामी जी से पूछो, स्वामी जी से बात करो ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नयी दिल्ली) : दिल्ली में पावर शेंडिंग हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं करवा रहा हूँ ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पूरे कंट्री में पावर क्राइसेस के बारे में बात होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । इट इज अंडर माई कंसीडरेशन । मैं कर रहा हूँ । एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता है । मूसीबत यह है कि आप जल्दी करने लगते हैं । मिस्टर पाल ।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AGITATION ON LANGUAGE ISSUE IN KARNATAKA

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the agitation in Karnataka on the language formula."

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (HRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir. The Government of Karnataka have informed that the Gokak Committee in its report had *inter alia* recommended that Kannada should be made the sole first language and should be made compulsory subject of study from the 3rd standard onwards.

2. During February 1982 demonstrations, public meetings and processions were taken out in several districts of

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Karnataka for and against the report of the Gokak Committee.

3. The agitation demanding implementation of the Gokak Committee report again commenced in April, 1982. In Bangalore city on 17-4-1982, a procession turned unruly and caused damage to several vehicles and buildings. On the same day at Chitradurga police had to open fire to disperse a violent crowd demanding implementation of the Gokak Committee report as a result of which two persons died.

4. The agitation against the implementation of the report took a violent turn at Kolar from 5-7-1982 to 7-7-1982. Violent mobs indulging in stone throwing and arson against railway station, public vehicles and public buildings repeatedly clashed with the police resulting in the death of 4 and injuries to 24.

5. The State Government after considering all aspects of the matter have decided that while Kannada will be the sole first regional language, students belonging to linguistic minorities can also study their own language and will also be given weightage in marks in the study of Kannada. The decision was adopted by a unanimous resolution in both Houses of Legislature on 24-6-1982. The State Government have further informed that the decisions of the Government have generally been well received by the various linguistic minority groups in the State. The situation is reported to be peaceful throughout the State at present.

6. The Central Government have remained in constant touch with the State Government so that the interests of the minorities may get proper protection. It is unfortunate that there was needless violence and loss of life due to an agitation on this issue.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: In the statement made by the hon. Minister it has been stated that the decision of the State Government had been generally well received by the various linguistic

minorities. Any intelligent person, any right-thinking person, will feel that what is happening in Karnataka is something dangerous for the national integration of the country. Because, it is not simply a law and order question; the State Government of Karnataka has succumbed to the chauvinistic and unjust demand of a section of the people, in utter disregard of the rights of the minority linguistic groups there.

Sir, at the time of the formation of the linguistic States and also later on about a quarter of a century ago, there was an understanding reached in the Southern Chief Ministers' Zonal Council meeting where the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Minister of Kerala, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu were also present. There an agreement had been reached that in all the four southern States the interests of the minority linguistic groups will be protected and their understanding goes on till now in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh that if there are 10 students in a class or say, 25 per cent of the students in a class and if they demand that they want to be educated, to be instructed, to have their education in their mother-tongue, Parallel classes will have to be conducted. Bidding good-bye to all such agreements, bidding good-bye to ~~any assurance or consensus that was reached~~ in the Southern Zonal Council meeting about 25 years back, the present Chief Minister of Karnataka had added fire to the fuel.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Fuel to the fire.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be guided by the Professor.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I want to be guided by you only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are also a professor.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: But I want to be guided by you.

Sir, the Gokak Committee has recommended that the sole first language as the medium of instruction in Karnataka will be Kannada. But there were misgivings,

agitations and all these things and the Chief Minister had, to some extent, correctly made an announcement modifying the Gokak Committee Report on 30th of April that the minority linguistic groups will not have to compulsorily take up Kannada as the first language, they will have the alternative to have their education in their mother-tongue also. But later on it was pressurised by people and it was all politics. I do not want to bring politics here, but Sir, after 35 years of Independence what is happening throughout India is centering round questions which should have long been solved in any democratic administration—the aspirations of the people of different ethnic groups, of different cultural groups to preserve their identity, to maintain their identity, their linguistic and cultural identity.

Sir, in the Eighth Schedule we find 15 languages are recognised, but still there are many other groups. So often in both the Houses there has been demand for recognition of Maithili, there has been demand for recognition of Manipuri, Dogri, Nepalese and all these things. That is a big question about equal status, equal respect to all Indian languages. In the Indian Constitution it has been visualised that English will be replaced by Indian languages. Even now in Karnataka we find that the movement is not against English. Even the sons and daughters of some leaders prefer education in English medium. Such a situation has arisen in Karnataka which bore seal that there is another Assam in the offing. Today they are trampling the rights of the minorities. Tomorrow they will say 'Karnataka only for the Kannadies, jobs for the sons of the soil'. Is it not another Assam in the offing? By leaving it as a State subject, by leaving it to the whims and caprices of the State Government, can Parliament, the Central Government ignore such an important question? What is happening there? After the announcement of 30th April of Shri Gundu Rao, Chief Minister, things were taking a different turn. Recently on acceptance of the Government of Karnataka for implementation of the Gokak Committee Report *in toto* at the cost of the rights and claims of the linguistic min-

orities, you have already seen, more than seven or eight lives have already been lost. You have seen the happenings in Kolar Gold field area. In all this property loss and damage has been there. That is not the end of it.

It has been said here "that the situation is reported to be peaceful throughout the State at present". But Karnataka is a State with border areas—in the northern part are the Marathi speaking people, in the southern part and even in the rural Kolar District there are Tamil and Telegu speaking people. What will happen? Can we check this announcement of the State Government of Shri Gundu Rao—"that everything is peaceful" and "that the decision of the Government have generally been well received by various linguistic minority groups in the State". How can it be true? I am being deprived and my right is being trampled to have education through my mother tongue which is a right given in the Constitution. Will you agree to this decision of the Government of Karnataka? Very serious things are being said.

I have not much time. Therefore, I am reading only one of the letters from the leader of the agitation for implementation *in toto* of the Gokak Committee Report. He says:

"It is our intention that non-Kannada brethren living in the State learn Kannada"

Not only that, he continues to say:

"and mingle with the Karnataka people. If they want to go against our wish, they would have to face consequences."

Will these things be limited to Karnataka? Will it not have re-action in other Southern States? The Karnatakas as linguistic minorities in other States are enjoying the privilege and the right to have their education through their mother tongue. In view of that consensus was arrived at 25 years ago in the Southern Zonal Council. But this Gundu Rao Government is depriving the other minorities—Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Urdu speaking people of their right to have education.

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

All this is due to not only (*Interruptions*). It is not simple bungling. There is politics in it. Assembly elections are round the corner. In the factional feud Gundu Rao wants to win over other people. The people have been diverted to faction, and the passions aroused may go astray. He has done this with the idea that he may have a predominating position. This is just the result of faction. I am squarely accusing the Karnataka Unit of the Congress (I) for the present situation. What happened? The first step that was taken was that Sanskrit was elevated to a higher pedestal than Kannada. Naturally, there was a reaction among the Kannada people that they were being deprived of their right to get education through their mother-tongue. Naturally, the movement started and ultimately the movement was diverted to arouse up passion, chauvinistic passion and we have reached such a situation today and naturally there are other reactions in the minority people.

In view of the grave situation, may I know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Central Government would constitute a suitable machinery to safeguard the interests of the linguistic minority as provided in our Constitution and prevail on the Karnataka Government as also other leaders of the pro-Gokak Committee report movement to agree to abide by the consensus that was reached in the Southern Zonal Council meeting of the Chief Ministers, which is still now being respected by other Southern States?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member has given a very interesting background to this particular problem. Actually, the position in Karnataka is that there is a very strong section which wants the Gokak Committee report to be implemented in full, *in toto*. Karnataka has also a large population speaking other languages than Kannada, Telugu for instance, Urdu for instance, Marathi, Tamil and Malayalam and all these languages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every State is a mini-India.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact, the constitution of this province is that it

has been carved out from various other States like Madras Presidency and other States and is truly representative of almost all the languages and there is a very strong section which is also opposed to this Gokak Committee Report.

If you look at the incidents the Chitradurga violence was brought about by those who wanted the implementation of the Gokak Committee report *in toto*. The Kolar incident was brought about by those people who opposed to the Gokak Committee Report. Therefore, the Chief Minister of the State is necessarily obliged to find a compromise formula. The compromise formula that he found is that Kannada will be the first language in schools but other people, linguistic minority, who offer Kannada will get a grace mark of 15 in addition to the marks they get in Kannada. That is to say, if a boy gets only 20 marks in Kannada, then he does not pass because he has to get a minimum of 35, and he will get a grace mark of 15 and then he will pass.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi): Excuse me I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Let him complete.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know the problem very well.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You please allow me; my name is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy speaks before his turn and does not speak when his turn comes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Always out of turn.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The point is about 15 grace marks, as to otherwise how do you expect the Karnataka legislature which consists of other linguistic minorities representatives to accept it? There are not only Kannada people in the legislature. There are other linguistic minorities also. All of them have unanimously accepted it as a compromise. It is not an ideal solution I agree. But then it is a compromise. One has to arrive at a national compromise in these matters. This was a compromise which has been accepted by the legislature and we should do everything to strengthen the compromise which has been achieved.

This is a matter in which passions can be very easily roused. Small differences can be magnified. If you go on magnifying differences and rousing passions, we will never get to any solution. I must say, in view of the very sharp events that have taken place where lives have been lost, the fact that the legislature of Karnataka has been able to arrive at a unanimous resolution acceptable to all the people is itself a very creditable thing for the Karnataka State as a whole. It shows that the people who were totally in favour of Kannada being the sole language have agreed that the other people should get grace marks so that they can make up if there is any deficiency and the other people have also accepted, living in a particular State, that they have to learn that language in addition to their own language.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all the members, since some kind of a solution has been found, not to rouse the feelings of the people on this matter. I am willing to answer any question and, if no solution had been found, a debate of this kind would certainly have been welcome. But where some kind of a solution has been found, we should not upset it. This is my earnest appeal to the hon. Members of the House.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Is it a solution?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a compromise.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Compromise with whom?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Amongst people.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that this matter should have been referred to the Education Minister because the whole matter has arisen out of the education policy of the Karnataka Government. I feel that the Education Minister would have answered the question in a better way because the education policy is involved here. The matter of law and order is within the purview of the State and they are taking care of it. The main question is that of the education policy. Anyway, I feel that Mr. R. Venkataraman is quite capable of answering my questions relating to the education policy also.

Any linguistic minority is always conscious of the interest of their language and their culture. But any linguistic minority has no right to curb the aspirations of the majority community. I think, Karnataka has been late enough to introduce Kannada in its education formula. In our northern States we have made our language, from the beginning, compulsory as the first language. I feel, Karnataka has every right to introduce its language and make it compulsory. But, at the same time, the linguistic minorities should also be provided facilities for their sons and daughters in their own languages. The Karnataka Government has already provided this facility apart from making Kannada compulsory. But, what I feel is that Kannada should not be made compulsory in the schools run by the linguistic minorities. They have a constitutional right to establish their own institutions and to impart education in their own languages. I do not know whether the Karnataka Government's decision to make Kannada compulsory is also applicable to the educational institutions established by the minority communities in Karnataka. I would like to have an answer from the Hon. Minister.

[Shri Zainul Basher]

I do not know whether it applies to the minority institutions or not and if it applies, these institutions must have been recognised by some Board which must have been conducting the examinations. In such circumstances, I feel that it is the Constitutional obligation on the part of the Central Government to safeguard the interests of the linguistic minorities. Instead of forcing the State Governments to do so, the Central Government should come out in a big way to establish Central schools in the minority areas so that the children of the minority communities may get education, according to their choice. This problem is not limited to Karnataka alone. I think this problem is in every State, somewhere or the other. If the Central Government opens the schools in minority areas, I think this problem may be solved to a great extent. I would like to know from the Government whether such a step is contemplated.

I would like to say something about the three-language formula which has been evolved for the purpose of national integration and also for the purpose of linguistic minorities. I was reading the newspapers the other day in the Rajya Sabha. The Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs said that the Central Government has no control on the States regarding the three-language formula. 'Education' is on Concurrent List. State Government has every power to control the education policy throughout the country. Some steps should be taken for the implementation of three-language formula not only in Karnataka but in all the States of the country because it serves them so far at national integration is concerned.

I have already mentioned that minorities have Constitutional rights to establish their own educational institutions and to give education to their children according to their choice. I would like to know whether Government is prepared and willing for the minority institutions in all the States, not only Karnataka, to be recognised by the Central Board of Education so that there may not be any hindrance created by the States Boards concerned. I request the Hon. Minister to clarify this point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What would be the medium of instruction in those Central schools which you want?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: That is the choice of students. I am saying that Central Schools should be opened in a big way in those areas. Even the Tamilians or the Maharashtrians cannot force the Karnataka Government not to introduce Kannada compulsorily because we cannot check the aspirations of the majority, but at the same time we have to safeguard the interests of the minority. Both should co-exist.

Though these questions concern the Education Ministry, I hope the Home Minister will be able to give some answers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Deputy Minister for Education is here and since the question fall within the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry, he has very kindly agreed to answer them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): As the House is aware, so far as the educational policy is concerned, it is quite clear that it was declared in 1968 and a white paper was laid on the Table of this House also. From that National Policy on Education, I would like to read out the extracts pertaining to the three-language formula, for giving clarification to the hon. Member:

"At the secondary stage, the State Government should adopt, and vigorously implement, the three-language formula which includes the study of a modern India language, preferably one of the southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States, and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States. Suitable courses in Hindi and/or English should also be available in universities and colleges with a view to improving the proficiency of students in these languages upto the prescribed university standards."

In respect of implementation, it is a fact that we do not have the machinery for

implementing *in toto* the three-language formula in the States. It is also a fact that Education has been brought into the Concurrent List. But mere bringing it into the Concurrent List is not sufficient. Follow-up actions are being taken to amend certain Acts and, if necessary, to introduce some more Bills to enable us to have control over the States. We are trying to do it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: My other questions have not been replied to. I wanted to know whether Government is going to open Central Schools in the areas of linguistic minorities so that they can get the education of their choice. I also wanted to know whether the educational institutions established by the minorities are going to be recognised by the Central Board of Education because there may be some hurdles in the State Boards recognising them.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: These are suggestions, but at the same time I would like to say that, during the course of the discussion in the Budget Session, I have said that every year we are going to open 40 schools throughout the country.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: In the minority areas.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Opening of Central Schools is mainly for the children of transferrable Central Government employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His suggestion can be taken note of.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: So far as his suggestion is concerned, it is taken note of.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hope you and the hon. Home Minister are more aware of the seriousness of the language question because both you come from—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As if you do not; you also come from that area.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Both of you come from the State which was once at a burning point so far as the language question is concerned.

But I am astonished to note that the hon. Home Minister has not taken it now seriously. The statement of the Minister itself....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is an expert in mind reading.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The statement of the Minister placed before the House itself is an eye-wash. It is actually against facts and realities. In the statement the Minister says:

"The decision was adopted by a unanimous resolution in both Houses of Legislature on 24.6.82."

I question this statement. That is not actually the fact. One Member belonging to the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti walked out of the Assembly protesting against this resolution. It is on record and the Home Minister can even verify from the Assembly proceedings. But I think the Home Minister has given this statement which is so irresponsible because he has only acted as a postman for placing some letter before this House. The statement starts:

"The Government of Karnataka have informed..."

No direct information the Central Government is having. The Home Minister is having so many kinds of machinery to assess the situation and to know the things.

Even regarding this Kolar Gold field incident and firing the statement is not based on facts. Actually there was no violence from the side of the agitators. I have personally gone to the place to assess the situation and I can clearly say that there was no violence on the part of the agitators. It was peaceful agitation and deliberately fire was opened on the agitators and the number of persons killed given in the statement is not correct. So many people were killed—about 100 persons. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were present on the spot?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I visited the place after some time. Even the newspapers have not carried the news properly because most of the newspapers published from Bangalore are supporting this report.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Even Tamil newspapers are there.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: But they have reported.

"The situation is reported to be peaceful throughout the State at present."—that is the conclusion of the Home Minister. "The situation is reported to be peaceful..."

—I do not know who has given that report to the Home Minister...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Gundu Rao.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Gundu Rao might have given but actually the situation is not peaceful. The situation is serious and anytime it may explode. Actually, Mr. Gundu Rao, the Chief Minister himself has created all these issues because the final order regarding this language question on the part of his Government is the fifth about-turn after he assumed power.

First of all, I think in 1980, Mr. Gundu Rao altered the school curricula to enhance the importance of Sanskrit. Then, he appointed a Committee consisting of Sanskrit experts to uphold his decision on Sanskrit. After receiving the report from that Committee—Gokak Committee—with-out going into the details of it and reading that, the Chief Minister issued a statement that he was going to implement the report as it was. And then, the linguistic minorities people continued so many demonstrations against that. Then only the Chief Minister had taken pains to read that report. He issued a statement after that saying no, no; he will take into consideration all the linguistic minorities' mind and only after that the report would be implemented. Sir, one-fifth of the population in Karnataka constitutes linguistic minori-

ties, Marathas, Urdu-speaking people, Tamil-speaking people, Telugu-speaking people, Malayalam-speaking people and there are some other Konkani and other dialect speaking people. As Prof. Pal has pointed out though this is not part of the Karnataka politics even then it has become a part of the politics within the Congress (I) Party there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your questions.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Without consulting the linguistic minorities, the Karnataka Government although the Assembly's Resolution was also there—I do not dispute it—this is not a unanimous resolution—has taken a decision to implement the Gokak Committee Report *in toto*.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: No.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The Hon. Minister stated that 'this is a compromise statement; do not try to create an issue'. That was his statement. This was a compromise statement; the linguistic minorities were not consulted before taking a final decision. This is not a question concerning only Karnataka because, as we all know, this linguistic minority question and other things have created the issues. Even the present Chief Minister has asked the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra to give protection to the Kannadigas in Maharashtra; he has written to the Central Government also about the attack on Kannadigas and other South Indians which they had to face in Maharashtra. Even while in Madras once, the present Karnataka Chief Minister has asked the Tamilnadu Government to treat the Kannadiga schools there in Madras as minority schools and provide them all amenities.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Already provided.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Yes, already provided. The present Chief Minister, in a public meeting, said that. So, this is a question even in Kerala. All of you may be knowing

that Kannadigas are there in Kasargod. The Kasargod Kannadiga Association has passed a resolution against the implementation of the Gokak Committee Report and said that if the Kerala Government also follows the Karnataka Government policy, then, the plight of the Kannadigas in Kerala will be very dangerous. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I said that every State in India is a mini-India. We will have to be very careful.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: NADAR: Sir, the Home Minister is saying this—I do not know from which report—that the situation there is very peaceful. I think this is a serious question and it should be taken note of. It is a serious question which should be seriously taken into account because there are also other issues connected with this. Even in Gudajur there is an issue regarding Malayalees staying there. That question has also been brought before the Prime Minister and the Government. Already in Bombay there is harassment of South Indians. I urge upon the Home Minister through you to constitute a committee of this House to go into all the details. As Prof. Pal has already pointed out there was a decision in this regard at the meeting of the Southern Chief Ministers. Something should be done to get that decision implemented. Similarly, in regard to Karnataka question the Central Government should not take it easy by merely receiving some report from the State Government. The Central Government should take it seriously a conference of the representatives of the linguistic minorities along with the Kannada-speaking people should be convened, if possible, including the Members of Parliament from the concerned language-speaking areas also. Till this is done, the present decision should be kept in abeyance.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir the positive suggestion made by the hon. Member is that we must constitute a committee of the House to go into this question. I do not see any reason why a committee of this House should be constituted. There are Constitutional provisions in our

statute which give protection to the minorities, viz., Articles 29, 30 and so on. If any violation takes place certainly it can be brought to our notice and action can be taken. No such thing has been brought to the notice of the Central Government. The only question which has been raised is that the new formula is not strictly in accordance with the three-language formula. But this is a matter in which there has been some kind of understanding in the legislature. This also provides for the study of the other two languages. It may be a slight variation but still it is within the broad principles of the three-language formula. Therefore, I do not see any reason why a committee is necessary at all.

Then the hon. Member contested the statement that the Resolution was passed unanimously in the legislature. I have the telegram from the Government of Karnataka State that the Resolution was passed unanimously in the Legislative Assembly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Some Members walked out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am going to comment on this. They made the mistake of walking out and thus enabling the Government to see that it is unanimously passed.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: NADAR: Members raised the protest and then walked out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In a democratic procedure the way to register your protest is to stay in the House. If you run away then your protest cannot be registered. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I do not want to enter into any argument on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister can place before the Parliament what he has received from the Karnataka Assembly.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, then Mr. Nadar said that I was acting as a postman and only giving information that has been received by me. Sir, does he want me to prevaricate? As a Home Minister I cannot add or subtract from the information I get from respective authorities.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

As I have stated, the situation is peaceful and I would not like anything to be done to disturb it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: He says, 100 people died. That is what he said.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have a statement in which I have stated the correct position.

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Sir, I am very much surprised to hear the Home Minister saying that a 'Compromise solution' is there. What is this 'compromise solution'? Has the State Government got any right to compromise on any constitutional provision? That is what I am very much worried about. You cannot certainly compromise on an important constitutional provision. You just can't do that. A specific provision is there. Article 350A says like this:

'It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups'....

What will happen to that? 25 Years back what has happened- There was an agreement arrived at in the conference of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States. It was decided that all facilities for the linguistic minorities will be given for getting education in their mother tongue. There is a constitutional right also. Now if you say that there is a compromise formula, how can there be a compromise formula on this? Because, now the question is this. I fail to understand whether the Congress-I Party in power have got any policy of their own. Day in and day out you are talking about national integration and all that. Instead of fighting for national integration you are creating all chauvinistic troubles in the country. You will be in the forefront increasing troubles everywhere. How has the whole thing started in Karnataka? You have no language policy there. I ask: What was your policy? Three language formula was im-

plemented in such a way that Kannada, the mother-tongue of the majority of the people was nowhere in the educational policy. Naturally, passions were roused and then gradually the reverse thing took place namely, all importance to Kannada, no other linguistic minorities will be given facilities to study in their mother tongue. That is the problem. So, the question is: Have you not got the right to protect the rights of the minorities to study in their mother tongue? That is the major problem. For that you have not replied. I am very much afraid because if the other three Southern States adopt such a stand, what will happen? Of course, I understand, they are not fools to do that, but anyhow, if they also declare that we will do like that, what would happen? And the suggestion comes from the other side that Kesergode should go to Karnataka. So, you are the trouble-makers. You have no policy. The Congress party in power have no policy. Our party in Karnataka has taken a very good stand. We are very proud of the stand we took. In all the Southern States we are taking a very good stand because we are always for the national integration and all that. You know what is happening in Assam and everywhere. We are taking the correct stand. What is happening in Punjab? Ours is a party which always works for national integration. Everywhere we are doing it. We are proud to say that. What is your party doing? What is the policy of the Congress? Mr. Gundu Rao is bound to implement that. When a Government declares a policy, at least, the Congress Party is bound to implement the constitutional provisions. Will we get these things? What are you doing? You are actually trying to disintegrate the people. Anything and everything can happen in this country. So I want to know whether the linguistic minorities could have the right to study in their mother tongue.

13 hrs.

On April 30, there was a proclamation that Kannada will have 150 marks. Now, it has been changed to 125 marks. Again, the grace marks are not for study of their mother tongue, but for studying Kannada. That means, they have no right to study

their mother tongue. What is the remedy for that? Will the party in power at the Centre give a guarantee for this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry for the hon. Member's lack of knowledge of the formula. The formula is—Kannada is the sole first regional language of the State with 125 marks. The other two language papers to be studied which carry 100 marks each include Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Arabic; Persian etc. Therefore the hon. Member.....(*Interruptions*). I do not disturb you; I never disturb anybody. Kindly extend me only that much facility.

If you wax eloquent that they are not allowed to study their language it is beside the point. It appears to have been based on some misinformation and misconception....(*Interruptions*). This is not the forum to debate your policy or my policy. We have done it in 1980 and we will do it in 1985 again.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he is prompting me to speak about Belgaum; I am in a terrific dilemma. I am a Tamilian, whose parents are living in Bangalore and who has been elected from Maharashtra....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are yourself a mini-India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am stateless.

The Minister has said very rightly that passions can be excited on this subject very quickly, and I must tell you after knowing a little bit of what happened in Karnataka that the passions have been roused unnecessarily.

In 1956, when we had the linguistic reorganisation of States, it was assumed that the linguistic States would promote a language of that State with due protection to the minority languages, but unfortunately in Karnataka the importance that should have been given to Kannada was not given. In fact, it was put on par with Sanskrit since one could score marks easily in Sanskrit, and as a consequence Kannada

did suffer quite a bit. Ultimately, some correction was made, in fact, in October, 1979 when Shri Devraj Urs was the Chief Minister. He tried to change that. And when Shri Gundu Rao came to power, he did not want to be undone in this matter and he also started meddling with this. Unfortunately without their being a national policy on languages, this three-language formula is a very good formula, but it is not being properly implemented. This situation has arisen largely because of unthinking meddling in the whole process.

The Gokak Committee report has been grossly misunderstood by the minorities. I do not think, it ever advocated the kinds of things that are said against it. For example, one of the things being alleged about the Gokak Committee is that it recommends that people should have Kannada as the medium of instructions. Nowhere in the report it says that Kannada should be the medium of instructions. The other thing that is being said in the regional press is that if the Gokak Committee report is implemented, the peoples' mother tongue will have to be changed, which is like the anti-Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu, when lot of false impressions had been spread and passions had been roused. Actually, the Gokak Committee report is very straight-forward. They say that all children will have to learn three languages; one of them will be compulsory, that is Kannada. And this will be called the first language, and then the 300 marks for three languages will be distributed....(*Interruptions*). I know what the problems are of minorities. It is not a simple thing. But the distribution of marks was put 150, 100 and 50. This is the ratio—3:2:1, and that too after the 8th standard. And the policy was to come into operation in 1986-87, from then on. So, the report as such is not bad. But what happened is that Mr. Gundu Rao, in his usual flamboyant way, announced that we have decided to accept the Gokak Committee Report *in toto*, without explaining what the Report was. And, Sir, unfortunately the Report was written in chaste Kannada. So, everybody made his own translation of what the Report said. Tamil papers wrote in one way; Urdu papers in ano-

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am ther way, Gujarati papers in another way and Marathi papers in another way and all kinds of false impressions were given and passings were aroused that you will have to give up your language now. You are a second-class citizen. You are finished. This kind of thing was done. This is because of Mr. Gundu Rao's inability to understand the language. It is a very very delicate issue and it has to be handled with a great deal of care.

Unfortunately in this language matter, there is lot of hypocrisy which everybody propagates. Even in Karnataka, the Minister for Public Works and Housing, his name is Thimappa, if I am not wrong, he propagated Kannada in a very big way. But when somebody asked him to which school your children go he had to admit they go to English-medium schools. Similarly the children of the film actor of today, Dr Raj Kumar, also go to English medium schools.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is waht came in the Press. Now, I will take his words. Which school do your children go to?

So, it is an attempt to seek popularity by this kind of propagation. That is the root cause. There is no doubt that in Karnataka Kannada must be learnt and it should be a compulsory language. There cannot be any two opinions on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: And it should be primary language.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: And there have to be two other languages to be learnt. The right shall be to learn in mother-tongue. That is not denied. Even in the Gokuk Report, it is not denied. Nowhere in the Gokuk Report it is said that the medium of instruction has to be in Kannada. It says it has to be in the mother-tongue.

Therefore, if your question was to explain all this in the Constitutional provisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have done the job of the Minister very well.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir, I am preparing for the next election. We have to sit there very soon.

However, Mr. F. M. Khan, who is a close associate of the Chief Minister, started launching an agitation. And then naturally the Kannada people also got excited. What happened in Kolar Gold Field? The brutality of the police there is unbelievable. Mr. Gundu Rao says Naxalites are responsible. But I have got hold of Tamil papers published from Bangalore and they have given such photographs which clearly show that ordinary, common people, young boys have been shot at and four of them have been killed. So, I would ask the Minister in conclusion the following things:

First of all I think it is the job of the Central Government—if the State Government is incompetent—to at last propagate the truth. What is this three-language formula? Even this compromise formula has not been properly explained. I would have expected the Minister that in his opening statement he would have said Gokuk Committee Report has recommended this. We, in the House do not even know what the Gokuk Committee report has said. This should have been brought out that we never meant to replace other languages.

Sir, I would ask him whether he has seen Article 350(b) of the Constitution—Not 50(a) or 29 or 30—which deals with the rights of the minorities? It says:

“There shall be a special officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.”

Sir, Mr. Zail Singh has become President-elect. The first question that could be put to him is this that:

It shall be the duty of the special officer to investigate matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct and the,

President shall cause all reports to be laid before each House of Parliament and send to the government of the State concerned. We have a Linguistic Minorities Commission; but in this particular case, for the implementation of this three-language formula in Karnataka, there should be a Special Officer appointed by the President, so that the minorities feel secure, and do not feel that their rights are being taken away. Explanations through radio and T.V. should also be done.

Secondly, even the implementation of the first language of Karnataka would require a large number of teachers of Kannada. I have got the figures; there are 35,000 primary schools in Karnataka. Do they have teachers for all these primary schools? According to newspaper reports, they have not made an adequate provision in the Budget, and in the State Plan, for the training of Kannada teachers. In fact, Kannada teachers are paid very poorly. In fact, many of them try to go away. So, this is another thing. It is easy to say that we must have this, but have you made the financial allocations? No. This is the job of the Minister to find out.

Thirdly, it is not only the Karnataka Legislative Assembly which has passed a resolution. The Maharashtra Legislature has also passed a resolution. So, I would like to ask him whether, in view of the general situation and in the interests of law and order, in respect of those areas which are disputed, the Government has considered any special measures to see that passions do not get out of hand, particularly in terms of implementing the formula.

I would like the Minister to come forward and say that he would urge upon the State Government to have a judicial enquiry in respect of Kolar Gold Fields, because that will go a long way to assuage the feelings of the Tamil minorities in Karnataka.

Finally, I do not understand what this grace mark of 15 is. Is it only for those who fail, or for anybody and everybody? Then why not add on from 110 to 125 and so on?

I would like to conclude by saying that the Gokuk Committee report is not as horrible a report as it has been made out to be. In fact, it is a very reasonable report. If, instead of Mr. Gundu Rao we had a sensible Chief Minister there, it could have been implemented with the cooperation of all the people *in toto*, in fact; and the rights—of the minorities protected. But, unfortunately, the incompetence of their Government is being demonstrated over and over again. And in the case of Mr. Gundu Rao, it is another explanation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is a story in Sanskrit. A man who wanted to kill a tortoise, was beating its back. It did not die. The passer-by was very kind. He said: "Oh! What a fool he is! He is hurting the tortoise like this. If only he turned the tortoise on the other side, and gives one beating, it will die!" Dr. Swami is now using the same tactics. Just to criticize the Gundu Rao Government, he is pretending to be a great champion of the Gokuk Committee report. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He is going to Bangalore to-day.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to go into all the matters. I only want to say that the Karnataka Government itself has said that a high-power committee will be appointed by the Government for the effective implementation of this formula which they have made. So, whatever Dr. Swamy wanted, would be done by this committee. It will examine the question of the teachers required, and the various aspects of implementation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not have a Special Officer appointed by the President?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You said that there were not teachers available, and no sufficient steps taken. I said that they were appointing a high-power committee, which is well within the competence of the Karnataka State; and they will attend to it.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Next you mentioned that the Central Government must have an officer. Already, we have a Commission, and anything relating to linguistic minorities can be brought before that Commission. Merely adding a number of officers, does not add to the service to the community. I don't think it is necessary when we already have a Linguistic Minorities Commission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In that case, was the Linguistic Minorities Commission consulted in this implementation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Why should they be consulted? Only if there is any dispute, it will come to them. Unfortunately, Mr. Nadar is disputing. The people of Karnataka do not seem to be disputing. The point is that Mr. Nadar's dispute cannot be taken up. It is the people of Karnataka who must dispute. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: We are here to protect the interest of the linguistic minority. That is why we are disputing.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then they were commenting on the compromise formula and said that how 15 marks are to be added. To the people who are not Kannada speaking, in the first language Kannada which they offer, whatever marks they get, 15 more marks will be added to them in order to equate the handicap which they suffer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: For everybody!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is for the non-Kannada speaking people. Non-Kannada speaking will be given a grace of 15 marks for a period of 10 years to make up the handicap which they suffer; and therefore this seems to be a very fair one. After all, everybody cannot have his way all along the line.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If a person submits a blank answer paper, will he get 15 marks.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: One clarification. This is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No clarification. The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.15 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today it is the record time. The quorum bell rang for ten minutes.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th July, 1982 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1982.

(b) The Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Line and the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway Line (Nationalisation) Bill, 1981.

(c) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(d) The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1981.

(e) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(f) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज के मद संख्या के अन्तर्गत अगले सप्ताह में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर चर्चा चाहता हूँ, जो अत्यन्त ही लोकमहत्व के हैं।

1. साप्ताहिक 'दिनमान' के नये अंक में एक सनसनीखेज समाचार छपा है, जिस के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति संजीव रेड्डी की (1982 में) काश्मीर यात्रा के समय उन के विरुद्ध एक भयंकर षडयन्त्र रचा गया था। काश्मीर में श्रीनगर हवाई-अड्डे पर शक्तिशाली बारूद की सुरंगें बिछाई गईं बताई गई थी। एन सीके पर गोपनीय जानकारी के आधार पर गुप्तचर अधिकारियों को हवाई अड्डे पर बारूद की सुरंगें हटाने और इस सिलसिले में तीन अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार करने में कामयाबी मिली। अन्यथा देश के लिए दुःखदपूर्ण घटना घट सकती थी।

यह चर्चा का विषय है कि काश्मीर घाटी में भारत विरोधी गुटों की ओर से शस्त्र-प्रशिक्षण का भी कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। अतः इस पर अगले सप्ताह में चर्चा की जाय।

2. दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है - इस वर्ष बिहार एवं अन्य राज्यों के छात्रों को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विज्ञान एवं कला के पी. जी. में 11 + 2 + 2 वाले स्नातकों का नामांकन नहीं लिया जा रहा है और उन्हें बिजु कोर्स में एक साल तक पी. जी. के पहले पढ़ने को कहा जा रहा है, जिस अवधि में न तो छात्रवृत्ति और न ही छात्रावास की सुविधा निश्चित है, बिजु कोर्स के कारण एम. एस. सी.। एम. ए. करने में एक साल अधिक समय लगेगा। 11 + 2 + 2 पद्धति से उत्तीर्ण स्नातक एवं 10 + 2 + 3 पद्धति से उत्तीर्ण स्नातकों दोनों को स्नातक की डिग्री लेने में कुल पन्द्रह साल लगते हैं। दूसरे राज्यों के

छात्रों का गत वर्ष दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में 11 + 2 + 2 पद्धति वाले स्नातकों का नामांकन दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हुआ था। एवं इस वर्ष भी ला एवं बी. एड. में उन का 5 प्रतिशत अंक घटा कर नामांकन हो रहा है। 11 + 2 + 2 की डिग्री सभी स्नातक डिग्री के समकक्ष यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन एवं अन्य स्थानों में मानी जाती है, तो दिल्ली में नहीं मानने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और 11 + 2 + 2 या 10 + 2 + 3 पद्धति के लिए छात्र जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। इस के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों की सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं। बाहर के छात्र तो यहां तक तैयार हैं कि यदि उन के प्राप्तांक में 5 प्रतिशत काट कर भी नामांकन हो तो वे तैयार हैं।

सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कदम उठाये। इस के लिये सदन में चर्चा कराई जाय।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise two issues.

(1) The Government has ordered the Israel Consul in Bombay to leave India for acting not in consonance with his consular functions. It is a welcome and appropriate action by the Government and shows that the Government is alive to the situation. However, a mere expulsion of the consul is inadequate. In view of the persistent non-consular and objectionable activities of the consulate, increasing aggressive actions of Zionist Israel in utter defiance of world opinion, the call by the Conference of Non-aligned Countries to sever all connections, including consular, with Israel, and UN General Assembly Resolution for total isolation of Israel, the need is to order immediate closure of Israel's Consulate. A discussion be included in the business for the next week.

(2) During five months of the current year, that is, during the period from January to May 1982, nearly 71 lives have already been lost in communal riots, according to official figures. Many have been injured and many rendered destitute. There should also be an early discussion during the next week on increasing

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

communal riots in several parts of the country like Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and others, failure of the administration and steps for promoting communal amity and harmony.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित दो विषयों को अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ :

(1) देश में लगभग 40 से 45 लाख मजदूर बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करते हैं। ये लोग समाज के नितान्त गरीब एवं पिछड़े वर्ग से आते हैं। उत्तरांतर बढ़ती मंहगाई, बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों की मजदूर विरोधी नीति एवं इनकी दयनीय अवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए कठोर कदम उठाने में सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण बीड़ी मजदूरों के सामने भूखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है।

इन मजदूरों में बड़ी संख्या में महिला मजदूर भी हैं। सरकारी-घोषित नीति के अनुसार महिला मजदूरों को पुरुष मजदूरों के समान मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है और न सरकार इसे लागू करने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठा रही है।

इन मजदूरों के लिए गत वर्ष देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में अखिल भारतीय पैमाने पर समान मजदूरी और परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ते की योजना पूरे देश में लागू करने का फैसला हुआ, जो अभी तक लागू नहीं हो सका है। बिहार समेत कुछ राज्यों में जहाँ इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय भी लिये गये हैं वहाँ भी यह निर्णय कागज पर है और राज्य सरकारें इसे लागू कराने में पूरी तरह असमर्थ हैं।

बीड़ी मजदूरों को न तो पेंशन, न प्रोविडेंट फंड और न सामूहिक बीमा की सुविधा मिल रही है।

अतः इन मजदूरों को उपरोक्त सुविधाएं हासिल कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की पहलकदमी नितान्त आवश्यक है।

मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए अगले सप्ताह की

कार्य-सूची में इसे विचारार्थ सदन में रखा जाए।

(2) दिल्ली, पटना तथा बम्बई एवं अन्य बड़े-बड़े नगरों में काल-गर्ल के जरिये अनैतिक कार्यों के करने की रिपोर्टें समाचारपत्रों में आ रही हैं। इस धंधे में बड़े प्रभावशाली उच्च अफसर एवं घनाढ्य लोगों की मिली-भगत जाहिर है।

पूरे देश में असामाजिक तत्वों, अपराध-कर्मियों और भ्रष्ट अफसरों का गिरावू इससे पीछे सक्रिय है। इस गिरावू का काम सीधी-साधी एवं निर्दोष महिलाओं को लोभ-लालच देकर अपने जाल में फंसाना और उन्हें इस प्रकार के अनैतिक कार्यों में उतारना और स्वयं इससे भारी रकम कमाना है।

पुलिस बराबर इसे समाप्त करने का दावा करती रही है किन्तु इस धंधे का लगातार विस्तार होता जा रहा है।

इस अनैतिक एवं समाज-विरोधी कार्य को समूल-नष्ट करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, जिस के लिए सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाना जरूरी है।

अतः अनुरोध है कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में विचारार्थ इसे सदन में रख कर इस के समाधान के लिए उपाय सोचा जाए।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (माँतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में मैं निम्नलिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूँ :

(1) उड़ीसा में विगत माह भयंकर तूफान आया था। इस से उड़ीसा के 6 जिले तथा करीब 65 लाख जनता प्रभावित हुई। हजारों जाने गईं, लाखों बेघरवार हो गये। पारादीप के मछूओं की हालत खराब हो गई। उन के कारोबार चाँपट हो गये। हमारी पार्टी के महा-मंत्री श्री राजेश्वर राव और हम ने तूफान पीड़ित इलाकों का दौरा किया है।

हमने पाया है कि वहाँ सहायता कार्य ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है। राशन जो मिलता है,

वह मनुष्य के लिए खाने योग्य नहीं है। किसानों की खेतीबारी के सवाल का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। पर्याप्त ऋण एवं अन्य सुविधाएँ नहीं मिल रही हैं। जनता में भयंकर असंतोष है। जनता अपनी मांगों को लेकर जब संघर्ष कर रही है तो उन्हें दमन का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार उड़ीसा की मांगों पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

अस्तु अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में इस विषय को रखा जाये और इस पर सदन में पूर्ण विवाद हो तथा विपत्ति में पड़े उड़ीसा-वासियों का कल्याण हो।

(2) बिहार के चीनी मिल-मालिकों के जिम्मे गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। इससे किसानों की खेती का हानि पहुँच रही है। किसान तबाह एवं बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार अकर्मण्य बैठी हैं।

अस्तु अगले सप्ताह की सूची में इसे दर्ज किया जाए और इस पर विवाद हो तथा गन्ना किसानों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान हो।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्न दो मदें शामिल कराना मैं चाहता हूँ :—

(1) मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है परन्तु अभी तक सरकार ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के अनुसार लागू की जाने वाली अपनी सिफारिशों को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। जिससे देश के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष है। सरकार आगामी सप्ताह में मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित मेमोरेण्डम आफ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन प्रस्तुत करे और उस पर चर्चा हो।

(2) देश में बेरोजगारी बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। नवयुवक रोजगार पाने के लिए देश में अक्सर नहीं पा रहे हैं। बेरोजगारी समस्या जहाँ देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रही है वहीं देश में अराजकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न करने में

भी बढ़ोतरी कर रही है। देश की बेरोजगारी समस्या पर आगामी सप्ताह में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I wish to raise the following issues for inclusion in the next week's agenda:

1. The difficulties faced by the formic acid industries like Periyar Chemicals Kerala due to indiscriminate imports of formic acid.

2. The difficulties faced by the cashew industry due to unhealthy competition of private exporters.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करने के लिए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के सम्मुख निम्न सुभाव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

(1) विकास की तीव्र प्रक्रिया के फल-स्वरूप देश में औद्योगीकरण बढ़ेगा और उसके साथ ही ऊर्जा की खपत। ऊर्जा संकट के आज के युग में पनबिजली का उत्पादन ही सब से सस्ता एवं उपयोगी है। प्रदूषण के खतरे से विहीन ऊर्जा के इस स्रोत के दोहरे के लिए बहुउद्देश्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारी लागत पर नदियों को बांधा गया है। सिंचाई और पन बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए इस प्रकार की परि-योजनाओं में कई खतरे निहित हैं :—

1. भारी लागत से बने पन बिजली-घर जिन क्षेत्रों में बने हैं वहाँ आसपास के इलाके में उनका उपयोग नगण्य होने के कारण स्थानीय नागरिक उनके लाभ से वंचित हैं।

2. विस्तृत पैमाने पर उत्पादित बिजली काफी मंहगी होती है और बहुत समय के बाद उपयोग में लायी जा सकती है।

3. हिमालय की विस्तृत तराई में विशाल बांध बनने से संबन्धित हिमालय क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक सन्तुलन बिगड़ने, भूक्षरण और भूस्खलन का भारी खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

[प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता]

इसके विपरीत कश्मीर से नागालैंड तक हजारों जलप्रपात पर छोटे-छोटे पनबिजली-घर स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं। चमाली जिले में गोपेश्वर के निकट टंगसा पर भीरा गांव में ऐसा एक बिजली घर बहुत कम लागत में बना है जो सफलतापूर्वक चल रहा है।

इस प्रकार से बिजली के उत्पादन की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए एक बड़े सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता है। यदि सरकारी पहल नहीं हुई तो खतरा है कि निजी उद्योगपति अपने लाभ के लिए गति ऊर्जा के उन स्रोतों पर कब्जा कर लें। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक विधेयक लाने का मैं सुझाव देता हूँ।

(2) देश भर में असामाजिक तत्वों की भरमार हो गई है। एक बड़े राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को अपराध रोकने में असफल हो कर त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा। बहुधा इन अपराधों का कारण है ज्वलंत सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं पर हमारी चूप्पी और उनके समाधान में असफलता। अतः मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सामाजिक समस्याओं को सुलभाने के लिए करोड़ों बच्चों से सम्बन्धित 1980 का विधेयक सं. 208 और पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये, जो देश के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत नागरिकों से सम्बन्धित है, सदन में लाने को प्रमुखता दें।

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय कार्यमंत्री जी द्वारा अगले सप्ताह संसद में रखे जाने वाली कार्य-सूची में निम्न दो विषय सम्मिलित करने का निवेदन करता हूँ।

(1) सरकार द्वारा पालेकर अवार्ड को लागू करने की घोषणा के बावजूद भी अभी तक यह अधिकांश समाचार पत्रों के यहां लागू नहीं किया गया है। देश के बड़े-बड़े समाचार पत्र इससे बचने हेतु विभिन्न तरह के हथकण्डे अपना रहे हैं एवं अपने

कर्मचारियों व संवाददाताओं को परेशान करने पर तूले हुए हैं। विशेषतौर से इसका प्रभाव अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं पर भी पड़ा है। करीब एक वर्ष से अधिक समय बीत जाने के बावजूद भी इसके लागू नहीं होने से अधिकांश संवाददाताओं एवं कर्मचारियों में घोर निराशा व्याप्त है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में यह विषय भी बहस हेतु रखा जाए।

(2) देश भर में पब्लिक स्कूलों, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों एवं अन्य प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थाओं में छात्रों को प्रवेश देने में हो रही धांधले-बाजों से एवं अनियमितताओं से लाखों छात्रों को विभिन्न तरह की परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। राजस्थान प्रदेश विशेषकर जोधपुर शहर में तो इस बार छात्रों में एवं उनके अभिभावकों में घोर निराशा व्याप्त हो गई है। जबकि दूसरी ओर इस स्थिति का लाभ उठाकर कुछ असा-माजिक तत्व अभिभावकों से स्कूल विशेष में प्रवेश दिलाने के नाम पर हजारों रुपया वसूल कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा देश में विभिन्न भागों में इंजिनियरिंग व मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश देने हेतु जो भारी रकम वसूल की जाती है, उससे भी हजारों मध्यम व गरीब परिवार के छात्रों में कूठा व निराशा फैल रही है। इस तरह शिक्षा को व्यापार बनाने वालों के बारे में गंभीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विषय को भी संसद की अगली सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में रखकर संसद में बहस का अवसर दें।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने विभिन्न विषयों पर अपनी राय जाहिर की है। अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में उन्हें सम्मिलित किया जाए, इसके लिए मैं कार्यवाही पढ़ूंगा और आवश्यक समझूंगा तो कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के समक्ष उसे प्रस्तुत करूंगा।

CHIT FUNDS BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Chit Funds Bill.

Shri Dennis.

SHRI M. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the Bill, I wish to offer a few remarks.

Enacting a comprehensive uniform legislation to cover the entire country to regulate and control chit funds transactions is long overdue and it is a long felt-need. This legislation would protect and safeguard the interests of subscribers from the unscrupulous dealings of the promoter or the foreman and it would also check the various abuses and mal-practices found in chit funds transactions. This would put to an end the practice of diverting chit funds by the foreman or the promoter for profitable and glamorous ventures.

The chit funds transaction is a good source of saving and constitutes a convenient instrument combining savings and borrowings. It is a positive institutional alternative to the money lender, something to compete with him. The positive role played by it in the rural areas cannot be minimised. It is an important source of credit to people of poor and moderate means in the rural areas. Its accessibility and easy availability are the main reasons for its wide popularity. It is a very important financial intermediary for the poor and the middle-class people. The part played by the chit fund institution in the economic life of the poorer sections of the community is well-known. It has grown in a larger proportion in the country. Side by side with the good promoters and foremen, unscrupulous promoters also emerged and, so, several chit's regulatory measures are adopted by States by passing several Acts.

Chit Fund transaction is based on mutual trust and confidence between the subscribers on the one hand and, the foreman, on the other. Therefore,

there should be harmonious cooperation and realisation of mutual benefit should always be those for its smooth running. Both sides are to be protected and the Bill should be made in such a way that it should be acceptable to all sections. This enactment should be aimed at ending the undesirable practice of unscrupulous foremen. It should not be a curb on the spirit of initiative and enterprise developed over years.

Chit Funds provide considerable employment opportunities.

The Select Committee has made some improvements in the Bill by making modifications. Still some more modifications are necessary for the smooth running and harmonious functioning of the chit fund transactions. Smooth running of the transaction alone would benefit both subscribers and foremen.

So, the Bill has to be enacted in such a way that the chit funds transactions run on sound and smooth line.

With this in view, I have suggested some amendments and Amendment Nos. 42 to 47 in the serial number regarding Clauses 4, 7 and 20.

As per the provisions of the new Bill. Previous sanction has to be obtained from the State Government. The previous sanction would be given to the foreman only if he has fulfilled certain conditions. Getting previous sanction is a new provision in this Act. This provision is not provided in other State Acts. This provision is provided in Clause 4 of this Bill. As per the provision, the promoter or the foreman has to be under the tender mercies of the Registrar and enormous powers are given to the Registrar. To soften the position and to make a lenient attitude towards the foreman, I have suggested amendment under Clause 4 (3) (a), after the words.

"had been convicted of any offence under this Act or under any other Act regulating chit business,"

I have suggested that the following be added namely, 'unless a period of one

[Shri M. Dennis]

year has elapsed since his conviction'. The reason for this amendment is this. As I have said before, only as per this legislation, the promoter has to undergo the formality of getting the previous sanction from the State Government. In the State Acts this provision is not there. The promoter of foreman, on previous occasions, even for simple offences, would submit himself to penalty in a casual way thinking that it would not affect his prospects in the matter of conducting chit transaction. This is a new provision, and he would be cautious on future occasions, he would be cautious that he should not be disqualified by an offence. However, a lenient view has to be taken in the matter. A time limit is provided under Clause 4(3) (c) of the Bill which reads:

"(c) had been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment for any such offence unless a period of five years has elapsed since his release."

Here under Clause 4(3) (a), the offence is not a grave offence. So, a time limit of one year is a reasonable suggestion and it may be accepted.

Apart from that, Clause 4(3) (a) includes 'any other Act regulating chit business'. Here it means the State Acts. According to Clause 90(2) of this Bill, other Acts, notwithstanding they are repealed, shall continue to apply to chit funds in operation at the commencement of this legislation. So, at the commencement of this legislation, if there is a chit transaction in operation, though the State Acts are repealed by this Bill, the continuance of that chit transaction would not be affected. That is clearly provided under Clause 90(2) of this Bill. But as per provision in Clause 4(3) (a), even those promoters who are conducting chit fund transactions and not disqualified as per the provisions of State Acts are hereby disqualified. This clause conflicts with Clause 90(2) of this Bill. When protection is given under Clause 90(2) to the promoters of chit fund transactions which were in operation at the commencement of this legislation if

they are not disqualified by those Acts, they should not be disqualified by Clause 4(3) (a) of this legislation. That is the letter and spirit of Clause 90(2). So, if that position is not accepted, at least one year time may be given by accepting the amendment.

In the second amendment I have suggested the deletion of clause 4(3)(b) — lines 5 to 8 on page 4. Previous sanction would be refused even in the case of default in payment of fees or the filing of any statement or record, etc. These are minor offences. The matters referred to in clause 4(3)(b) are only technical and procedural lapses. That could be committed even by employees without the knowledge of the foreman. For these offences penalties have been clearly provided in clause 76 (2) of this very same Bill and he can be fined upto Rs. 3000. The refusal of previous sanction as per clause 4(3) by inserting a provision like 4(3) (b) for these minor procedural and technical lapses is too hard for the promoters. This provision has to be deleted and the position rectified.

The next amendment I have given is regarding clause 7(2) (b)—page 6, line 9,—add 'at the end—'unless a period of one year has elapsed since his conviction.' This is also the same as that of the amendment suggested for 4(3) (a) and next amendment is also same as that of the previous amendment suggested for 4(3) (b)—that is clause 7(2) (c) be deleted in toto. These are technical and procedural lapses and I need not repeat what I have stated earlier.

I have given an amendment for Clause 20(1)—page 10, line 7, regarding security deposit by the foreman. That is what is provided in clause 20(1). I have given a suggestion for amending that clause in the following manner. Instead of the existing provision, namely, 'before applying for a previous sanction under section 4', substitute the old provision, namely, 'before filing a declaration under section 9(1)'. The Select Committee has made this modification. The point to be considered, is that foreman can invite the subscribers only after obtaining previous sanction. As per this provision the fore-

man is expected to deposit the entire amount of the security deposit which is required to be deposited in an approved Bank or the concerned authority before getting the previous sanction.

The point to be noted here is that it is only after getting the previous sanction from the State Government, he can invite the subscribers and collect the money from them. Before that, no one would pay money. It is practically impossible for a foreman to deposit the amount before he gets the previous sanction contemplated in Clause 4.

Another point to be noted is that it is possible that his application for the previous sanction may also be rejected on the grounds stated in Clause 4 and in other provisions in this Bill previous sanction may also lapse after twelve months plus six months. In such cases, he has to apply for the return of the amount and he has to face the ordeal of getting back the refund. He has to undergo a lot of troubles or difficulties. Moreover, for the deposited money, he would not get interest also. To protect or safeguard the interest of the subscribers from the unscrupulous foreman, it has been clearly provided in Clause 9 that the Foreman cannot commence the chit transaction before he gets the clearance certificate. So, that safeguard is enough. Before getting the certificate for commencement he can deposit the money. This would safeguard and protect the interests of subscribers. So, this amendment may be accepted.

Another amendment I have Submitted that is for the deletion of clause 77. Deletion of entire clause is not within the rules and so not allowed. As per Clause 77, imprisonment is allowed for the second and subsequent offences. The point to be noted is that even for the simple offences, he has to undergo the ordeal of imprisonment. Even if there is a technical or procedural lapse, if this is his subsequent and second offence, he has to undergo the imprisonment. This is a very harsh provision. At least a distinction must be made between the punishment imposed for the simple

offences and grave offences. Even Such a distinction is not provided here. So, imposing the penalty of imprisonment to second offenders without considering the nature and gravity of offence is too harsh and it is not proper.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gunture): Imposing an imprisonment in this omnibus Bill is not possible.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Under Clause 76, discretion is allowed to the judicial officers. Distinction is allowed to them for imposing the punishment according to the nature of the offence. My point here is that Clause 76 of the Bill would meet the needs of justice; the judicial officer can impose a severe punishment according to the gravity or the nature of the offence. If the offence is grave then imprisonment can be awarded but imposing imprisonment on a foreman for procedural lapses and minor offences is not proper.

Sir, this Bill may be passed with these modifications.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल जब मैंने इस चिट फंड बिल, 1981 को पढ़ना शुरू किया तो मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा कि हमारी सरकार लोगों का खून चूसवाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। इस बिल को लाने का पर्पज भी मुझ को यही लग रहा है। डिप्टी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, श्री जर्नादन पुजारी यहां पर बैठे हैं, पहले भी ये बेयरर बांड्स बिल यहां पर लाए थे, जिसमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह टारगेट रखा था कि इस देश में काला धन कमाने वालों से एक हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैकमनी निकाला जाएगा। लेकिन इस बिल का मकसद तो उससे भी ज्यादा भयानक लग रहा है क्योंकि यह एजेंसीज तो पहले से ही गरीब जनता का खून इस देश में चूस रही थीं और यह बिल लाकर तो सरकार ने पूरी मजबूती से काल ठोकने का काम किया है ताकि ये एजेंसीज जब तक चाहें मनमाने ढंग से चिट फंड्स के द्वारा जनता का खून चूसती रहे। हमारे पुजारी जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, अगर हम इस बिल की इंटेंशन पर जाएं तो यह बिल हमारी सोसायटी को कहां ले जाएगा? मैं समझता हूँ उनमें जरा

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

सी भी समझदारी और जनता से प्यार होगा तो बड़े इस बिल को वापिस ले लेंगे ।

मैं डिप्टी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहूंगा क्या इस बिल को यहाँ रखने से पहले उन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से इसकी ड्राफ्टिंग करवाई थी या उनसे कोई ओपीनियन ली थी कि इस बिल को लाने के बाद इस देश के ब्लैक-मनी पर क्या असर पड़ेगा और हमारे देश में इस समय जो मनी इन्फ्लेशन है उसपर क्या असर पड़ेगा तथा देश की एकोनोमी की क्या हालत होगी ? मैं समझता हूँ यह बिल लाकर आप ब्लैक-मनी को कन्ट्रोल नहीं करना चाहते हैं बल्कि ब्लैक-मनी कमाने वालों को छूट देना चाहते हैं कि वे अपने ब्लैक-मनी को व्हाइट मनी में कन्वर्ट कर लें ।

इस देश में आपको पास नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं और को-ऑपरेटिव्स का एक सिलसिला है जिसकी दकालत आप हमेशा ही करते रहते हैं फिर आप को-ऑपरेटिव्स को और ज्यादा मजबूत करने का काम क्यों नहीं करते ? आप नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स और को-ऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा चिट फंड एक्टिविटीज का संचालन क्यों नहीं करते ? आप राजधानी से लेकर देहातों तक नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स और को-ऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा इस काम को क्यों नहीं करना चाहते ? आपको मालूम है इस बिल की सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सदस्य केरल, आंध्र, तमिलनाडु - जहाँ पर को-ऑपरेटिव सिस्टम पूरी तरह से सफल रहा है - वहाँ के लोगों ने इस बिल की आलोचना की थी । हालाँकि कमेटी के सामने अधिकतर उन कम्पनियों की एविडेंसेज ही हुईं जोकि चिट फंड कम्पनियाँ चला रही हैं और काला धंधा करती हैं । उन्हीं के मेमोरेण्डम कमेटी के सामने पेश किए गए लेकिन कुछ थोड़ी सी इंडेपेंडेंट एविडेंसेज भी केरल से आई जिसमें यह कहा गया कि यह बिल इस देश में को-ऑपरेटिव सिस्टम को तबाह कर देगा, कोऑपरेटिव सिस्टम कोलैप्स हो जाएगा और आज देहातों में जो रिलीफ के काम चल रहे हैं उनमें रुकावट पड़ेगी । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

इस सिलसिले में क्या आपने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से भी कोई ओपीनियन ली थी ? यदि ली थी तो उसकी क्या ओपीनियन थी और यदि नहीं ली तो क्यों ? क्या आपको पता है कि हमारी सोसायटी पर इस बिल को लाने का क्या रिपरकशन होगा ? क्या आपको मालूम नहीं है कि यह चिट फंड कम्पनियाँ किस तरह से काम करती हैं ?

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण सहारनपुर के बारे में आपको देना चाहता हूँ । मान लीजिए - वहाँ पर दस हजार रुपये की लाटरी का ड्रा हुआ । वहाँ बोली-बोलते हैं, जैसे कि किसी ने आठ हजार रुपये बोली, किसी ने नौ हजार रुपये बोली और किसी ने सात हजार रुपये बोली, सात हजार रुपये उसको उसी वक्त देकर और दस हजार रुपये की वसूली अपने फिक्स पीरियड में करते हैं । जो उस पर खर्चा आता है, कागज स्टैम्प आदि वह राशि भी उस में से अलग काट ली जाती है । देहातों में पुरानी सोसायटीज पारी का काम किया करते थे, यह तो उनसे भी खतरनाक है । यह बिल लाकर और आपने उसमें कील ठाँक दी है । यदि आप में थोड़ी सी भी समझदारी है, तो मैं आपसे अपील करूँगा और यदि सरकार चाहती है कि इस तरह से जनता का शोषण बन्द किया जाए, तो आप नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों को डायरेक्शन दीजिए कि उन बैंकों के द्वारा या को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा देहात में ब्लाक-स्तर पर चिट-फंड कंपनियों को ले जाएंगे । यदि आप लोगों की सफटी चाहते हैं, उनके एक्सप्लायेशन को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आपको इस दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिए, नहीं तो मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि आप इस बिल के द्वारा क्या करना चाहते हैं ।

आपने रजिस्ट्रार ऑफिस की बलाज में कहा है कि रजिस्ट्रार अगर किसी को फॉर्म-शन देने से इन्कार कर दे, तो स्टेट को याबर होगी कि वह उसको दोबारा रिव्यू कर दे । यदि कोई व्यक्ति काला धन्धा करता है, नम्बर-दो का काम करता है और अगर रजिस्ट्रार के पास अपनी ओपीनियन भेज देता है कि यह आदमी गलत है,

काला-धन्धा करने वाला है, तो उस पर पॉलिटिकल प्रेशर डाल कर उसको परमिशन दिलाना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बिल का बनियादी तौर पर विरोध कर रहा हूँ, मैं इसलिए उन बातों पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ और मैं आपसे अपील करूँगा कि आप इस बिल को वापिस ले लीजिए और इस संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक की ओपीनियन लीजिए। केरल, तमिलनाडु और आन्ध्र के गावों के लोगों ने जो सिलेक्ट कमिटी के सामने अपना एवीडेंस दिया है, उस पर दोबारा गौर कीजिए और सोच कर तथा समझदारी से इस बिल को वापिस ले लीजिए।

इसलिए मैं सदन का समय ज्यादा न लेते हुए, क्योंकि मुझे क्लाज-टू-क्लाज नहीं जाना है, इसका खास जो मकसद है वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दिया है। मैं डिप्टी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से अपील करूँगा कि वे इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए इस बिल को वापिस ले लें। यदि वापिस नहीं लेते हैं, तो मैं कहूँगा कि आपकी सरकार और खास तौर से श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना चाहती है। मोनोपोली हाउसेस को पैदा करती है और इस मुल्क के खून-पसीने की कमाई को एक्ज्यू-मूलेट करके इस देश के चन्द हाथों में देना चाहते हैं। इससे गरीबों को कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलेगा। इन चिट फंड फाइनेंस कम्पनियों को क्या मालूम कि देहात के अन्दर किस तरह से प्रोडक्शन रिलेशन्स है, हमारे देहात की क्या कंडीशन है और किस तरीके से देहात के अंदर किन-किन योजनाओं को पहुँचाना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस देश के प्रोडक्शन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, डबेलपमेन्ट से कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से एकत्रित पैसा कहाँ जाएगा - यह पैसा जाएगा फाइव स्टार होटलों में, विलासिता पर पैसा खर्च होगा। इस प्रकार की भयानक बीमारी से हमारे देश की जनता को बचाइए। लेकिन आपके पास इस दिशा में कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। एक साल के अन्दर ये चिट-फंड कम्पनियाँ करोड़ों रुपये ले जाती हैं। यह पैसा कहाँ से आता है? यह ब्लैक-मनी

का पैसा है जिस को वे व्हाइट-मनी बनाना चाहते हैं। वह गरीबों का पैसा है जिस को वे अपने हाथों में इक्कठा कर लेते हैं। आप ने इन कम्पनियों पर क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है? 20 परसेन्ट, 40 परसेन्ट, 60 परसेन्ट कितने परसेंट पैसा वे नेशनल डबेलपमेन्ट में लगाएंगे कितने परसेंट पैसा वे भारतीय नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में जमा कराएंगे। इस की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि जो पैसा इक्कठा होगा वह इस देश के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में लगाया जाएगा।

इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर (फाइनेंस) श्री जनार्दन पुजारी से अपील करूँगा कि आप इस बिल को वापिस लीजिए, क्योंकि पूरे देश में ये चिट फंड कम्पनियाँ सिवाए एक्सप्लोएटेशन के कुछ नहीं करती हैं।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views on the Chit Funds Bill, 1980, which has been introduced by my hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Janardhan Poojari. For the past several years there were widespread and wild allegations of malpractices on the part of Chit Funds on the floor of this House, in the Press and on public platforms. There was discontent and dissatisfaction among the people also. In fact, in many places, the Chit Funds had become Cheat Funds and the people become the victims of the deception of Chit Funds. As a consequence of this, this Bill was introduced in this House; it was later referred to the Select Committee of this House. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee is before us today.

The hon. Member who preceded me pointed out that all the black money in the country has emanated from the Chit Funds. I do not know how far this contention is correct. In our country several hundred crores of rupees are reported to be in circulation and all that

[Shri Era Mohan]

money could not have come from the Chit Funds. Some mistakes might have taken place here and there. It does not mean that all the Chit Funds are bad. We should remedy the mistakes and not blame everyone. Just because of a few mistakes here and there, the entire system of Chit Fund operations should not be condemned. In any urban and rural centres, several traders have got the succour of these Chit Funds for their livelihood. By joining the Chit Funds and later bidding in auctions, they have got the money for expanding their business. Many people have derived their sustenance from these Chit Funds. I wholeheartedly welcome this measure from this angle and I would suggest a few things for the approval of this House.

Clause 4(3)(a) (b) and (c) should be deleted for this reason that under this Clause the Registrar has been empowered to refuse previous sanction to commence or conduct chits even for technical and trivial offences such as a day's delay in filing a copy of the minutes of auction proceedings. Even the life-term convicts, who are murderers, are given an opportunity in the prison to mend their ways and they are given an opportunity for rehabilitation after their prison term. Here, due to emotional outburst a person may commit a minor crime and may be imprisoned. For participating in agitation a person may be sent to jail. After his release, he should not be barred from getting permission to run the chit fund for his livelihood. When that should be the intent of this law, it is not proper that for failure to produce a copy of the auction proceedings within the prescribed period one should be debarred from getting permission to commence or conduct chit funds. The promoter cannot be held responsible for a minor lapse on the part of his Manager or his Accountant. The promoter should not be punished for this. That is why I demand the deletion of this clause.

Clause 76 stipulates the punishment of imprisonment of 2 years and/or a fine upto Rs. 5000. For a simple offence a fine upto Rs. 3000 has been imposed

under this clause. Clause 77 does not make any distinction between grave and simple second offence and the punishment is imprisonment upto 2 years. This can be incorporated in Clause 76 itself, if it is necessary. Clause 77 is redundant in this respect. It should be deleted.

Clause 6(3) restricts the amount of discount to 30 per cent of the chit value. For a chit with the duration of 100 months, this discount is very little. This is not right inducement for the bidders. The Chit fund company also will not benefit from this 30 per cent discount. This 30 per cent dividend will not attract those who want to join the Chit Fund. I suggest that this discount should be raised to 50 per cent.

Clause 16(2) stipulates the compulsory presence of 2 subscribers at the time of auctioning. The Foreman can only invite the subscribers to be present at the time of auctioning. If none turns up what can he do. He cannot withhold the auction on this ground. If anyone objects to the auctioning, then re-auction can be conducted. If none objects to the auction, there should be no compulsion that auction should not be held. It should be left to the Foreman to decide and to hold the auction in the presence of not less than two subscribers if possible; otherwise he can do so by himself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have moved all these amendments, Mr. Mohan. I don't think you have done that.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: The hon. Minister is taking down my points. Hereafter I will do that.

Clause 20(1) says that the Foreman should deposit the amount equal to chit amount as security. This will create financial problems for the foreman. This security amount should be reduced to 50 per cent of the chit amount. Instead of cash, if bank guarantee is furnished, it should be enough. The Foreman should be enabled to mortgage his assets also if necessary.

Clause 21(1)(b) fixes the commission at 5 per cent. This is not enough. This

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will tempt the chit funds to resort to unfair means. Hence the Commission should be raised to 7 1/2 per cent.

Clause 22(1) provides that the Foreman should pay the prize amount within seven days after the date of the draw. The subscribers are to furnish authentic documents before the money is disbursed. Supposing there is delay on the part of subscribers in producing documents and more than 7 days is taken in that, the Foreman should not be held responsible for the delay. The time should be extended till the subscribers produce the required documents.

This Bill is a regulatory measure for the promoters of Chit Funds. But what happens to the defaulting subscribers? If a suit is filed in a Court of Law, it takes about 4, 5 years before the case is decided. By that time the Chit Fund may be in the stage of winding up. If four subscribers decide to default, then there is no alternative for the Chit Fund except to close the shop. Even with all relevant and authentic documents, it will take years to have the cases settled in the Courts of Law. There should be a legal provision that the cases against the defaulters should be completed as expeditiously as possible, within a period of three months. Such a legislative protection must be given to the promoters of Chit Funds.

I would in the end refer to the diversion of chit money and the profits by the promoters in Hotels, Races etc. at the cost of subscribers. I would not like to refer to those Chit Funds by their names. There are stringent provisions in the Bill which should be implemented effectively. Before I conclude I would like to have explanation from the hon. Deputy Finance Minister for banning the Banks from conducting Chits. Since this is a public utility measure, I extend my wholehearted support to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhiku Ram Jain.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: There is only one minute left.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak one or two sentences and then continue next time.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you can continue next time.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

श्री चन्द्रबे प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा 14 जुलाई, 1982 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किए गए गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 44वें प्रतिवेदन से सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th July, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: STEPS TO PROMOTE SECULAR OUTLOOK IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati on 23rd April, 1982:—

"Keeping in view the secular character of our Constitution and the fact that secularism is one of the basic tenets of our State Policy, this House recommends to the Government to take immediate steps to:—

(a) promote a sense of castelessness through inter-caste and inter-religion marriages;

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(b) prepare suitable text books to propagate secular ideas by laying emphasis on fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution;

(c) encourage secular outlook among the employees working in Government and Public Sector Undertakings;

So that a feeling of national brotherhood and of human dignity is Promoted among the people."

The time left for this Resolution is only 8 minutes, but there are many speakers who want to speak on this. What is the consensus of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Two hours more should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, the time for this Resolution is extended upto 5.30 p.m.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You have not taken our opinions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am going to satisfy you also. I know you want to move your resolution. This resolution is also very important.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was making my humble submissions with respect to secular outlook. I am quoting Chief Justice Das who had made this remark while dealing with the Kerala Education Bill. He says on page 600 as follows:

"Throughout the ages endless inundations of men of diverse creeds, cultures and races—Aryans and non-Aryans, Dravidians and Chinese, Scythians, Huns, Pathans and Mughals—have come to this ancient land from distant regions and climes. India has welcomed them all. They have met and gathered, given and taken and got mingled, merged and lost in one body. India's tradition has thus been epitomised in the following noble lines:

'None shall be turned away

From the shore of this vast sea of humanity

That is India.'

We have before us this resolution for the promotion of secular outlook. There are various other pertinent points that I may say. The Koran says: "Lakum di nakum Valeyadin"—to you your religion; to me my religion. At another place, it says "La ikraha fid-din"—there is no Compulsion in matters of religion. It is this outlook that has to be developed.

And it is only then that we can have a society of which we will be proud. Sir, I may refer here to an important point in the Resolution. The Resolution speaks about inter-religious marriages. It is rather unfortunate that the efforts for promotion of secular outlook have fallen a victim to certain misconceptions and myths. This is one of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I may submit that inter-religious marriages can create various complications also. Now, I have before me the conclusions of a study, that was made by Dr. Bambawala and Dr. Ramanamma of the Department of Sociology, University of Poona. Their article appeared in the *Mainstream* in its issue dated the 1st May, 1982. About marriages and the blind rush for the promotion of inter-religious marriages this remark is very pertinent. I quote:

'A successful marriage depends upon agreement on basic values, affectional intimacy, accommodation, euhoria and certain other factors. Disagreement is more likely to arise between dissimilar persons, and marital problems against the heterogamously married reflect conflicts in the cultural background of the people concerned.'

Therefore, various factors have to be taken into account before you pronounce your judgment with respect to marriages. In this study—they made a special study—they have presented certain figures. We are told, again I quote—

'...only 36 per cent men and 40 per cent women had absolutely no

objection to their spouse's pattern of worship. Those who resented their spouses following their own religion felt that the children should not be unduly influenced by one parent.'

Therefore, I respectfully submit before the House that this question of just blindly rushing to promote inter-religious marriages by providing them with certain encouragement and all, may have a disastrous effect and may not lead to the achievement of the noble ideals that are there. As you know, religions regulate marriages. (*Interruptions*) Islam also does it. There are injunctions with respect to inter-religious marriages, and it is in consonance with the secular outlook that these injunctions have to be duly respected.

Sir, the crux of the entire matter is that in a society of the type that we have, a multi religious society, a multi-lingual society, a multi-cultural society, due justice should be given to every section of the population so that the entire nation is welded into one. This is the crux of the problem. We must find out whether due justice is given to one and all. I would here like to only make a passing reference to the situation that confronts the various sections of the population, the situation—the humiliating situation—that our Harijan brothers, those of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, face. It is pathetic. It is a Challenging task for us. We have to accept the challenge and to see that the situation improves and that real equality and the sense of brotherhood prevail everywhere.

Take the question of Muslims. I will not try to misuse this occasion by giving a long discourse upon the same. It is only for the purpose of strengthening the point that what is needed is justice to all sections of the population in an effort to weld all of them into a harmonious whole, into a nation of which we can be proud. I am making a reference to 'The Tribune' of 6th December, 1978 which says:

"Muslims form about 11 per cent of the population but, according to unofficial data, there are less than a dozen Muslims including one Class I officer,

two Class II officers and four each in Class III and Class IV categories in the Union Home Ministry. In the Border Security Force Muslims constitute only 4 per cent of the total strength of 80,000 and in the CRP the Muslim quota at present is barely 6 per cent."

There has been a steady deterioration all these years in the economic position of the Muslims of India. The deterioration has reached such low depths that I may draw your attention to the situation as it prevails now in Pune the cultural capital of Maharashtra. In Pune, the economic situation of Muslims has so deteriorated that today Muslims are obliged to accept sub-employment from those of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are appointed to clean and sweep the city of Pune by the Pune Municipal Corporation. They cannot even get the employment of sweepers from the Pune Municipal Corporation. We have already reached that depth. Therefore, it is necessary that an economic deal, a fair deal, has to be given. We have to look at the economic backwardness and educational backwardness of various sections of our population. It is only when a fair deal is given to them that we will be in a position to promote the sense of national brotherhood, the purpose for which this Resolution has been brought.

I congratulate the Mover of the Resolution for having given us an opportunity to discuss this question, which is of great importance and of extreme relevance to the prevalent situation. There is no dearth of suggestions that have been made from time to time for promotion of a secular outlook. We have had several commissions on communal troubles. They have made various suggestions. They are there. But what is our attitude towards those suggestions? They are observed in breach. I will not take many instances to substantiate this particular point. Take, for example, the Madan Commission. When, some time back, we had riots in Bhiwandi, Mahad and Jalagon, the Government of Maharashtra appointed a Commission of Inquiry, headed by Mr. Justice Madan. After years of labour, we had a very good report from Justice Madan. One of the recom-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

recommendations of the Commissions of Inquiry headed by Justice Madan was that when processions of a controversial nature are being taken out, then at least Ministers should not participate in such processions, or associate themselves with such processions, because it can create complications and affect the decisions that the administration may have to take without any prejudice.

But what happened? We had a Shiv Jayanti procession sometime back in Kalyan. Since it was of a controversial nature and there were certain objections with respect to route and other things, for several years the procession had been banned. But this time this controversial procession was taken out. Did the Chief Minister or the Government of Maharashtra follow the recommendation of Justice Madan? No. Several Ministers were leading the procession, or were associated with the procession.

This is one example to show that there is no dearth of recommendations with us. But, then, there must be a will to act upon those recommendations. If there is a will, then I am sure that we will be able to tackle the present situation, as it is. Unfortunately, there is increasing communal propaganda, vicious propaganda, and we hardly see any action being taken with respect to that propaganda. Therefore, I emphasize that what is needed is the will to act strongly and sternly, with a view to see that justice is done, peace is maintained and real secular outlook emerges.

There are various other things. But, then, we may wait for some other occasion for referring to them. Sir, I thank you very much for the time that you have given me. The Mover of the Resolution has to be congratulated, subject to my observations, for having brought this Resolution before the House and given us an opportunity to submit our observations on this matter of vital importance, on which rests the very network of relations in the country.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am rather surprised with

the use made by my hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla, of this Resolution to bring, in his very persuasive, quiet but not so very wise manner, extraneous items and considerations into the discussion of this Resolution. We are not discussing now the inter-religious quarrels, discriminations and disabilities inflicted upon each other. My hon. friend was right when he said that our thoughts are very good, but our practice does not seem to be so good. So, he made two quotations from Quran and Quarn has said it rightly that 'you have your religions, I have my religion'. But India's experience has been different. History denies their practice in regard to this matter. Their practice has not been in conformity with this preaching given by Quran. In politics we are having 'Aya Rams' and 'Gaya Rams': in religion also we had 'Aya Rams' and 'Gaya Rams'. If it is voluntary 'Aya Rams' and 'Gaya Rams', it could be tolerated. If it is based upon money, many of our friends take objection to that. If it is also based upon violence, then everybody violently disagrees with it. We know what the lessons of history have been, I need not go very much into that. I know only one thing. Whoever marries a Hindu does not find it necessary to become a Hindu if he is not a Hindu, but whoever marries a Catholic or a Muslim finds it somehow or other willy nilly often that he has to necessarily become either a Catholic or a Mohammedan. I do not know why it has happened, but it happens. Therefore, I am inclined to agree with my hon. friend that we may not be over-enthusiastic in propagating that there should be inter-religious marriages, although I have not objection. We leave it to the people themselves. Let them marry. But then my hon. friend is afraid, he does not say so; it looks like that, that he does not want these inter-religious marriages. What about inter-caste marriages? We need them, we like them, we advocate them. But when actually people have got the courage to practise these inter-caste marriages? We do not encourage them, we do not help them, we do not seem to make it easy for them to have comfortable life. They seem to be falling in between two stools, they gain nothing at all, and that

is why the import of this Resolution is that Government should take some special steps in order to encourage those people who have got the courage to go through inter-caste marriages, to welcome inter-caste marriages within their own families. We have some Ministers who have had the courage to welcome inter-caste marriages. I do not think they have gained much. Many of them must have suffered a lot and I do not find that as a result of their inter-caste marriages they have gained anything at all in politics. On the other hand, quite a large number of them suffered. Neither of the castes owns them with the result they suffer. This is what is happening. I know of various other people also, among teachers, among professors, among lawyers. To which caste do the children belong? To the father's caste or to the mother's caste? And the children, if they seek marriages again, how do they get their spouse—this side or that side? The mother wants her side and the father wants his side, and it creates a discordant note in their family life. Why? Because our society is caste-ridden. Therefore, from their childhood we have got try and help our children to think of the past as something not so very good, not so very wholesome, not so very conducive to national integration and national unity. Are we prepared to do that? We must do it. That is the import of this Resolution. Similarly, it is in regard to religion also. But then my hon. friends are not prepared to have secular system of legislation. When we wanted to change the Hindu Code there was so much of objection from so many sections of Hindus and they said, "Why do you want to impose this thing on us alone? Why do you not have a regular code for everybody on social matters?" Our friends, the Muslims, would not like to have it. We as a secular Government, non-religious Government, have got to fold our hands and then say, "All right, we will be contended with this Hindu Code because we some how or the other have to manage with Hindus." But we cannot manage with our Muslim friends and, therefore, let them have their shirayat and workabilities according to their own law, according to their own religion. Let them carry on. Where is the secular idea here? These are all the inconsistencies which

are built into our social life as well as our political life. We must get over these inconsistencies. How can we do it? We grown ups are very queer people. We do not seem to be acting properly. Are we hypocrats? We dare not say so. Are we sincere? We want to be sincere but are we really sincere and are we really honest in our behaviour? We are not. We must own the truth. We are all the time moving in our respective religious capsules, our caste capsules also. How can we get over this? It is not because of want of great men who teach us the right things and that we are behaving in such a bad way. From the days of Buddha, earlier from the days when the rishies wrote up-nishads and right down to Vivekananda we have been preaching to our people the right thing. But somehow we have been caught in this terrible snare and prison of our social system. There is something wrong in our social system—whether it is of the communists, whether it is of the catholics or the Muslims or the Christians or the Hindus. This system has got to be broken. I do not think we would be able to break it with the help of the State. We would have to break it through our respected religious leaders, preachers and our elders. We have got to make a move. How are we to move it? We need money. We need....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No religious leaders is secular.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We need organisation and it has got to be a continuing process. We have had in South India, in recent times, many great men and one of them who had never achieved power in the manner in which power is being understood by the treasury benches-wise. Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker. He went through any number of struggles. Many number of times he went to jail. He allowed himself to be ridiculed by so many people. He went to the extent of insulting Hindus in a sacrilegious matter also in order to free them from the bondage of this caste idea embedded in our Puranas. He did all that. It is because of that my hon. friend, the Deputy Speaker and his party and the other rival party, but sister party, in South India were able to achieve power. But they have not been

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

able to break through this terrible system of casteism or religious taboos. We need such people like Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker. We need not go to the days of Vivekananda. Here was this man. He never wore ochre clothes. He never claimed himself to be a swamy or anything like that. But he fought our social system.

We need such people. He made friends with the Muslims, with the Christians, with the Hindus. We need such preachers. Where are they? How are they to arise? Who is to stand by them? These are the challenges in this atmosphere.

16.00 hours.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair]

What is the role that the Government can play? It has got its schools at its disposal. Text books are at its disposal. It has got a huge, big broadcasting machinery, equipment at its disposal. Let it go on using this and other opportunities that it has in order to strengthen the hands of such people like E. V. Ramasamy Naicker and also to strengthen and popularise the tenets, the best possible tenets, the most progressive tenets of all religions that we find in all these religious books and to popularise them through these school books, text books and with the help of school teachers. That is what we can expect the Government to do. We cannot expect the Government to interfere in inter-religious marriages. Immediately, we will face criticism from Catholics and Christians. We cannot expect them to carry on a kind of propaganda which is likely to upset the religious sentiment, and cannot expect them to talk on casteism, priesthood or Mullahism or Panditism or anything like that. But certainly, the Government can do a lot through the great institution of education and also the institution of broadcasting. That is what I expect the Government to do.

Some efforts are being made in some of the States. Why? My own Party was expected to give some preference in nominating people for various positions, to those people who have had the courage to go through inter-caste marriages. But we

have not succeeded. Governments have offered some incentives in recruiting for Government jobs and so on to those people who have had the courage and the social stamina to have inter-caste marriages either between themselves—husband and wife or among their own children. So far, fortunately, nobody has taken objection. I hope, no objection would be raised to any such effort being made by the Government. But then the difficulty is how much and how far has the Government to go in giving preference in selection to Government jobs and so on? We have already got so many reservations, as you know. In addition, people like me, freedom fighters want some reservations. Now, the inter-caste people also ask for reservations.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have already got the reserved seat in Parliament for many years.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I have not asked for anything. I did not get anything.

One has to go rather cautiously by giving incentives, by way of jobs and by way of grants, because grant of money is easier. Then with inflation, you can go on producing more and more. Therefore, the financial incentives you may give. But governmental jobs-incentive is rather very dangerous thing. I would not like the Government to march too fast in this direction.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): They will take the job and then divorce the wife.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I do not know. I would like the Government to proceed in a cautious manner, yet the Government to be progressive. I want the Government to think about it in cooperation with the leaders of not only various parties but also the religious representatives of different religions. We should evolve a policy which would be common to all religions; common to all castes, which would be accepted by everybody but which would not be like Hindu Code on the one side and Shariat on the other and Roman Catholicism in the third direction. If you introduce that kind of a distinction, if you accept it, once again you will introduce by way of so-called cosmopolitanism that

is being suggested in the resolution another kind of reservation, another kind of casteisms and another kind of tabooism which would be dangerous indeed for the future.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shrimati Vidya Chennupati for having focused the attention of the Government through this resolution to a very important point and I thank her for giving me an opportunity to express my views over the subject.

I had an opportunity to express my views over this subject once or twice in this august House and, therefore, today I have decided to restrict myself to one point to which a reference was made by my senior eminent colleague, I mean, Prof. Ranga in his speech. Ever since the inauguration of our Constitution, the Government has done much to implement the ideal of secularism in the basic law of this land. So far, after the Constitution has come into force, as far as Hindu community is concerned, the Government after withdrawing the Hindu Code Bill has progressively moved ahead in the direction of adopting legislation in regard to marriage, divorce, succession and adoption affairs of the Hindus. The personal law of the Hindus—I am making a reference to this personal law for a specific reason which I would submit later—has been drastically changed. I have no objection to that; it was absolutely necessary. That has been drastically changed if one can compare it with the traditional law as emanating from the Shastras. As the time changes, we have to change ourselves; we have to be flexible in order to have a social life and social welfare. In our society, these changes are necessary. But what pains me is that the question of reforming other communities stands unchanged. The Government of India, it seems, has well taken the view that such other laws cannot be amended or touched unless there is a strong demand made by the particular community.

In the last session, I had put a question to the Minister of Law as to what steps the Government had taken to implement

article 44 of the Constitution which came into force on 26th January, 1950—32 years have elapsed. I was told that unless that particular community comes forward with a demand, the Government is not going to make any changes in the personal law. I am going to request the Government that the Government should reconsider as to whether measures of social welfare and reforms in their personal law are necessary or are not necessary.

We have in our statute books a personal law, a provision, that if a man has to re-marry a divorced wife, that woman has to re-marry a stranger. That marriage has to be dissolved by a decree or divorce. Prior to that it has to be proved that the marriage was consummated and after the divorce, the first husband's marriage with his first wife, is a legal marriage.

Are we not going to change this law? I will tell you an interesting case in the court. A young man governed by this law, after marriage, went to London for his higher studies. His father wrote him a letter about the boy's wife. The boy believed his father and from London divorced his wife who was in India. After he came back, he found that the information which his father got, was not correct and that he did great injustice to his wife and, therefore, he thought of re-marrying her. The impediment came in the way because according to the personal law, that girl has to be re-married. He got her married to a friend of his and asked him to divorce. And unfortunately that friend of his refused to divorce her! The matter is pending in the court of law.

Now, we are really coming to the end of the 20th century and still we have not made any progress in this connection. The Minister of Law is also here.

Is it not necessary that we should change such laws and is it only because these laws are claimed to have come from Gods that we should not change these laws? There are so many persons who have taken up these problems. But the religious heads have beaten the reformists who propagated that this law should be changed. Therefore, I request that at least after 32 years, the Government should consider whether

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

the time has come or not to implement Article 44 of the Constitution.

Even in Christian law, as far as divorce is concerned, only the husband gets the right of divorce on the ground of adultery by the wife. But the wife does not get this right.

There are so many incidents and cases of which I had the fortune or misfortune to conduct. But I have no time to say here.

The framers of our Constitution in their wisdom gave the direction that in order to have complete secularism in our country, there shall be a uniform civil code.

But I do not know as to why the Government is scared of having that particular legislation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There should be consensus among all.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I am coming to that. I am coming to the point of consensus. Whatever objections have been raised, those very objections were raised when this Article was being discussed by the Constituent Assembly and I would submit the amendments which were given by the two Hon. Members, Mr. Mohd. Ismail and Mr. Nasrud-din Ahmad, to the House: That was Article 45 in the Constituent Bill:

"Provided that any group or community of people shall not be obliged to give up its own personal law in case it has such a law."

The second amendment was moved by Mr. Nasruddin Ahmad:

"Provided that the personal law of any community which is guaranteed by the Statute shall not be changed except with the previous approval of the community ascertained in such a manner as the Union Legislature may determine by law."

And this was debated for 4 days and after debate Dr. Ambedkar and Shri K. M.

Munshi summed up and both the amendments were unanimously rejected.

Where is the occasion now to make the same plea and say that unless there is a unanimous consensus of all, this cannot be done?

This is only an excuse.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: If there is a common civil code, I believe, of course, some precautions have been laid down there. I may refer, for the information of this august House, to what our founders said about this particular Article? Dr. Ambedkar said:

"I am afraid I cannot accept the amendments which have been moved to this article...."

"My friend, Mr. Hussain Imam, in rising to support the amendments, asked whether it was possible and desirable to have a uniform Code of laws for a country so vast as this is. Now I must confess that I was very much surprised at that statement for the simple reason that we have in this country a uniform code of laws covering almost every aspect of human relationship..."

except the personal laws.

While rejecting this contention which was off and on pleaded on behalf of these communities, Dr. Ambedkar said:

"Coming to the amendments, there are only two observations which I would like to make. My first observation would be to state that members who put forth these amendments say that the Muslim personal law, so far as this country was concerned, was immutable and uniform through the whole of India. Now I wish to challenge that statement. I think most of my friends who have spoken on this amendment have quite forgotten that upto 1935 the North-West Frontier Province was not subject to the Shariat Law. It followed the Hindu Law in the matter of succession and in other matters, so much so that it was in 1939 that the Central Legislature had to come into the field and to

abrogate the application of the Hindu law to the Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province and to apply the Shariat Law to them. That is not all..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject is certainly very interesting. But the whole deliberation has to be over by 5.42 p.m. The list of speakers before me is so large. That is why I have to request you to be brief.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I entirely agree with you. I will conclude in two minutes.

"My hon. friends have forgotten that, apart from the North-West Frontier Province, uptill 1937 in the rest of India, in various parts such as the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bombay, the Muslims to a large extent were governed by the Hindu Law in the matter of succession. In order to bring them on the plane of uniformity with regard to the other Muslims who observed the Shariat Law, the Legislature had to intervene in 1937 and to pass an enactment applying the Shariat Law to the rest of India."

This is the last quotation.

"Therefore, if it was found necessary that for the purpose of evolving a single civil code applicable to all citizens irrespective of their religion, certain portions of the Hindu Law, not because they were contained in Hindu Law but because they were found to be the most suitable, were incorporated into the new civil code projected by article 35, I am quite certain that it would not be open to any Muslim to say that the framers of the civil code had done great violence to the sentiments of the Muslim community."

This is what Dr. Ambedkar and all other members of the Constituent Assembly had said. Now this very argument is being advanced even 33 years after the framing of the Constitution that a uniform civil code cannot be passed unless the Muslims and other minority communities come together and say that it can be passed. If we want to have integrity of the nation, unity of the nation, a uniform civil code

is necessary; these different kinds of laws are an impediment to the integrity and secularism of our country. I would, therefore, request and appeal to the Government to reconsider the entire position and take immediate steps to have a uniform civil code without fear or favour, and that is the need of the day....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It should be an appeal to Parliament.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Of course, I am making this appeal to the Parliament. to all Members of Parliament.

I have to make only one more observation and that is with reference to what my learned and esteemed colleague, Shri Banatwalla, has said. He referred to the Shivaji procession taken in Kalyan: he said that it had been banned long back. The Shivaji procession was being taken not because he was a religious leader but because he was a national leader, and if it was banned wrongly, that does not mean that the ban should be continued. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra had the courage to lead that particular procession, and I submit that it would not be proper to say that the Shivaji procession, because Shivaji happened to be a Hindu though a national leader, should be banned because their sentiments would otherwise be hurt. That would not lead to secularism, that would destroy the unity and hurt the feelings of many people.

I would, therefore, say that I fully support the grounds which are given in the Resolution; I feel, they are only illustrative and not exhaustive, and I submit that what I have said should also be taken as a ground which would lead us to integration and promote secularism in our country.

श्रीमती कृष्णा बाही (बेगूसराय): सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती विद्या चन्नुपत्ति जी ने जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ उपस्थापित किया है, वह हमारे देश में जो आज की परिस्थिति है उसमें बहुत ही मौजू प्रस्ताव है। इस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने बड़ा ही साहसिक कदम उठाया है।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

हमारे देश की जो ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठ-भूमि रही है उसमें पहले इस प्रकार की बुराई नहीं थी। पहले यह नहीं होता था कि सवर्ण और अवर्ण में शादी-विवाह न हो। एक धर्म वाले दूसरे धर्म में शादी-विवाह करते थे। लेकिन समाज में बहुत बाद में आकर के ऐसा हुआ कि समाज, धर्म और जात-पात की परिभाषा में बंध गया और इनकी बुराईयों में जकड़ गया।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे बीच में बड़े बड़े नेता हुए हैं बड़े बड़े धर्म प्रतीक हुए हैं। सभी ने यह कहा है कि मजहब नहीं लिखता आपस में बैर रखना। लेकिन आजकल तो हिन्दू-मुसलमान के दंगे हुआ करते हैं, जातियों के नाम पर दंगे हुआ करते हैं, भाषा और क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर भी दंगे होते हैं। सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं, जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं और पंचायतों की बैठक में जाते हैं तो वहाँ पंचायतवाद की बात भी लोग करने लगते हैं। इस-लिए ऐसे समय में इस प्रस्ताव की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

हमारे समाज में जो सामाजिक बुराईयाँ थीं और जब वे काफी पनप रही थीं उस समय में हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन ने देश में सामाजिक क्रांति लाने की बहुत बड़ी चेष्टा की थी और हमें उसमें सफलता भी मिली थी। हमारे समाज में जो परम्परागत रूढ़ियाँ विद्यमान थीं उनको समाप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के हमारे नेताओं ने बहुत बड़ा योगदान किया था। हमारी महिलाओं ने आगे बढ़ कर के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भाग लिया और बहुत सी रूढ़ियों को दूर कराने में सफलता पायी।

इस प्रकार के कानून तो बनने चाहिए क्योंकि हम जंगल में तो रहते नहीं हैं लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि देश में सामाजिक परिवर्तन भी हो। देश में सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए हमें समाज का दृष्टिकोण बदलना होगा। 19 वीं शताब्दी में राजा राम मोहन राय से लेकर महात्मा गांधी तक ने देश में से

सामाजिक बुराईयाँ दूर करने और अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बहुत काम किया है। इस अन्तर्जातीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विवाह का हमारे देश में सब से ज्वलंत उदाहरण हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और उनका परिवार है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय ही नहीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाईचारे को बढ़ाया और शादी-विवाह किये। उनके परिवार में यह सब हुआ है।

अब मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जो लड़कियाँ या लड़के ऐसा करें उनको एन्करेजमेंट के लिए इनाम दिया जाए।

इस रिजॉल्यूशन में यह लिखा है कि :

"Prepare suitable text books to propagate secular ideas by laying emphasis on fundamental duties."

इसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है क्योंकि समाज की बुराईयाँ एक-दो दिन में तो जाती नहीं हैं। बचपन से ही हमें बच्चों के हृदयों में यह बिठाना होगा कि सामाजिक बुराईयों से कैसे लड़ना चाहिए। बड़े होने पर उनके व्यक्तित्व का उसी प्रकार से विकास होगा और हमारा समाज स्वच्छ होगा और इस से हमारा राष्ट्र भी ऊँचा राष्ट्र बनता जाएगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस जमाने में जब यह बात बड़े जोरों से चल रही है कि सवर्ण और अवर्ण में शादी नहीं होगी, उसका कारण हमारा साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी की ओर जाना भी है। पुराने जमाने में यह समस्याएँ नहीं थीं क्योंकि जब साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी का यूग नहीं था और लोग अपने गांवों में रहते थे और उनका मूल्यधंधा खेती था। बाढ़ आ जाए या और कोई विपदा आ जाए तब भी वे अपना गांव नहीं छोड़ते थे। इस तरह से वे अपने शादी-विवाह भी अपने गांव में ही करते थे। लेकिन जब से यह अरबनाइजेशन हो रहा है, शहरीकरण

हो रहा है और लोग दूर दूर जा कर बस रहे हैं तब से यह बुराई अधिक हो गयी है इसलिए वर्तमान समय में यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि दूसरी धर्म और जाति के लोगों में शादी-विवाह हों, तभी समाज में बुराइयां दूर होंगी।

हमारा भारत-वर्ष संस्कृति और सभ्यता में बहुत धनी रहा है, तभी तो विदेशों से लोग आकृष्ट होकर अभी भी हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं। अगर कुछ न होता तो क्यों लोग आते? वे हमारे देश से कुछ सीखना चाहते हैं।

इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश के संविधान का जो आधार धर्म निरपेक्षता है उसके लिए यह चीज अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसके ऊपर अमल करने के लिए हमें इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना चाहिए।

नारी को पहले भी शक्ति और ज्ञान का प्रतीक माना जाता था, लेकिन बाद में कहा जाने लगा कि यह तो अबला है, इसको घर में रहना चाहिए, यह अज्ञानी और कमजोर है, लेकिन ऐसी बात पहले नहीं थी। पुराणों और शास्त्रों में किसी भी महिला का ऐसा स्थान नहीं था।

इसलिए मैं श्रीमति विद्या चेल्लपत्ति को बधाई देती हूँ। इसको सब लोगों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छा प्रस्ताव है और वर्तमान समय में इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution is very important, particularly if we consider it in the context of the recent developments in our country.

It is most unfortunate—I am sure the Members of this House belonging to all political parties will agree with me—that the recent developments that we witnessed, particularly, in the Punjab, in Assam and in certain other places also, the recent strengthening of the communal forces and their open articulation of the communal principles is a great danger for our country. In this context, I consider

this Resolution to be very important and I know that this Resolution will be supported by all the Members of this House. If you all agree, then, we have to question as to why is it that the communal forces—have arisen and why is it that though this principle has been enshrined in our Constitution, in the Preamble, we have said and in various Articles of our Constitution we have said that India, that is, Bharat, will be a Secular State? Our national leaders had fought for secularism. That is also true. Now, after thirty-five years of Independence, we cannot accuse the Britishers. I know how these communal forces were encouraged by the colonial powers so that they could exploit the people and that was why they wanted to keep the people divided on the basis of religion. Unfortunately, our country got partitioned and, after that, why is it today that we find in Assam the Viswa Hindu Parishad openly propagating 'drive out the Muslims' they are not Indians?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): That is not correct.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Mr. Vajpayee, when you get the chance say that. I shall stand corrected. But, I have got the report of the meetings. (Interruptions) I have seen that in the press.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is wrong.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: In Assam, you know they say that these Muslims are foreigners and get them out. And also, unfortunately, in India Jamait-Ee-Elsami is propagating Islamic fundamentalism. This is the danger. In Punjab they are demanding a separate State on the basis of religion. This is the danger. I do not want to accuse anybody but we have to ask this question why is it that these communal forces are getting so strong? Why is it even today they have millions of supporters?

Sir, I hope you will excuse me if I try to go into history. You will see the Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato and Aris-

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

totle divorced politics from religion. They discussed politics as a separate subject. They never mixed politics with religion. In the Medieval period politics was mixed with religion and the whole of Europe had religious wars for hundreds of years. Then through their experience they understood that religion must be totally divorced from politics and they said:

"Gove unto Caesar what is Caesar's
and Give to God what is God's."

It meant that your allegiance is to the non-religious Government—the State. Afterwards the secular States were established in Europe. We have borrowed many ideas from Europe including democratic principles and also the secular principles. Now we find that there is no observance. Though in our Constitution we have made provision for secularism yet in our actual practice we do not observe secularism—particularly our political leaders. We have not divorced religion from politics and administration. In a country like ours where there are many religions the administration should be completely divorced from religion.

What is the meaning of secularism. Some people say that the meaning of secularism is to encourage all religions. Is it so! Should not secularism mean that the activities of the State should not be directed to strengthen this or that religion? I think it should be so. Otherwise you cannot have real secularism. Just as you cannot have real casteless society if in our activity we strengthen a particular caste so I say it should be not on the basis of caste but the individual should be regarded as an individual. That is why in our Constitution we have provided "irrespective of caste, creed and sex".

Sir, I must say that responsibility for the encouragement of this tendency lies with the ruling party.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: All parties are responsible.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But your party is charged with the administration of the country; you have

got the citable of power in your hands; you have got the authority, you have got the power to do certain things; what you do will have very serious repercussions. All these years, though the ruling party has been propagating secularism, in practice, they, never observed secularism. Is it necessary for the Prime Minister to go from one temple to another temple? I am not saying that she must not have religious beliefs. But as Prime Minister she should not appear to be the leader of any particular religions. This is my point. It is not only the Prime Minister, all your political leaders are indulging in the same practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The next point I wish to put forward is this. There are some persons today who are preaching Hindu communalism, who are talking in terms of Hindu State, India is for the Hindus etc. Some of your people are directly and indirectly supporting it. What we therefore find today is that all the communal forces are trying to assert themselves. Both of these tendencies have to be curbed. What did we find in the Kerala election? You combined with all the casteist and religious forces...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you must conclude now. Your time is over.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am concluding. You preach well. You teach well. But I accuse your party. You never observe what you teach and what you preach. Please search your own hearts. Are you not doing things from your own narrow political aims?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Have you a heart?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have a large heart, which is large enough to accommodate you. (Interruptions) When they get a chance to speak, let them speak, not now. Now they are at the receiving end. In Kerala what hap-

pend? You combined with all casteist and religious forces. Because, you decided that your main enemy is the Marxists. Everywhere you have been encouraging secessionist forces; you encouraged such secessionist forces in Assam. Such secessionist forces were being encouraged because of your own narrow political ends. All I can say in this Parliament is that my party and the Leftist Forces, the Forward Bloc, the RSP, the CPI and others were attacked in Assam. People know that we fought the secessionist forces, not your party, not your people. We have instances of many communal riots taking place. Some of your own people are also involved in them. If such communal clashes occur in our country even after 35 years of independence, is it not something about which the ruling party should concern itself? But the ruling party is just not concerned about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You can pass any number of resolutions just to hoodwink the people. The responsibility is yours and nobody else's. Just to obtain your own narrow political ends you encouraged the communal forces and casteist forces and also you fought the Leftist forces which have really been fighting all along against communalism and casteism. By moving this Resolution, you just can't white-wash your misdeeds and appear to be very secular and very non-communal. It cannot be. Your party is responsible for this. So, I request the Ruling Party to search its own heart and see what it preaches is followed in practice. There is a hiatus, a great hiatus between what you say and what you do. Even then I would congratulate the hon. Member who has moved this Resolution because she has included in the Resolution some operative part and I believe that after you pass the Resolution you will firmly adhere to the operative part of the resolution, because it enjoins some duty on the State Government and also the Central Government. I must say this. The Resolution mentions about the promotion of a sense of castelessness

through inter-caste and inter-religion marriages. But when you select your Ministers and the candidates to fight the election on the basis of caste, are you really promoting castelessness? You are not doing it. All your Ministers and all your candidates are selected on the basis of caste because you think that by doing so you can win the elections. Then, if you do it, does it not mean that you are encouraging casteism? So, when you say 'castelessness' you really following the policy of castelessness.

Then, Sir, she has mentioned in the Resolution about Education. I appreciate and congratulate for what she has done. It is a very good thing. Look at the whole curriculum in educational institutions. Is the principle of secularism followed in all the educational institutions? The Central Government should go into the system of curriculum in all the educational institutions and see that it is totally secular and scientific and no obscurantism and communalism should be there. You should follow the principle of secularism in services both in Government and in public sector undertakings. This is very important and I agree with Mr. Bannatwalla when he said that the Muslims constitute a large portion of our population. Why is it that they are not adequately represented in the services, in educational institutions and in Government Departments. Whatever is said in favour of secularism, the reality is that the people think of "my own people, from my own religion and from my own caste". That is what is followed. We talk of so many things. But provincialism, communalism, casteism and all these things are prevailing and I accuse you because you are ruling the country. Therefore, I request that in passing this Resolution we shall join you but please adhere to what you pass and uphold the principle of secularism in practice. Thank you.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shrimati Vidya Chennupati for her good points brought forward in the form of a Resolution before this House, for promotion of secularism, castelessness, etc. While sup-

[Shri P. Namgyal]

porting her Resolution, in this context I would like to say something about my own State. Sir, there was a time when Kashmir State was considered to be a model of secularism. Just after independence, Gandhi had said "there is a ray of hope that is visible in Kashmir" and obviously he was referring to the communal harmony then prevailing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. When in many parts of our country, Hindus and Muslims were playing holi with the blood of each other, and they were burning places of worship, private houses and properties of each other. At that time Kashmir was the only State where the minorities were protected by the majority Muslim community, when Pakistan raiders and Pathans raided Kashmir valley. The region of Ladakh in Kashmir State was considered particularly to be the model of secularism in that region. Even now, Ladakh region still professes the age-old communal harmony and you will be surprised to find that in some remote villages, the husbands and wives profess different religions. One may be a follower of Buddhism and the other may be a Muslim. They cook *halal* and *jhatka* meat in one pot by attaching a tag to the piece of *halal* meat. The soup will, however, be taken only by the non-Muslims. Even now you find such a practice in a place called Kuksho in Kargil sector of Ladakh.

But unfortunately, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is no longer that model State what Gandhiji had thought when he was alive. Now communalism is being preached from the official platform by no less a person than the Chief Minister himself while addressing a huge public gathering at Hazaratbal shrine on 29th May, 1982. That was the last speech made by the Chief Minister in public before he fell ill. I am quoting from the Kashmir Times dated 29th May, 1982 published from Jammu:

"The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah today lashed out at the critics of the Resettlement Bill and charged them with being worst Hindu communalists of north India who were not to convert the Muslim major-

ity State of Jammu and Kashmir into a Hindu majority State."

Further:

"The Sheikh said that these Hindu communalists were in power now and they were complacent about translating their designs into a reality. But, he added, 'people of Kashmir will never allow Kashmir to become a place of pilgrimage for Hindus'.

Then,

"The Sheikh said that the only reason why this Bill was being opposed by these Hindu communists, was that they were afraid that the number of Muslims in the State will increase. They want to create a Hindu majority State in Kashmir.

Muslims of Kashmir should stand united and strengthen National Conference to defeat the designs of those who do not reconcile to the Muslim majority character of Jammu and Kashmir."

These are some of the remarks he has made and I feel it is quite unfortunate. While today we are speaking of secularism, a person in power in a public meeting on an official platform is stating such things. It is quite unfortunate. Under these circumstances, by mere slogans, we cannot strengthen secularism, we cannot finish untouchability. In practice we find very few instances of inter-religion marriages, inter-caste marriages. Such examples you can find only in Ladakh.

For promoting secularism, Shrimati Vidya Chennupati has rightly suggested for preparation of suitable text-books. Schools can play a very vital role for bringing communal and inter-caste harmony. Government should encourage such persons, who enter into inter-caste marriages, inter-religious marriages. Such persons in service also should be rewarded. They should be given out of turn promotions, extra increment and so on. Merely by slogans we cannot bring secularism and we cannot finish casteism. Social organisations engaged in such

activities should be encouraged. They should be given financial assistance and other material assistance whatever they need so that they can help promote secularism and finish this casteism and such other social evils.

With these few words, I once again congratulate Shrimati Vidya Chennupati for bringing this resolution and I support her resolution.

श्री अगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभा-पति, महोदय, मैं भी विद्या जी को मुबारकवाद देना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे वक्त पर वह अपना संकल्प ले कर आई हैं जब कि देश में देश को टुकड़े टुकड़े कर देने के लिए साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं। मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इशारा किया खालिस्तान आन्दोलन की तरफ जो एक धर्म के आधार पर इस देश को टुकड़े दाँवारा कराने की कोशिश कर रहा है और सरकार उन साम्प्रदायिक आन्दोलनकारियों के सामने लग रहा है जैसे कि छूटने टके कर बैठी हुई हो। मैं उस बात को भी कहने में नहीं हिचकिचाऊंगा क्योंकि बार बार उस बात को उठाया गया है, यह भी हम लोगों को शक है कि खालिस्तान का आन्दोलन पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री दरबारा सिंह जी और भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री जानी जैल सिंह जी की कहीं आपस की रीझ की वजह से तो नहीं है? इस बात का जवाब गृह मंत्री जी ने सफाई से नहीं दिया था। वह आन्दोलन चलता रहा और चल रहा है। विदेशों में भी खालिस्तान के आन्दोलन को चलाने वाले लोग देश में अपना हिस्सा मांगने की बात कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ वर्षों से आसाम का आन्दोलन जिस में साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां बराबर काम कर रही हैं, और आज तक सरकार समस्या का समाधान निकालने में विफल रहे हैं तथा दूसरी तरफ इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के साथ अन्याय और दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है, रात-दिन कत्ल हो रहे हैं, गांव के गांव जाति और छुआछूत के नाम पर खाली करवा दिए जाते हैं, दिन दहाड़े हरिजन आदिवासियों को गोलियों से भून दिया जाता है। पिछले दो द्वाइ सालों में जिस तरह से हरिजन आदिवासियों को तबाह किया

गया है, उनका कत्लेआम किया गया है, वह भी इस देश के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। 35 साल की आजादी के बाद आज भी लोग अन्याय पाने के इन्तजार में बैठे हुए हैं। मैं संविधान निर्माताओं के समक्ष यह खतरा मौजूद था, वे जानते थे कि आजादी के बाद यह खतरा आ सकता है इसलिए उन्होंने आर्टिकल (15) में Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth के एवोल्यूशन की बात की थी कि इन इन बुनियादों पर इस देश में संविधान लागू होने के बाद डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं हो सकेगा लेकिन क्या वह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन समाप्त हो सका है? आज राजनीतिक नेताओं तथा पार्टियों, सभी की एक शैली बन गई है। नाकूरियों में जाति और धर्म का आधार चलता है बल्कि इस सदन में आने में भी इन चीजों को इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। क्या इस सदन में आने के लिए राजनीतिक पार्टियां धर्म का इस्तेमाल नहीं करती हैं?

एक तरफ अगर इस देश के लोग हिन्दू धर्म के ठकेदारों से परेशान होकर अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करते हैं तब हिन्दू धर्म के ठकेदारों का यहां पर जो सम्मेलन हुआ जिसमें शंकराचार्य आए, उस सम्मेलन का मकसद यह लगता था कि इस देश के हरिजन इस्लाम धर्म में न जाएं लेकिन उनका मकसद हिन्दू धर्म के ठकेदारों से हरिजन आदिवासियों को बचाना बिल्कुल नहीं था।

इसमें अन्तर्धर्म विवाह की बात जो कही गई है उसका विरोध बनतवाला जी ने यहां पर किया। मैंने उनसे सवाल किया कि जब हरिजन धर्म परिवर्तन करके इस्लाम धर्म में जाते हैं तब आपको कैसा लगता है? हमारे धर्म परिवर्तन पर ये लोग तो खुश होते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हिन्दू धर्म के ठकेदार हमको धर्म परिवर्तन भी नहीं करने देते हैं। पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के लोग कहते हैं कि विदेशी पैसे के आधार पर धर्म-परिवर्तन हो

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

रहा है। यहां पर राज्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह बात सही है तो वे पता लगाकर बताएं कि कौन कौन सी विदेशी शक्तियां हरिजनों को पैसा देकर धर्म परिवर्तन करवा रही हैं? क्योंकि हरिजन आदिवासियों ने औरंगजेब के समय में भी धन या सत्ता के लालच में आकर धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया था फिर आज यह कैसे सम्भव है?

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आर्टिकल (17) में अनटर्चेबिलिटी को समाप्त करने की बात कही गई थी लेकिन यह कोढ़ बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आज इसके लिए जो पार्टियाँ सत्ता में हैं वह सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं। आज अनटर्चेबिलिटी को समाप्त करने के लिए जो ऐक्ट बना हुआ है उसके अन्तर्गत थानों में जो रिपोर्ट लिखाई जाती है क्या उनमें किसी भी छूआछूत बरतने वाले को आप सजा दिला पाए हैं? इसमें असफलता का कारण यह है कि आपकी जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी और पुलिस है वह हायर कम्युनिटी की है। इसीलिए आर्टिकल (17) का मकसद पूरा नहीं हुआ है बल्कि यह चीज बढ़ती ही जा रही है। आर्टिकल (25), (26), (27) और (28) जोकि राइट टू फ्रीडम ऑफ रैलिजन से संबंधित हैं उनकी भी आज इतनी भूमात्मक स्थिति हो गई है जिससे समाज में अस्थिरता आई है।

आर्टिकल (26) के सम्बन्ध में मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा कि संविधान में हरिजन, आदिवासी और वीकर सैक्शन के शैक्षिक और आर्थिक हितों की जो बात कही गई है वह भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। आज भी करोड़ों हरिजन आदिवासी उसी स्थिति में जंगलों में रह रहे हैं जिसमें कि सैकड़ों वर्ष पहले थे। उनके पास पीने के पानी नहीं है, उनके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, जमीन नहीं है, जायदाद नहीं है, उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है, शिक्षा के लिए स्कूल नहीं है, अस्पताल नहीं है — ऐसी स्थिति में आप लोग जब तक कोई आर्थिक प्रोग्राम वीकर-सैक्शन के लिए नहीं देंगे और सामन्तवाद पर चोट नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला है। कास्टिज्म

और अनटर्चेबिलिटी — ये सारी की सारी चीजें सामन्तवाद की दो हुई हैं। आप पूंजीवाद समाज की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन लग रहा है कि पूंजीवाद और सामन्तवाद का आपस में कोलाबोरेशन हो गया है।

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सामन्ती शोषण इस देश के अन्दर बरकरार रहने चाहिये, अगर सामन्तीशोषण खत्म हो गया तो इस देश का पूंजीवाद यहां के लोगों को खून चूस कर आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएगा। इसलिए मैं अपील करूंगा कि आप इन पर सबसे ज्यादा चोट कर सकते हैं और चोट भी एक तरीके से जातिवाद, छूआछूत, पिछड़ापन — ये सब सामन्ती अवशेष हैं, जिनको खत्म किए बिना आप सोसायटी को आगे नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। यह बात मैं तब समझूंगा जब आप सेना से जाति के नाम पर खर्च हुए रेजीमेंट्स खत्म करेंगे, क्योंकि जाति के नाम पर रखे हुए रेजीमेंट्स भी सामन्ती अवशेष हैं और सरकार को अपने बल से सेना से इन सामन्ती नाम के रेजीमेंट्स को खत्म करना चाहिए। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाइना हमसे दो साल पहले आजाद हुआ। उस मूलक के अन्दर भी सब प्रालम्ब्य थी — जातिवाद, अन्धविश्वास और विदेशी शक्तियां भी उस देश के अन्दर घुस चुकी थीं, लेकिन उन सब के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए उसने अपने समाज के अन्दर बुराई पैदा नहीं होने दी। उन्होंने सामाजिक बुराइयों से लड़कर चाइना सोसायटी को आगे बढ़ाया। मानव शोषण को खत्म किया है। इसलिए मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बुनियादी काम हिन्दुस्तान के सामन्तवाद और लैंड रिफार्म के द्वारा आप कर सकते हैं। अपनी ब्यूरोक्रेसी के रिफार्म के द्वारा आप कर सकते हैं। इन्हीं पर आप चोट कर सकते हैं। दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। इस देश के अन्दर 52 प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासियों, माइनॉरिटीज लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व है, लेकिन आप उनको बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स का सर्विसज में

रिजॉलेशन है उस को भी आप पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। तो कैसे आप समानता लायेंगे, कैसे धर्म में एकता पैदा करेंगे। माननीय बाजपेयी जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि यदि आप हिन्दू धर्म को बचाना चाहते हैं, तो हिन्दू धर्म को अन्दर जो शोषणकारी और दमनकारी प्रवृत्तियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं, उनके खिलाफ जब तक आप नहीं लड़ेंगे, तब तक आप हिन्दू धर्म को नहीं बचा सकते हैं। हिन्दू धर्म को बचाना है तो सब धर्मों की बराबर समानता की भावना इस देश को अन्दर पैदा करके इस देश की एकता को बचा सकते हैं। अपने-अपने धर्मों को बचाने के लिए जरूरी है कि मानव के शोषण को आप खत्म करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात कह कर आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. Arjunan. We have only half an hour more for this Resolution. At 3.30, we had extended the time of this Resolution by two hours because this is a very important Resolution. After this speaker, there are many more speakers who want to speak on this resolution. What is the consensus of the House? The Minister has got to intervene. There are 4-5 speakers and the mover of the Resolution will also reply. The mover as well as the Minister will take at least 30 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): It is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then we have got to extend the time because some more speakers are there. I do not want to deprive anybody. So, we extend the time by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What will happen to the next motion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your priority is safe. It is not lost because of the extension of time of this Resolution rules are very clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rule 9-A empowers him to take it up next time. Your priority is safe.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Then it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your priority is safe. You need not worry.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Will it last up to 6 p.m.?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will last up to 6 p.m. The second Resolution will be taken up after the first.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Then, I can go now, I have to attend a Cabinet meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can go. Now, Shri Arjunan please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to Direction 9-A he can move it next time. That is not lost. Rules are there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If it is on record we are safe.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rules are clear. It is on record. Now, Mr. Arjunan, please.

*SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the hon. Member Shrimati Vidya Chennupati's Resolution directing the Government of India to take immediate steps to establish a casteless and secular society in India. I am very glad that my Party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam's soul-force is the contents of this Resolution and this House has got the opportunity to discuss it

[Shri K. Arjunan]

in great depth. It is my privilege to take part in this debate as a person who has himself done inter-caste marriage.

I would like to repeat again that social reform is the basic tenet which Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has adopted. Its mentor Perarignar Anna found this concept of ONE AND ONLY CASTE AND ONE GOD. The Government's policy is the achievement of economic equality first and then social reforms will follow in its wake. I am sorry that this is just day dream only. I have to point out with all the force at my command that social forms alone will bring in the economic advancement. Today the DMK has grown to such great heights in Tamil Nadu just because of its unassailable faith in this concept. The D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu gave the legislative authority for inter-caste marriages, which form the seed-bed for casteless society. Here it is worth mentioning that after names there should be no caste appellations.

I am sorry to say that even today the advanced community people, the religious protagonists and the women of upper castes continue to believe in such superstitions and beliefs. It is strange that the ideas of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna have been accepted and honoured by backward classes, scheduled castes and others. They are trying to follow them in their day to day life also. But the advanced communities have not accepted these revolutionary concepts beneficial for the good of society. They exploit the caste distinctions and religions denominations for subjugating socially 80 per cent of the society, the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the backward classes. It is really an irony that when the country is being ruled by a distinguished woman, the women of the country perpetuate their faith in superstitious beliefs.

Our hon. Prime Minister has been giving legislative strength to many progressive economic concepts and ideas. Yet, the social problems have not been resolved so far. We have the Indian Penal Code, Cr. P.C. etc. Yet the crimes continue unabated. I refer to the inability

of laws in bringing about social changes. Social changes can be brought about by ceaseless preaching, as was done by Perarignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar and presently Dr. Kalaigarnar Karunanidhi. By continuous campaign against social ills, we will be able to bring about necessary changes in the mental outlook of the people at large. By transforming the mental outlook alone, we will be able to establish casteless society in the country.

Even today our school text books refer elaborately to Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas etc. It is strange that the nation's history books also refer to the man's imaginary inventions like Vedas and Puranas. By dinning into the ears and minds of our younger generation these esoteric events of our Puranas, particularly in this scientific age when man has reached moon, we are only taking them back to dark ages. We are doing great damage to the society as a whole by such unnecessary references in our text books. In the syllabi of our colleges and Universities, there should be a course on Casteless and Secularism. In fact, each University should have a Chair to this study. The students should be encouraged to prepare thesis for their Ph.D on castelessness and secularism. Then only we will be leaving lasting values for our posterity. We should stop teaching them about *Leelas* of Lord Krishna, Lord Shiva and other Gods.

The mover of this Resolution has talked about incentives to be given to the employees of public sector industries and of Government, who take to intercaste marriage. I welcome it, but I will go a step further.

I would say that only those professing and practising faith in castelessness and secularism should be chosen for becoming Members of State Legislatures and the Parliament. It should be the first qualification of a politician. My leader Dr. Kalaigarnar Karunanidhi is the beacon light in this matter. He has taken a girl from a scheduled caste for his son. She has become the honoured member of this great family. The teachings of Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna and Dr. Kalaigarnar Karunanidhi, particularly the true life-

Sir, This can be seen from life of Mahatma Gandhi who wanted to build a casteless society in the country. At least

[Shri S. B. Sidnal]

we have to remember those people who practised, even our leader Indirajit, who never preached, but practised. All her children have married from different castes and communities, even international. And my friends on the other side while preaching this, themselves politicalised this problem. It is not a political problem. The hon. Member there has professed to divest politics from religion, but he did not do it very much. Sir, this is a very important subject and this should be taken very seriously not only by one section or one religion, but by all religions and all nations. Unless we build a casteless society, we cannot build a strong nation because economic power is not the only factor to build a strong country, but we have to create a just society. To create a just society we have to think relatively of the impact it has got on the present generation. Unfortunately we cannot practise now, but we can ask our children to practise and let it come from the top level, that is, from the high society. My friend is telling only to us. I appeal to him that he should also practise what he preaches.

In this country the community many a time has become a capital for politics, for business and for other things. A doctor, or a lawyer, or a teacher—he never bothers when a client comes, from some other community or his own community, when a patient comes from his own community or some other community. For money transaction there is no community, for profit there is no community, no caste, but for other things we always look to the caste. If we do not change the society now, if we do not change the present generation of the society now, it will create a bad impact on the succeeding generations, it will endanger our nation. We have already had partition in that regard. This was the only root cause which has resulted in partition.

About the three-point programme of Mrs. Vidya to promote a sense of castelessness through inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, I have seen many friends of mine who have married from outside their communities. Leave apart promotion or

incentives, actually there is no appreciation, actually they have not been given a house in that particular lane. So much of ill-treatment we have towards those people who go in for marriages outside their community. Why? When are we going to change this? What is the base, what is the instrument, what are the tools available to us to improve the society and the country at large? In my opinion education is the basic thing, even right from pre-primary to the top. Unless we start from the very beginning, that is, casteless society with the young and tender minds, we cannot hope to improve anything by platform speeches or any kind of literature that is produced. But it should come. Forget that we cannot improve without mental reservation. At least we must start with the succeeding generation. Free primary education literature should be produced by the Government because Governments responsible to create so many things. We do not hesitate and Congress has been known for being casteless. I do not agree with an hon. Member who accused Congress unnecessarily. It is only Congress where no caste is seen and where community is not accounted for. Outside in society—in clubs, in institutions, in Rotaries, Lions, in so many social institutions caste becomes the primary part for admission and it is practised in so many garbs. Is it not a shame on the part of our society? Foreigners look and laugh at us when we practise all these things. Great Mahatma Gandhi preached this to the whole world. Even King Martin Luther, John F. Kennedy and many people followed him. But none of us follow him and practise. It is most unfortunate. Therefore, in my opinion, this inter-caste marriage must be appreciated, promoted. Incentive should be given by the Government. It is one of the factors by which society can be changed. By legislation we cannot improve. Nothing can be done by imposition. Nothing can happen unless the mind, the basic structure of society is changed. We have to be receptive. To achieve such a thing we cannot be helped by law. Criminal procedure, Hindu Law, Muslim Law could not put an end to all wrongs. Laws are meant to prohibit all wrongs but we have not been able to control through

legislation. For this there has to be proper education. Therefore, I would like to say:

"Prepare suitable text-books to promote secular ideals by laying emphasis on fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution."

Right from the days of our Constitution till to-day leaders from all sections have been teaching and preaching. They speak but they never practise. So, I appeal to the House, irrespective of political parties we should promote inter-caste marriages. It is a beautiful idea. Unless blood comes together change will not take place. After inter-caste marriage the only caste or community will be nothing but nationality. Unless this is done, there will not be nationality. When we lose nationality, we lose everything. To achieve this we have to prepare text books. We have to bring about this change through education.

We have to bring about this change through film, through press and through all means at our command. We have to start at least from to-day and we can achieve something.

'Encourage secular outlook among the employees working in Government and public sector undertakings.'

I quite appreciate this. This is very good proposal that secular outlook should be encouraged among the employees working in public sector undertakings and in government or even working in private institutions. Incentive should be given by way of promotion or if anybody is proved on evidence doing otherwise he should be dismissed. Negatively also we should deal with him. Fanning casteism or communalism inside and outside should be discouraged totally. Incentive in the form of promotion, in the form of giving appointments to someone, in the form of social status, etc. should be definitely planned out.

In our country still the Harijans are being ill-treated. We read it in many newspapers. The foreigners always laugh at us. They ask us who are the Harijans and why atrocity is committed on them? Even right from the beginning the tradition in this country is we love dogs, cats

and animals. But why we have never been able to love human beings? Have we never been taught to love human beings? Who is our own brother, who is part of our own blood. Therefore, Sir, it should be promoted and taken care of by all sections of the society and debates should be conducted in schools and colleges and public institutions and competition should be held at national level. A national forum should be constituted to preach this out of Members of Parliament or whatever the wisdom is available with us.

Lastly, I am very sorry to say that all religious heads irrespective of this religion or that, they preach—there is no prohibition under the Constitution to preach their religion and community—their own community feelings and of late they are harming the society. They are going to preach against another community. We are not going to live and let live. This is the passion of the day. I appeal to the religious heads also to change themselves basically and not to offend another community. First, we must be a nationalist. First, we must become a good citizen of this country then only religion or anything comes in. Therefore, in my humble opinion, I appeal to every section and every political party not to politicise this issue. This is above politics and above personal interest. Therefore, in my humble opinion, of late, the communal zealots are damaging the position and image of the country inside and outside. If a real nationalist just visualize the state of affairs and the problem, the blood boils. What for we are here? What are the achievements? When we go to a hospital, we see many hundreds of children. If you mix there, can you find a caste? It is all our own creation. We baptise them; we teach them. I am sorry to bring to the notice of the House, everybody knows about it, even many schools and educational institutions are born in this country out of religion. I do not mind. I do not mistake if they preach. But they are only brain-washing the children at the tender age. They ask the children to go in a particular way. When the child is not properly taught, when the child is not properly broad-based, is not properly educated, is not properly

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conditioned to become a good citizen of this country, what we can expect in this country in the future? The future is always for the youngsters and we have to start reforming immediately on war-footing and a nation-wide forum should be built and all religious heads should initiate this step and start teaching the casteless society.

Even in the films, many things are wrongly shown on the screen which have to be avoided. The Film Censor Board should be instructed not to permit any community feeling either in dialogue or anything like that.

Lastly, I would quote one film song.

तू हिन्दू बनेगा न मुसलमान बनेगा,

इन्सान की औलाद है इन्सान बनेगा ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution. While supporting the Resolution, I would urge upon the mover of the Resolution that it would have been better had the scope of the Resolution been further widened and broadened.

As a matter of fact, I moved a resolution but I found that it did not reach in time. He did not give the consent to move the resolution. My attempt was to further broaden and widen the scope of this Resolution. If you allow me, I will move at this stage. But I do not insist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give a separate resolution. We will consider.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That depends on ballot. The ballot is not favouring me these days. You can help me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is something wrong with your stars.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway, this is an appropriate resolution and it is of extreme relevance to the existing political situation in our country today.

The mover of the resolution has rightly emphasized upon two basic issues, namely, the castelessness and the promotion of secularism. My only grouse in this respect is that while she has emphasized or pinpointed upon these two aspects—

it is more or less a social aspect of the problem—I do not know why she has not taken into account the economic and political factors behind this problem. This is, according to me, the main lacuna or the main weakness of the resolution although the spirit of the resolution is laudable and it deserves support from all sections of the House. She has already won the congratulations from all the members who have spoken on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know Mr. Gora who was a great rationalist. She is the daughter of Mr. Gora.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, as regards the question of secularism, please allow me to say the truth. Our Government claims that it is a secular State. Is that claim really justified? It is a non-theocratic State; it is not a theocratic State. But just not being a theocratic State does not automatically mean that it is a secular State. Our conception of secularism is that of an antidote to theocracy. As Pakistan is a theocratic State and as Bangladesh is a theocratic State, we have not declared our State as a theocratic one and therefore, to say that we are secular is a wrong notion. It is an unscientific notion; it is not a clear or a correct concept of secularism. Secularism, according to me, is not only a concept. It is the practice of separating religion from the State. On the other hand, in the name of secularism, our Government, to speak most liberally, is to treat all religions equally or to give equal treatment and equal encouragement to all religions.

The basic concept and basic norm of secularism, as I have already underscored, is the complete separation of religion from the State and its functions. Unfortunately, that is not the practised today by the Government. My hon. friend, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty illustrated certain things. It is quite well-known that there are many State functions to which particular religious functions are also associated. Even in this Parliament House we find something where there is no enough exhibition of secularism. We find certain scrips from certain religions only. All religions are not equally

respected even in the premises of the Parliament. The point is that the concept of secularism is to be understood and the concept of secularism is the complete separation of religion from the State. The State is not to be religious, not to be irreligious. It is merely to be separated and its functions should remain exclusively separate from the religion. This is my first point.

There are trends of communal politics which is the greatest enemy to the concept of secularism. Two trends are very prominent now.

One is that there is a trend that there should be Hindu Rashtra.

There is another trend which is equally dangerous....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your idea is that religion cannot control. So also, State can control religion. Am I right?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: State is completely....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: State controls religion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is a theocratic State.

There are two trends which I was mentioning. There is a trend and that trend is unfortunately growing that Hindus being the majority, there should be Hindu Rashtra.

Equally, there is another dangerous trend of communal politics that Muslim is a separate nation. Therefore, Indian Muslims constitute a separate nation.

These are the two broad trends of communal politics. And these two trends are equally inimical to the basic concept of secularism. It is the duty of all of us, particularly, the mover of the resolution, to pinpoint, to highlight, this point. Pronouncing the word 'secularism' and repeating it like a parrot, is not secularism, unless it is practised. It is necessary for the Government to frame a complete

guidelines, to practice secularism. In that case, my friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty can also be of help to the Hon. Home Minister.

I admit that caste system in India is a historical one. We do not just push it up. It will be wrong to push it up. There are historical reasons for it. If I may sum up, the reason is the continuous uninterrupted reliance on caste-based village communities and relatively slow growth of the means of production and the mode of production.

That is the basic reason which generated the caste system and that caste system and the caste stratification remain today which was blurred about 3,000 years ago.

The major danger of casteism is that on the basis of this caste consideration, economic hierarchy and political hierarchy have been built up. That is the danger. The danger is not that some people are divided into certain castes and some people have been divided into certain compartments. But the danger is that there has been political and economic hierarchy on the basis of casteism.

As a matter of fact, my respected and esteemed friend the mover to the resolution, has not really hinted the basic issue of casteism. If we are to have castelessness, we have to break that economic and political hierarchy built up on the basis of casteism.

Are you prepared to do that? Unless you are prepared to do it, casteism will remain. Castelessness will remain far removed.

There are political parties this side also, of course, which take a very simplistic view of a casteless class in Indian context. They say caste is class. Caste struggle is class struggle. Therefore, class problem can be solved only in the street. This is wrong. This is not only erroneous, it is divisive. It is not only divisive, it is antagonistic to the concept of class struggle. From our side, concept is also to be combated.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

As a matter of fact, casteism, the caste division, caste hierarchy, based on political and economic considerations, can be liquidated only by intensification of class struggle. The advocates of casteism want to divide the exploited, the people belonging to different castes and sub-castes. Therefore, if we have to build up a feeling of brotherhood, these major economic and political issues cannot be shunned. It is a great surprise to me that you want to solve this basic problem by shunning away, by keeping yourselves away, from major, basic and fundamental political and economic issues. This is the basic weakness—I do not say 'lacuna'. This is due to the fact that our esteemed Mover of the Resolution, I feel, did not really give a proper thought to the basic problem. However, whatever she has suggested is laudable and I and all of us here support this.

The basic question she has raised is the question of education. In this context I want to refer only to one aspect of education, and that is history. History books based on falsified and distorted reports are now included in the curriculum. As a matter of fact it should be the task of every one of us who wants national integration or national brotherhood to see that the history books are re-written. Our history books carry mystified events and reports; they should be de-mystified. Our history has been interpreted as merely a history of war between this king and that emperor. They have forgotten that even in India, there was a struggle between the forces of progress and the forces of conservatism in all aspects of life; in philosophy, in science, in technology, in religion, in all aspects of life, there was a struggle of the progressive forces against the forces of reaction or conservatism. Therefore, what is needed most is a popular history book depicting the actual history as a process of unfolding the developments in our society based on the struggle of forces representing progress and conservatism. I think, the hon. Mover of this Resolution will agree that a new curriculum of education can be prepared only on the basis of a re-written history

of India because some of our communal politicians say that Hindus and Muslims are irreconcilable because they represent the two opposites and, therefore, there cannot be any amity or harmony between the two major communities, the Hindus and the Muslims—because history teaches us so! If you really want to have communal harmony and amity, history has to be re-written in a way which can prove that the Hindus and the Muslims are not the opposites and that they can remain together, they can work together, they can toil together, they can fight together, they can sacrifice their lives together for a common cause.

Lastly, about forum. Some of our friends were mentioning about the forum. Sir, there is a forum, the National Integration Council, of which I happen to be a member. But my charge against the Government is that the National Integration Council never meets when the situation calls for it. We are not given a chance to express our views on important issues like Khalistan. The National Integration Council has been shelved; it is shelved when communalism rises. If you really want a forum where we can work for promotion and strengthening of secularism, strengthening and reinforcing national integration, forums are available. But the forums are not activated because they feel that if there is national integration, if there is a real sense of secularism and if there is communal harmony and amity, I think, they may ultimately lose politically. Therefore, they are not also enthusiastic not only to spread the idea of secularism but to create a forum and make it function for such laudable objects. With these words I hope the entire House will support this resolution and I also support the resolution.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The mover of the resolution has done a commendable thing by focussing attention on some of the most important problems that need our attention to-day. She herself is eminently qualified to move this resolution because she has set an example and her father also has set an example. Her sister's inter-caste marriage was agreed to and blessed by Gandhiji and it was to be held on the 22nd February 1948 but, unfor-

tunately, Gandhiji died on the 30th January and so the marriage was blessed by our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. So, in that spirit, having set an example herself of castelessness and inter-caste marriage—and her father set a blaze in this tradition—she has put forward the resolution before the House and I am very happy that all sections of the House are supporting it.

The sense of secularism, to my mind, is different from irreligiousness and I would take it in the spirit that it would bring in our mind a sense of respect for all religions because religion in our country has been a part of history and to blot out every achievement of religion would only be—you can say—giving a diminutive stature to history itself. There is no harm in paying glowing tributes to Gautam Buddha, Kabir, and Guru Nanak and to hundreds of such saints and seers who have spoken against the caste. There were no Parliaments in those days. There was not much of a Press, and communication was not there. But it was through the songs, sayings, proverbs, hymns and the preachings of these saints and seers which could travel from one part of India to another that the message of castelessness, the message of equality of man, the message of brotherhood of man was preached. Therefore, whenever the forces of fanaticism raised their ugly head, it was the presence of these important men who came on the scene that ensured the protection of secularism, the basic and fundamental duties of one man towards another and of the man towards society, so on and so forth. So I do not feel ashamed of the role of religion in its entirety though there are some blots and there may be many blots but to condemn all religions altogether and all religions altogether at once and at one stroke would be doing injustice. Therefore, to say that in a secular State religion has no place and that there should be a complete vacuum, that the State should operate as a State and religion should operate as a religion separately is not possible. Some inter-action has to take place and the good points of one can inspire good points in another.

In our own country, great stalwarts like Mahatma Gandhi have preached the concept of *Sarva Dharma Samabhava* that is putting the good points of all religions together. Some of these seers have even given us a common book of prayers. Look at the book of prayers which was used by people at Gandhiji's ashram. If anybody goes through that book, he can hardly find sense of communalism in that book. You have the gems from all religions. Therefore, that is also an approach. It is one approach to have tolerance, respect and it is quite another to ignore everything. I would prefer the former one and there are many religious preachers who have preached against castes, who have preached against high and low and who have preached against untouchability.

There were eminent men and women who have preached social reform. Think of Savitri of Maharashtra who blazed the trail for women's education. Think of the man like her husband who suffered over this cause and so on and so forth. There are countless men in all parts of the country who had to suffer simply because they initiated social reform. So, these are good things; these are parts of our heritage and when the mover talks of education, that would mean that we cull out the gems from the dark pages of history as they are not noticed by our children to-day and put them forward before the eyes of the children so that in the class rooms of schools and colleges, they learn the lessons of equality, they learn the lessons of brotherhood through the Indian context and through the Indian conditions and are able to feel proud that among them are their forefathers who have been men of religion and who have defied the society, who fought orthodoxy, who fought against the dogmatism in the days of the past and such deeds continue to-day and we must try to formulate set certain policies and set certain examples for the future.

Similarly, Sir, she talked about national integration which is a very important thing and our friends, on that side, had accused our party of fomenting casteism and communalism forgetting that it is the Indian National Congress of Gandhi and

[Prof Narain Chand Parashar]

Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose which has recently made possible the election to this highest office of the country, of a man, belonging to the backward community, a minority community. This is a glowing tribute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At that time, all of them were in the Indian National Congress.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: They should not forget their parents. That is our trouble. So, we have been able to do that.... (Interruptions) There have been seven Presidents. Gyani Zail Singh Ji is the Seventh President. There were two Presidents earlier—Dr. Zakir Husain and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed who belonged to the minority community. It was the Indian National Congress which made it possible and it is again the Indian National Congress which is making it possible. We stand by our pledge, which we took under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, of eradicating casteism and communalism and of supporting the cause of Indian nationalism through national integration.

Our friend, Mr. Basu, has made certain remarks about the National Integration Council. It is not through the Government forum alone that we can work; the society has to move and work; the country has to be built up not by the institution set up by Government alone. Who prevents us from setting up private forums or Parliamentary forums, social forums, for espousing this cause? We, as individuals, should come forward and not lean upon the States for this noble objective. We should set an example ourselves. When Subhash Chandra Bose

existed, the people of Punjab did not think that he was a Bengali but he was admired as a man who sacrificed his all for the Indian National Army. There were people from Himachal, from Gujarat, from Assam, from Tamilnadu who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Indian freedom. That was the real national integration and, through that spirit, we can make India a place our dreams which Gandhi Ji wanted to make and which Indira Ji wants to make.

With these words, I support this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात से पराशर साहब की बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए शुरू करूंगा। ठीक बात है - महात्मा गांधी ने धर्म-समभाव की आवाज उठाई थी, लेकिन उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की प्रीचिंग पर चलने वाले उन के चेलों की आज क्या हालत है? आज उन के देश में क्या हो रहा है - बिहार के फूलवारीशरीफ, बिहार-शरीफ, जमशेदपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद में तथा देश के अनेक भागों में दंगों की भरमार है.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Madhukar, you may continue your speech next time. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday, July

19, 1982.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, July 19 1982 [Asadha 28, 1904 (Saka).