

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 9, 1984/Phalguna 19
1905 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Rajdeo Singh, who was a Member of Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1963-77 from Uttar Pradesh.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Rajdeo Singh suffered imprisonment for several years during the freedom struggle.

A Political and social worker, Shri Rajdeo Singh worked for the uplift of the downtrodden and was also associated with the District Cooperative Bank, Jaunpur for several years.

He also organised relief work during the Bihar Earthquake in 1934.

Shri Rajdeo Singh passed away on 25th February, 1984 at Jaunpur in U.P. at the age of 75 years.

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

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 182. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have got Question No. 199. Please club with it.

Mr. Mukherjee, have you got any objection to that ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I have not seen Q. 199.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not seen it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He did not see it because he did not expect it to be reached.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This is limited to IMF. I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. The Minister has got no objection. Then, I would not stop you from clubbing them together.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is the Minister going to answer without seeing the Question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, he is competent enough to do it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is because, I know which questions are going to come.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बकाया विदेशी ऋण

*182. † श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली :
क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पर जनवरी, 1984 तक कुल कितना विदेशी ऋण बकाया है ; और

(ख) भारत को पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष विदेशों को व्याज के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि देनी पड़ी है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The total amount of foreign loans outstanding on Government account as on 1.1. 1984 amounted to Rs. 19019.64 crores.

(b) The interest paid on Government account during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was Rs. 252.24 crores, Rs. 276.14 crores and Rs. 319.85 crores respectively.

Total IMF Loan and External Debt

*199. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the value of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis the US Dollar as on 10th January of 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively ;

(b) the total amount of the IMF loan in US Dollars that is to be repaid in the next few years and how much additional burden will be faced as a result of the revaluation of the US Dollar vis-a-vis Indian Rupee whereby the rupee value of the loan to be repaid has gone above the rupee value of the loan when it was actually taken ; and

(c) the total amount of India's external debt that has to be repaid in US Dollars and how much of it is due to be repaid in 1984, 1985 and 1986 and how much additional burden has been incurred as a result of exchange rate charges in respect of these three years ?

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

Statement

The value of the Indian Rupee on the relevant dates is indicated in the Table below :-

Dates	1 U.S. Dollar-Rupees
10.1.1980	7.9400
10.1.1981	7.9650
10.1.1982	9.0980
10.1.1983	9.7190
10.1.1984	10.6633

There has been no "revaluation" of the U.S. Dollar vis-a-vis the Indian Rupee. The IMF loan is designated in SDRs' and is repayable in SDRs' or in a mix of currencies including the U.S. \$. The total amount of India's external debt that has to be repaid in U.S. Dollars stood at 11093 million as on 31.12.1983. This excluded the outstanding IBRD loans of about U.S. Dollar 1193 million which is repayable in a mix of currencies. The Dollar repayment of these loans cannot be estimated precisely. The repayments during 1984, 1985 and 1986 are estimated at about U.S. Dollars 286, 280 and 292 million respectively. Changes in the exchange rate between the dollar and the Rupee do not affect the foreign currency amount of repayment of debt denominated in dollars since the debt is repaid in dollars. However, these changes may alter the amount of repayments expressed in Rupees, depending upon the future exchanges rate movement which it is not possible to estimate.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the total amount of foreign loans on outstanding on Government account as on 1.1.1984 is Rs. 19019.64 crores. I would like to know:

(a) whether the amount of loan taken from the IMF is also included in this figure which has been given ; and

(b) when you are going to repay this loan will you repay it on the basis of value of rupee vis-a-vis dollars at that time or at present ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It would be repaid on the basis of value at that time.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Is the IMF loan also included in this ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, I told you, it is the Government loan. IMF is an extended fund facility. Strictly speaking, it is not a Government loan. That is why I have used the phrase "Government loan". And all the details have been given in the Economic Survey. You will get every year how much you are paying and how much you have borrowed. All these details are there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This Question was tabled long back.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, in fact, the Minister should have given complete information in this Question itself. He says, actually it will be paid in dollars of the value prevailing at that time. Since the value of rupee is decreasing, the amount of rupees to be paid will increase according to value of dollar at that time.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : How do you know, it will be less or not ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : According to the reply, it is clear. The value of rupee is decreasing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : We are not concerned with the value of rupee. You wanted to know this. We have borrowed in dollars and we will repay in dollars.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the trade.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : That is why I am telling you that if it is paid in dollars, the country is going to be bankrupt. It is a kind of conspiracy against the country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are departing in 1985.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : That is what Rajaji told long back.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The money which has been taken is being spent for Asiad, international conferences and construction of 5-star hotels and all these things. I feel that the money is being misused. Why is the Government misusing the money ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister will he try to see that the

fundamental requirements and the basic requirements of the people are fulfilled first and not this kind of things in which the entire money which is borrowed from outside the country is being wasted ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, the hon. Member has a particular objective to put this Question. He does not want to seek any clarification or any information.

So far as the bankruptcy of the country is concerned, they are telling it for the last 30 years.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you reply from the same angle ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, Sir.

Regarding bankruptcy, they are speaking for the last 30 years. But the country has not become bankrupt. Rather, the country is going towards self-reliance and the latest surrender of IMF loan to the extent of 1.1 billion dollars this year is an indication of that.

In regard to spending by borrowing for Asiad and other things, this matter has also been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. Firstly, he should know what is EFF. The Extended Fund Facility which we had from IMF had nothing to do with any project or any development. The Extended Fund Facility was availed of to overcome the shortage of foreign exchange or the balance of payment problem to meet our import requirements.

So far as other type of borrowings are concerned, as the hon. Members know, when we borrow from IDA or other international agencies, we borrow on bilateral basis and even most of these commercial borrowings are project-tied. In these areas, we have been extremely careful to the extent of conservatism. We are very often told by international economists that we should expose ourselves more to commercial borrowings which we have not done.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आपकी बसातत से मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कुछ पूछना चाहूंगा ।

अब्ल तो मुझे लगता यह है कि यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट के लिए स्टिगमा बनता है क्योंकि पिछले दिनों यहां पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो भाषण दिया, उसमें कहा कि हम सेल्फ सफीशियेंट हो रहे हैं, खासतौर से जो फारेन कंट्रीज हैं जो अनडेवलप्ड हैं, या डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, उनको हम फीड करेंगे, उनकी मदद करेंगे लेकिन जब हम दूसरी तरफ यह देख रहे हैं कि 19.64 करोड़ रुपए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के बकाया-जात हैं तो हम इसको किसी भी ढंग से समझने की कोशिश करें लेकिन यह लग रहा है कि हम मकरूज हैं। फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज जो फारेन कंट्रीज के हैं उनकी तरफ से हम कर्जाकबार हैं जो हमें अदा करना है।

इस पसे-मंजर में मैं चाहूंगा कि जब हम इतने मकरूज हो रहे हैं जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव एन्टरप्राइजेज के लिए हम रुपया ले रहे हैं मुल्क की प्रेस्टिज बढ़ाने की खातिर या यह दिखाने की खातिर कि यह मुल्क बड़ा अजीम है, हम एशियाड और बाकी चीजों पर अरबों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसको इसके साथ मुवाजना किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारी एतराफी शिकस्त है। यह इस बात को जाहिर करती है कि हम एक तरफ मकरूज हैं, दूसरी तरफ हम दुनिया में झूठी शान पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह जो सारी बात कही गई है, मेरे दूसरे क्वेश्चन में इन्होंने बताया है—

The interest paid on Government account during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was Rs. 252.24 crores; Rs. 276.14 crores and Rs. 319.85 crores respectively.

यह बढ़ता जा रहा है। आने वाले सालों में इसमें बहुत इजाफा होगा। इंट्रेस्ट पे करना ज्यादा अच्छी बात नहीं है। इतनी बड़ी रकम हम फारेन इस्टीट्यूशन्ज को दें तो यह साल-हा-साल ये कैसे अदा करेंगे ?

श्री एन. एन. मुकुर्जी : सहायता से मैं मिनिस्टर के जवाब को सुन रहा हूँ।
 1. ओल तो मैंने कहा कि यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट के लिए स्टिगमा बनता है
 2. कि वह बिल्कुल सही है। फारेन मिनिस्टर ने जो भाषण दिया, उसमें कहा कि हम सेल्फ सफीशियेंट हो रहे हैं, खासतौर से जो फारेन कंट्रीज हैं जो अनडेवलप्ड हैं, या डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, उनको हम फीड करेंगे, उनकी मदद करेंगे लेकिन जब हम दूसरी तरफ यह देख रहे हैं कि 19.64 करोड़ रुपए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के बकाया-जात हैं तो हम इसको किसी भी ढंग से समझने की कोशिश करें लेकिन यह लग रहा है कि हम मकरूज हैं। फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज जो फारेन कंट्रीज के हैं उनकी तरफ से हम कर्जाकबार हैं जो हमें अदा करना है।
 3. मैंने कहा कि यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट के लिए स्टिगमा बनता है। फारेन मिनिस्टर ने जो भाषण दिया, उसमें कहा कि हम सेल्फ सफीशियेंट हो रहे हैं, खासतौर से जो फारेन कंट्रीज हैं जो अनडेवलप्ड हैं, या डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, उनको हम फीड करेंगे, उनकी मदद करेंगे लेकिन जब हम दूसरी तरफ यह देख रहे हैं कि 19.64 करोड़ रुपए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के बकाया-जात हैं तो हम इसको किसी भी ढंग से समझने की कोशिश करें लेकिन यह लग रहा है कि हम मकरूज हैं। फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज जो फारेन कंट्रीज के हैं उनकी तरफ से हम कर्जाकबार हैं जो हमें अदा करना है।

इसमें मैंने मंजूर किया है कि जब हम इतने मकरूज हो रहे हैं जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव एन्टरप्राइजेज के लिए हम रुपया ले रहे हैं मुल्क की प्रेस्टिज बढ़ाने की खातिर या यह दिखाने की खातिर कि यह मुल्क बड़ा अजीम है, हम एशियाड और बाकी चीजों पर अरबों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसको इसके साथ मुवाजना किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी एतराफी शिकस्त है। यह इस बात को जाहिर करती है कि हम एक तरफ मकरूज हैं, दूसरी तरफ हम दुनिया में झूठी शान पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह जो सारी बात कही गई है, मेरे दूसरे क्वेश्चन में इन्होंने बताया है—

The interest paid on Government account during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was Rs. 252.24 crores, Rs. 276.14 crores and Rs. 319.85 crores respectively.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know what is actually the question of the hon. Member.

This is the total outstanding loan—Rs. 19,000 crores as standing on 1.8.84. It is not in one year or two years. If you look at the size of the country, the GDP, and if you calculate it in terms of percentage I do not think anybody would agree with the hon. Member that this is of a very high order. In regard to spending on Asiad and other things, I have answered it on a number of occasions. I have nothing to add on that.

MR. SPEAKER : It depends on the hon. Member, whether he understands it as high or low.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In reply to my Q No. 199, the hon. Finance Minister has laid on the Table of the House a statement in reply to all the parts of the question, (a), (b) and (c). According to this statement which has been laid on the Table of the House, the value of the rupee as against the dollar on 10th January, 1980 was 7.9 while on 10th January, 1984 it is 10.66, a rise of practically 3 points. That becomes 40% more. I would not call it devaluation. This is definitely depreciation of the value of the rupee as against the dollar during the last four years. From 7.9 it has gone to 10.66.

All this loan which is to be repaid in US dollars has been mentioned by the Hon. Finance Minister on 31.12.1983 as outstanding 11,093 crores apart from the IBRD loans on US dollar 1,193 million.

In this particular context, may I know from the Hon. Finance Minister whether this particular loan which is to be paid in US dollars and which can be paid out of the exportable surpluses that we export to the foreign countries, the quantum so far as exports are concerned in terms of rupees, has not gone up by 40% in comparison to 10th January, 1980 in view of the appreciation of the value of the dollar as against rupee?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the calculation of the debt servicing is concerned, it is true we do it in terms of our export earnings and always we try to see that it should be within the manageable limit. As the Hon. Member knows, the prudent limit is always indicated up to 20% and so far as our ratio is concerned, it is much below that.

But so far as the pointed question on the present trend of rupee vis-a-vis dollar and, appreciation of dollar with reference to rupee is concerned, of course, it may pose some problems but, it has been the accepted phenomenon, not merely with reference to rupee. US dollar has appreciated substantially with reference to almost all currencies.

But I do not visualise that it would offset our calculations. In the statement itself,

I have given some detailed figures of what I am to say for 1984-85 and 1986. In the middle of the statement, you yourself find in absolute terms of dollars. But it would be difficult to predict what would be the relation between rupee and dollar just at that point of time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I would like to have one clarification because this is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER : You are entitled for the second supplementary.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Thank you very much.

At the end of the answer to this question, you have mentioned :

"However, these changes may alter the amount of repayments expressed in rupees depending upon the future exchange rate question which it is not possible to estimate."

It is true that for 1984-85 and 1986, it is not possible to estimate. But according to the estimates available with you by now, can you give an estimated figure as to the additional amount in terms of rupees that is payable in relation to the rate prevalent in 1980? Is it not 40% more so far as the payment of the US dollar loan is concerned?

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes. that is my point also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is a very important question because the value of the dollar was 17.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Please allow me to answer your question.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In your 1984-85 estimates, you have indicated that external borrowing is to the tune of Rs. 2,262 crores.

Will you resort to this borrowing from the commercial markets? If so, at what rates?

As you have said that it is within prudent limits, then you being former Minister of

Commerce and now a Minister of Finance and so to continue for this year atleast, will you kindly intimate to this House the projections of our imports and exports for this decade say, up to 1980, which I have with me? According to the projections of imports and exports, we are going to have an unfavourable balance of trade up to 1989-90 to the extent of Rs.1400 crores. As on date it is round about Rs.5,000 crores, How do you intend to manage all this because in terms of rupees we have to export much more in order to make all these payments? Kindly clarify this position so that there is no smoke anywhere. I am interested in clarification.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have given the clarification and the hon. Member himself has admitted it. It is from 7.9 in 1980 to 10.66 in 1984; I myself have given that figure. Whether it is 40 per cent or 35 per cent, in terms of percentage, he can calculate.

In regard to the estimates, as I have mentioned in the concluding para, it is not possible for me to indicate what would be the position in 1984 or 1985 or 1986 because we have noticed, so far as rupee is concerned, that the fluctuation with reference to international currencies, *vis-a-vis* Dollar and other currencies, has become almost a part of life now. In reply to some Unstarred Question recently I have indicated that as many as 15 to 20 times the rupee has appreciated with reference to certain currencies and it has depreciated with reference to certain currencies like the U.S. Dollar.

Regarding the projected export growth, even if we exclude oil from the figure which we have given—because India is not a net oil exporting country; we have to export some oil because of certain factors, that our crudes are heavy and cannot be refined here—even excluding that, in my think, in terms of percentage, it is not discouraging; rather, it is encouraging.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the present decision of the Government not to take the IMF loan which was due to be taken recently has improved India's prestige in the international market

and whether it is a fact that the scheme of investment from non-Resident Indians which is a very welcoming feature will also further improve our foreign exchange earnings in future.

SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE : I do not think I can link NRI with this scheme. But the decision of not resorting to 1.1 billion SDR from IMF, the last instalment, has definitely enhanced the prestige of India in the international community, and even in the latest issue of *ECONOMIST* published from London they have spoken high of the performance of the Indian economy; even the caption is very much interesting; the hon. Members may be interested to know it—Food plus oil minus IMF is equal to India.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The reply of the Finance Minister to the original question by Shri Harikesh Bahadur was a very intelligent one, but the only thing is that he resorted to a little bit of suppression of facts. The original question was about foreign loans outstanding against India, and he has replied how much loan is there on government account. If you go through the World Bank Report - I have in my possession the World Bank Report, 1981—the public debt outstanding, so far as India was concerned, as on 31st December, 1980, was a little more than 25,000 million dollars; that means, a little more than Rs.25,000 crores; it is given under the heads bilateral, multilateral, institutional finance and other sources. As on 31st December, 1980, India's foreign borrowing was to the extent of more than Rs.25,000 crores, and if you assume, in the last four years, the commercial borrowing was Rs.3,000 crores. Then 4,000 crores of rupees from IMF borrowings. So it is Rs. 7,000 crores. Then it comes to Rs.32,000 crores and assuming in the meanwhile that Rs.4,000 crores have been paid, even then it comes to Rs.28,000-29,000 crores and not Rs.19,000 crores. Rs.13,000 crores may be true in relation to Government account borrowing but not in relation to the borrowing of India through all these sources.

In view of this fact, firstly, will the hon. Minister confirm this figure? If he confirms, then how does he propose to repay it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon. Member has taken so much trouble of

going through the World Bank report and others which he could have easily got by just turning the pages of the ECONOMIC SURVEY....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : It is not there.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What are you talking ? If you have just asked me the question, I would have given you those figures.

All these out standings and loans are there—in the Appendix, if you kindly look into it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : 25 minutes are over.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question— Mr. Mohd. Asrar Ahmad... Then Mr. Zainul Basher.

सूत की कीमतों में वृद्धि

*184. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को यह जानकारी है कि "जनता धोती" की हथकरघा पर बुनाई में प्रयोग होने वाले सूत की कीमतों में बराबर वृद्धि होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) सरकार कीमतों में वृद्धि को रोकने तथा बुनकरों को सस्ते दामों पर सूत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि बुनकरों को 'जनता धोती' के लिए उचित भूतय दिया जाये ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The change in the prices of yarn used in the production of janata fabrics is constantly being monitored. The percentage of increase in the prices of yarn since July 1981 works out to between 12% and 18% in different counts.

(c) The State Government have been requested to pool the hank yarn produced by mills belonging to the National Textile Corporation, State Textile Corporation and Cooperative Spinning Mills for captive use by the Cooperative Societies and Corporations. Besides, at times of crisis Government have been arranging, through negotiations, for the supply of yarn at concessional rates to the handloom industry particularly for meeting the needs of janata production.

(d) Change in the prices and subsidy of janata cloth based on cost of inputs is already inbuilt into the system. This is intended to ensure reasonable prices to the weavers.

श्री जैनुल बशर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के बुनकर, विशेषकर जनता कपड़ा बनाने वाले बुनकर बहुत संकट से गुजर रहे हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि सूत के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। स्वयं माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि जुलाई 1981 से अब तक 12 प्रतिशत से लेकर 18 प्रतिशत तक दाम बढ़े हैं। सवाल के जवाब में ही मन्त्री जी ने यह भी बताया है कि सब्सिडी देने और दाम बढ़ाने का एक सिस्टम है, उसमें दाम अपने आप बढ़ सकता है लेकिन पिछले तीन वर्षों में खासकर जुलाई, 1981 से अब तक जनता धोती और साड़ी के कोई दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या इस बीच में दाम बढ़ने की कोई खबर उनको है, कोई दाम बढ़े हैं या नहीं ? अगर नहीं बढ़े हैं तो सूत के 12 से लेकर 18 परसेंट दाम जो बढ़े हैं उसको देखते हुए जनता धोती और साड़ी के कितने दाम बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं ? दूसरे क्या वे जनता धोती और साड़ी की वेरायटीज भी

हैंडलूम के जरिए से ज्यादा बनवाकर मार्केट में इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already stated in my main statement. It is a fact that on account of price rise of cotton yarn the maximum consumer price of Janata cloth was increased by 20% in 1977 and also thereafter again in 1981 this was further increased. After that, it is a fact that no increase has been done on this Janata cloth.

We are i.e., the Govt. is responsive to the situation and I can assure my friend that the whole thing is under consideration and we are looking into it. But this entire subsidy question has also to be seen in the light of overall our resources. That also should be borne in mind.

श्री जनुल बशर : यह नहीं बताया कि ज्यादा बेरायटीज भी बनवा रहे हैं या नहीं ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : This Janata cloth scheme did not include shirtings and long cloth till the announcement of the textile policy in April 1981. The inclusion of shirtings is now under consideration. The inclusion of certain other items in the hill areas, especially in the North-Eastern areas, also some woollen items and Maklachadar which is prevalent in those areas, is under consideration and we are trying to include them also.

श्री जनुल बशर : अध्यक्ष जी, बुनकरों को सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत सूत मिलने में होती है । जो भी सिस्टम अभी तक राज्य सरकारों ने कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिए से सूत बटवाने का इंट्रोड्यूस किया है वह कामयाब नहीं हो रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की दुकानें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में खोली जायेंगी, ताकि सस्ते दर पर सूद बुनकरों को दिलाया जा सके ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, the Government is fully seized of this

problem and, rightly, I think, my hon. friend has said it. We are taking steps to see that this is available to the weavers at the cost price and also regularly. And then, the Corporation itself is given this chance.

श्री अशफाक हुसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता धोती जो हैंडलूम में तैयार होती है और जो मिल में तैयार की जाती है, उनमें एक बुनियादी सवाल कास्टिंग का होता है । इसके बाद दूसरा अहम सवाल सब्सिडी का आता है । आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि वही धोती जो हैंडलूम पर तैयार की जाती है, तो डेढ़ रुपया पर-स्क्वायर मीटर की सब्सिडी दी जाती है, जबकि एनटीसी मिल में तैयार होती है तो दो रु० सब्सिडी दी जाती है । हैंडलूम को रियायत देने के बजाय हैंडलूम को और सब्सिडी कम दी जाती है । मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि सूत का दाम और मजदूरी के दाम को देखते हुए कास्टिंग बढ़नी चाहिए, जो नहीं बढ़ती है, ऐसा क्यों होता है ? दूसरे हैंडलूम को एनटीसी के मुकाबले ज्यादा सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिए, वह क्यों नहीं मिलती है ? इन दोनों बातों का जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी साफ-साफ दें ।

شری استفاق حسین۔ ادھیش ہو گیا۔ جنہو نے جو ہینڈ لووم میں تیار ہوتی ہے اور جو مل میں تیار کی جاتی ہے ان میں ایک بنیادی سوال کاٹنگ کا ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد دوسرا اہم سوال سبسڈی کا آتا ہے۔ ایک ڈھن کر ٹیب ہو گا کہ وہ کتنی ہے ہینڈ لووم پر تیار کی جاتی ہے تو ڈیڑھ روپیہ پر سوا بیس روپیہ کی سبسڈی دی جاتی ہے جبکہ ان ٹی سی مل میں تیار ہوتی ہے تو دو روپیہ سبسڈی دی جاتی ہے۔ ہینڈ لووم کو رعایت دینے کی بجائے ہینڈ لووم کو اور سبسڈی کم دی جاتی ہے۔ میرا پہلا سوال یہ ہے کہ حکومت کا طرح لہ منڈو کی طرح کے حکمتیہ سوچ کا ٹیب بڑھتی ہے یا کم ہو رہی ہے۔ اس پر جواب دیجئے۔ دوسرا ہینڈ لووم کے ان ٹی سی کے مقابلے میں زیادہ سبسڈی ملتی ہے۔ تو یہ کیوں نہیں ملتی ہے۔ ان خطوں کا جواب دینے میں شری صاحب صاف فرمیں۔

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I think I have already said that the whole thing is under examination and we are looking into it to see whether it may be possible. So, I think, there is some constraint and the whole matter is under consideration.

SHRI M M. LAWRENCE : Sir, due to the high price, lakhs and lakhs of rupees worth of handloom fabrics, handloom dhooties etc. are accumulating in the stores of the cooperative societies in Kerala State. And thousands and thousands of workers are unemployed due to the non-availability of the yarn as well as the high cost of yarn. So many times on behalf of the handloom workers of Kerala as well as on behalf of Government itself, a request was made to the Government of India to give this yarn at the reduced price and more and more availability of the same may be done so as to ameliorate the conditions of the handloom weavers, to give them employment as also to dispose of their stocks which they have in their hands. What do the Government propose to do in this regard as soon as possible ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, Government have no report about any crisis being faced by the Kerala Handloom industry as a whole. This report is not with us.

However, Sir, the Government have taken a number of measures to improve the lot of the weavers and to stimulate the handloom industry in general. These schemes include share capital assistance to the primary handloom cooperative societies and State Societies. These schemes are applicable to all State including the State of Kerala. During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, the apex society has been given the share capital assistance to the extent of Rs 700 lakhs each year which has been matched by an equal amount by the State Governments for promoting the sales of handloom cloth at the reduced rate of 20% on the retail sales for the handloom production from cooperative and corporate sectors. These are all measures which we have taken.

Growth Rate for Current Financial Year

*185. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the growth rate targetted for the current financial year;

(b) whether that rate is likely to be achieved; and

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

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No target of growth rate of Gross National Product was fixed for the current financial year. The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 contemplated an annual average growth rate of 5.2 per cent over the Plan period. It is estimated that the growth rate of GNP in real terms would be 6 to 7 per cent in the current year. With this, the average annual growth rate in the first four years of the Sixth Plan would come to about 5.4 per cent.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I would like to know how our growth rate of GNP compares with other developing countries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would require notice for that. But the average of some of the developing countries comes to 6 to 7 per cent. But if he wants to know of any particular developing country, I would require notice for that.

वर्ष 1990 तक विदेशी पर्यटकों के आगमन का संशोधित लक्ष्य

*186. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "हिन्दुस्तान आने का शौक घट रहा है" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा पहले 1990 तक 35

लाख विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा भारत भ्रमण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था जो अब घटाकर 25 लाख कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि, हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितने राजस्व की हानि होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के 70 प्रतिशत होटल खाली पड़े हुए हैं और इन 24 होटलों में से 21 होटल अभी भी घाटे में चल रहे हैं ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the total number of tourists visiting the country have been increasing every year in absolute terms, the question of loss of revenue does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डागा जी, उन्होंने "डबलयेस" में जवाब दे दिया है, फिर भी आप प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपने उत्तर तो बड़े ढंग से दिया है, पर्यटन मंत्री जी । लेकिन मैं आप से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ-पहले तो आप ने यह घोषणा की थी कि 1990 तक कुल 50 अरब की आमदनी होगी और 35 लाख यात्री आयेंगे । लेकिन उसके बाद आप ने उस संख्या को घटा कर 25 लाख कर दिया । 25 लाख करने के बाद जो विश्व पर्यटन में .066 परसेंट पर्यटक हमारे यहां आते थे, वे अब घट कर .046 परसेंट रह गये । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि लोगों का हिन्दुस्तान आने का शौक कम नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आपकी फिगर्स

गिर रही हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यात्रियों के कम संख्या में आने का क्या कारण है और आप ने जो इरादा बनाया था, जो स्वप्न देखा था कि इतने यात्री आयेंगे और 25 अरब की आमदनी होगी, वह आमदनी तो दूर रही, यात्रियों की संख्या क्यों घट रही है, जब कि लंका और दूसरे देशों के अन्दर, मैं थाईलैंड की बात नहीं करता हूँ, यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में जो इतना सुहावना और सुन्दर मुल्क है वहां घट रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डागा जी, आप आंकड़ों में ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं या मिनिस्टर साहब पर ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would certainly like to assure the hon. Member that we are not having any apprehension about decrease in tourists arrivals in this country, particularly. But there has been some decreasing trend all over the world and this has affected traffic in this country also. It is correct that at that time when the target in 1990 was fixed at 30 million, that was, taking into consideration the factors and conditions prevailing at that time. Since then there have been certain changes. As you know there have been widespread recessionary conditions in the world. Apart from that there have been some disturbing conditions in the neighbouring countries which all have affected tourist traffic. Besides the long haul traffic is affected due to the very pressing fuel prices. These are the factors which have resulted in this situation. But the reduction of target from 3 to 2.5 million is only an academic exercise. There is no loss of revenue. If hon. Member thinks it is loss of revenue, it is only a negative loss.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : एक बात तो बिल्कुल ठीक है कि यात्रियों की संख्या कम हो रही है और आप ने खुद इस बात को माना है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1983 में आप का टारगेट क्या था और आप के यहां कितने

यात्री आये ? क्या यह सही है कि आई०टी० डी०सी० के जो चोआएसेस्ट होटल-21 हैं उन में 70 परसेन्ट कमरे खाली रहते हैं ? आई०टी०डी०सी० के होटलों पर जितना आप ने इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, उस का आप को कितना रिटर्न मिलता है और फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि घाटा नहीं है। तो यह तो एक जादूगर की सी बात हुई। या तो आप कहिये कि घाटा हुआ है या कहिये कि यात्री कम आ रहे हैं। आप यह नहीं कर रहे हैं और आप का कहने का तरीका बड़ा खूबसूरत है, मगर आप फैक्ट्स पर आइए। आप आकाम पर मत घूमिये और जमीन की बात कीजिए।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

I always believe in working on the ground. I also believe in realistic approach. I must tell the hon. Member that the number of tourists arriving in this country has been increasing and actually the hon. Member should be glad to know that in 1951, only 16,829 tourists arrived in this country when we earned only Rs. 77 crores. In 1983, about 1.3 million tourists arrived in this country when we earned Rs. 825 crores. So, there is increase in both. Now, I do not think there is any apprehension of our losing money or our losing tourist traffic because we have got the necessary infrastructure and tourist attractions in this country. But tourism has always been affected by the economic conditions in the world and naturally we cannot isolate our country from the conditions prevailing in the world.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What about the answer to my question ? The ITDC have got 74 hotels and 70% of the rooms in these hotels are vacant.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has pointed out that the recent recessionary trend in various parts of the world has adversely affected tourists arrival in this country and I fully agree with him. But one of the key factors was the promotional strategy that was adopted abroad and the linkage of the Air India office and the Tourism Offices.

In order to bring about a new promotional strategy, would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether this promotional strategy has run into any difficulty, because we have read about some disturbing reports ? The whole idea of Operation Europe and Operation America that have been built up has been based on Air India Offices in over 100 places of the world and they were not being used for the promotion of tourism. I would like to know whether that strategy has run into any difficulty and whether in order to offset the recessionary trend, the Ministry is thinking of some new innovative and creative strategy abroad in order to attract more people to this country and earn vast sums of money in Foreign Exchange.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

I must admit that the hon. Member had a very long innings in this Ministry and surely he knows much more than perhaps I do in regard to the working of this Ministry. But I would like to assure him that the operational schemes have been in operation very much since their inception. But what I have done now is after a period of 15 years of its workings. I am trying to look at the working of this scheme to find out whether this scheme has achieved its objectives for which it was introduced. So, I have appointed a Committee to go into the operational scheme to see how more effective we can make this scheme and how more profitable this scheme can be and I am sure after the report is received, I would be able to bring about necessary changes in the operational schemes, if considered necessary.

Now, the other question of the hon. Member is what other step we have adopted to increase the tourist arrivals in this country. One great thing which I have done—which all my predecessor failed to do—was bringing of Charters. For the first time the Charters came last year. About 19 Charters came last year and this year we expect about 40 Charters to come and in the subsequent season I think about 100 charters are going to be in operation which add to tourist arrivals substantially. Apart from this, the market strategy is also under consideration. It is a sort of a continuous process and we will

continue our concerted efforts whatever are necessary, in this regard.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the tourists who visit India are not very very rich, but the hotels that we have constructed are mostly luxury hotels and therefore, sometimes these tourists are received by the private sector hotels and others and consequently, these luxury hotels remain vacant. In view of this, will the Government try to construct hotels for the middle class people, who come here, so that they can stay in these hotels, which are not luxury hotels, and which they can easily afford. This will no doubt, be an attraction for them and this will also be profitable for the Government.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have mentioned more than once on the floor of the House that the tourism in this country is not all a five-star culture. The rooms available in the 5-star hotels are only 20% of the total rooms available in the country. The number of total rooms in the approved sector is about 30,000. Apart from this there are a large number of rooms in the unapproved sector. The rooms in the approved sector are in the range of one to five-star hotels and, therefore, there is no dearth of reasonably priced hotel rooms in the country for tourists who want to travel on limited budget.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 1983 हमारे भारत वर्ष में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धियों का वर्ष रहा है। हमारे यहां गुटनिपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन हुआ, फिर राष्ट्रमंडल देशों के शासनाध्यक्षों का सम्मेलन हुआ और तत्पश्चात् अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन विकास के सम्बन्ध में सम्मेलन हुआ। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सब घटनाओं को देखते हुए, हम पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कौन-कौन सी नई सुविधाएं अपने देश में प्रदान करने वाले हैं? क्या सभी गुटनिपेक्ष राष्ट्रों से सम्बन्धों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी पर्यटन विभाग कुछ कार्यवाही कर रहा है?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We have taken a number of steps. Firstly, we are now exploring new markets like the West Asian countries, where the unprecedented prosperity is there. We want to invite a large number of tourists from these countries.

Apart from this, necessary infrastructure is being built up in order to make the basic requirements of tourists available in the country like accommodation, air transport, surface transport, facilities for seeing the wild life which is very rich in this country etc. Besides, cultural tourism is also being encouraged for the benefit of the tourists who are interested in cultural tourism.

Black Money Racket in Ahmedabad

*187. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a racket of converting black money into white under the garb of remittances received from abroad, has been unearthed during the 1st week of February, 1984 in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken to curb such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department searched the premises of Shri Amba Lal Contractor of Ahmedabad on 3rd and 4th February, 1984 and noticed substantial investment in a very posh bungalow. The source of investment is claimed to be remittances of about 200,000 U.S. Dollars from the assessee's son. The Department is enquiring into the genuineness of the claim.

(c) Whenever, information about such activity is received by the Department, necessary investigation is made and appropriate action taken.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Ahmedabad is a big city and it is only one person in that city who has been caught in the net of the Incometax Department. I want

to know whether Government has made any further efforts to find out such other culprits.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : This was a specific question with reference to Shri Amba Lal Contractor, and if the hon Member wants to ask other questions relating to the city of Ahmedabad, I can certainly furnish information on receipt of a notice.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : The Minister is a knowledgeable person. Shri Amba Lal's son has remitted to this country even twenty lakhs of rupees. Will the Minister tell us or find out for how long his son has been staying in USA, what is his profession, whether his remittance are in consonance with his earnings there, and what action the Government is going to take? Meanwhile, if that man transferred the property in the name of some other person, how is the Government going to confiscate the assets which are illegally acquired?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Certain investigations have been made about Shri Amba Lal Contractor and his son who is living in USA. We have the residential address of Shri Kuldip Contractor who is residing in USA. But the remittances have been received during the financial year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83. The majority of these remittances are in 1981-82, and the remittances have been received in the names of different family members of Shri Amba Lal Contractor. They are claimed to have been invested in the construction of this bungalow. The remittances have been received through Bank of Baroda, Gandhi Road branch; and Bank of India, Ahmedabad Main branch.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The hon. Member, in part (c) of his question has asked about, "the action Government have taken to curb such activities in the country"—not confined only to that particular monopoly house. In this context, I want to know the steps taken by Government during this financial year to unearth black money in this country. Everybody, especially Mrs. Ministers and VIPs of this country know that black money-holders are running—parallel Government. They are about to defeat our economy. The price level is going

up because of the black money. So it is a life and death problem. I want to know from the Minister of Finance (a) what are the steps he has taken to unearth black money and; (b) what are the steps he has taken to curb black money going to America and Singapore. I do not want to mention the names of persons. You know we have given many complaints, and raised it in Parliament. Rs. 200 crores of black money have gone to Singapore. If I take the names, the hon. Speaker will direct me not to do it. He will stop my talking. So, what are the steps he has taken for hunting and rooting out black money from this country? Nothing is disclosed in the Budget. What are the steps taken?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I can quite appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about Singapore, Hong Kong etc. There is no denying the fact that black money is playing havoc; and It has been the endeavour of this Government to curb that tendency of black money. *(Interruptions)* Yes; it has been endeavouring. So many steps have been taken.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What about the 20-point programme? I support the steps taken for digging out black money.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : He has always been supporting the 20-point programme. There is no dispute about it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : But there is no implementation at the lowest level.

SHRI S.M. Krishna : I am sure even now he will continue to support the 20-point programme. if he wants to be consistent about the stance he had taken earlier.

About black money, there is black money, and both the Direct Tax authorities as well as Indirect Tax authorities are making earnest efforts to weed it out, so that it does not distort the economy of this country. Not only in this particular case, but whenever Government is informed about the activities of those who indulge in black money, Government does not waste any time. They do pounce on this black money generation.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Is the government in a position to estimate blackmoney now operating in the market ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : May I draw your attention to the next question which relates to this ?

Study on Black Money

*188. †DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government sponsored a study on black money sometime back;

(b) if so, the agency through which this study was conducted ;

(c) the technique adopted for estimating the extent of black money, the amount of such money estimated and how does it compare with the critical estimates made by earlier Committees and economists; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop generation of black money and countenance the black money phenomenon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has entrusted a study on Black Money to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi in July, 1982. The report from the Institute is awaited.

(d) All possible measures to check circulation and prevent further proliferation of Black Money, including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time, after a constant review.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : He has not given any categorical answer to (a), (b), (c) and (d). The Finance Minister has already entrusted a study on Black Money to the National Institute of Public Finance. Basing on the last three years of seizures of gold, huge black money and unearthing of wealth, it shows that it is rapidly growing, which he has admitted. At the same time, there are bonds which have been introduced to unearth the blackmoney, but that has yielded less result. Taking into account marriage ceremonies shall businessmen and other people

how much of blackmoney is being generated ? Basing on this, what are the terms and conditions mentioned for entrusting a study on black money to the National Institute of Public Finance ? Already one year and 8 months have passed. Have they submitted any interim report to the Finance Ministry or not; if not, what is the date on which they have been asked to submit a report ? What are the concrete steps he has taken in entrusting this job to the National institute of Public Finance ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The Estimates committee in its 9th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance has recommended that the government should attempt an estimate of black money which will enable the government to formulate more appropriate policy. In pursuance to that recommendation on 6th July, 1982, the Institute was informed to take up this study. the terms of reference are : (a) to identify the important sectors of the economy in which black money is generated; (b) to examine causes and conditions that give rise to and facilitate the generation of black money; (c) to study the methods employed to generate blackmoney and the channels through which the concealed income is invested and spent in other way; (d) to study the methods employed to convert black money; into white money; (e) to attempt a broad estimate of the volume of black money generated; and (f) to undertake any regional or sectoral survey that may be required in connection with above. They estimated that they would be able to give a report in about two years' time. So, we are hoping that they will be able to keep up to that time frame.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about the interim report ?

SHRI M.S. KRISHNA : No interim report.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : On many occasions the Excise and Customs Departments mentioned that their officials were being concentrated at Bombay, Madras and Delhi. In areas near small ports, smuggled goods are being imported and the stocks of those goods in other areas are in a very low key. I want to know whether the

Government is trying to enhance the stocks position, and whether those departments will be strengthened in those areas so that smuggling can be checked.

At the same time, just like the Emergency time, I want to know whether the Government is thinking of giving a chance to the black marketeers who have got black money to furnish their accounts and thus try to unearth the black money.

Another point is, I would like to know whether the Government is considering demonetising the currency :

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Sugar by STC

*183. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation floated tenders for the export of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was an adverse effect on sugar prices in the international market;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to rectify the situation; and

(e) whether export quota for sugar has been fixed for the year 1984, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In 1983, STC invited 23 open tenders on different occasions. The quantity contracted for export from these tenders was about 4.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The ISO quota for 1984 has not been fixed yet.

Revision of Budget Estimates for Production of Fighter Aircraft

*189. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budget estimate for the production of Jaguar deep penetration strike aircrafts and production plans for Mig 21 BI have been revised; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Production plans for MIG-21 BIS during the current financial year have not been revised. The production of Jaguar deep penetration strike aircraft has been marginally revised due to certain technical problems in production.

Spot Survey of Chilka Lake in Orissa for Tourist Attraction

*190. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any on-the-spot survey of Chilka Lake of District Puri, Orissa has been conducted with the object of locating potentiality of tourist attraction and, if so, details thereof ?

(b) whether any survey has been conducted about its birds' sanctuary and migration of birds from Polar region; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to develop it as most attractive spot for international tourists and lovers of nature and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Considering the tourism

potentiality of the Chilka Lake, the Department of Tourism has already included it in the Travel Circuits indentified for Orissa and various proposals have been received from the State Government. The Central Government, however, has not conducted any survey regarding migratory birds from Polar region.

**Direction of Life Insurance Corporation
to Escorts for Replacement of Directors**

*191. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 13th February, 1984 the Life Insurance Corporation of India served notice on Escorts, its Chairman and Secretary asking them to summon an extraordinary general meeting of the company and forwarded to them resolutions demanding the replacement of nine directors of Escorts by officials belonging to various financial institutions;

(b) if so, the circumstances that led the Life Insurance Corporation to adopt this new approach;

(c) whether this would be the general approach to be adopted towards companies in which Life Insurance Corporation holds equity shares;

(d) whether Escorts has taken any action thereon; and

(e) which are the other companies which have been served with the same type of notice ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) The Life Insurance Corporation of India issued a notice dated 11th February, 1984 to M/s Escorts Ltd. under Section 169 of the Companies Act, 1956 requiring the company to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting for considering and passing resolution which seek to replace nine directors of the company. It is not feasible to react to the notice or deal with other aspects, since the notice itself has been impugned before the

Court and the matter is sub judice and L.I. C. has been impleaded as a respondent in the writ petition filed by M/s Escorts seeking to challenge the vires of Reserve Bank Of India's circular in regard to facilities for investment by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin.

कपड़ा उद्योग में संकट

*192. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपास की फसल के नष्ट हो जाने के कारण कपड़ा उद्योग में संकट आ गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस उद्योग को इस संकट से बचाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Exploring the Market Potential of
Darjeeling Tea**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Darjeeling tea has wide international market ;

(b) if so, the steps since taken for exploring the market potential of that variety of tea ; and

(c) the specific steps since taken for the expansion of cultivation of Darjeeling tea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) With a view to obtaining a remunerative price for Darjeeling tea, the major producers of Darjeeling District are presently considering the formulation of a marketing society with the support of the Tea Board. A Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association has already started functioning.

(c) Recognising that the tea industry in Darjeeling is in need of a special assistance for rehabilitation, Government have sanctioned a special scheme of interest subsidy the revitalisation of Darjeeling tea gardens. The scheme includes a package of development programmes in Darjeeling over a period of 10 years which covers extension planting of 2000 hasctares, replacement planting of 4500 hectare and rejuvenation of 3000 hectares. The scheme provides for grant of interest subsidy to the extent of 5.1 percent per annum on NABARD refinancing.

Additionally, the Tea Board has a Research Centre of its own in the Darjeeling District with the basic objective of increasing the productivity of Darjeeling tea by adoption of improved methods of tea cultivation.

Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat

*194. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Textile Mills closed in Gujarat during the year 1983 and the number of workers rendered jobless ;

(b) the main reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to run these mills for the benefit of workers ;

(d) the number of textile mills in Gujarat taken over by Government upto now !

(e) how they are functioning ; and

(f) whether Government propose to take over these closed mills also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Out of

the 12 cotton textile mills in Gujarat which were closed as on 31-1-1984, five were closed during 1983. Number of workers on roll on these five mills is about 8000.

(b) The main reasons for their closure are financial difficulties and strike by workers.

(c) and (f) A Group of Officers is going into the problems of these mills and appropriate action will be taken on receipt of their report.

(d) Presently there are three textile mills in Gujarat which have been taken over by Government. Besides, 12 units in Gujarat were earlier nationalised under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974.

(e) All of them export the Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (Spinning Department) are working ensuring continuity of production and employment to workers.

Representations from Handloom Sector for Higher Subsidy.

*195. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Central Government from Handloom sector that it be given a higher subsidy as is granted to the National Textile Corporation (NTC) to produce cheap cloth ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal for increase in the subsidy is under the consideration of the Government.

Guidelines to Nabard Regarding Loans to Handlooms Weavers

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

(a) Whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to refinance the advances made by the State Co-operative Bank and Commercial banks to handloom weavers for acquiring and modernising looms and for constructing work sheds ;

(b) if so, the conditions and procedures laid down to refinance the co—operative and commercial banks ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has decided to extend refinance facilities to State Co-operative Banks and commercial banks in respect of their advances to handloom weavers for acquisition modernisation of looms and constructions of worksheds. The financing banks will be eligible for refinance from NABARD (upto 90 percent of lendings) at a concessional rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum repayable in 3 to 5 years in the case of acquisition or modernisation of looms and 8 to 10 years in the case of construction of worksheds and installation of new looms. The rate of interest to be charged to the ultimate beneficiaries shall not exceed 10 percent per annum.

Assistance to weavers within the co-operative fold will be through the State/Central Co-operative Banks and primary weavers societies. Those outside the co-operative fold but registered as members with Handloom Development Corporation will be refinanced through scheduled commercial banks.

Disposal of Rejected Items of 100 Percent Export Units Dumped in Indian Ports

*197. SRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how the rejected items of the 100 per cent exports units are disposed of when they are dumped in Indian ports ;

(b) whether Government maintain a track on these rejected items for which

considerable facilities are being extended to their manufacturers by Government ;

(c) whether there is any penalty clause for these manufacturers ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) Government have not come across any report of 100 per cent export oriented units having dumped adjected items in Indian Ports.

The 100% exports oriented units work in bond under the over-all supervision of the Customs. Customs give permission to units to sell rejects in the domestic tariff area after satisfying themselves in regard to the conditions prescribed by the Government in this behalf.

The Imports & Exports Control Act and the Import Control Order empower Government to (i) order diversion of imported goods (whether capital goods or raw materials) to other person or actual user ; (ii) confiscate imported goods or materials in possession of 100% EOUs ; (iii) impose fiscal penalties ; (iv) debar the unit from importing goods or from receiving licences ; (v) recover from the defaulting unit the custom duty/excise duty due to the Government.

Violation of any condition of licence also amounts to contravention of provision of Clause 5 (4) of the Import Control Order of 1955 and the defaulter could be criminally prosecuted in a Court of Law on a complaint filed by the CBI for contravention of the order made under the Imports & Exports Control Act.

Direction by LIC to Escorts for Removal of Directors

*198. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Life Insurance Corporation has recently directed the management of M/s Escorts Limited to remove its nine directors ;

(b) if so, the percentage of shares with the Life Insurance Corporation of M/s Escorts Limited;

(c) Whether Central Government have intervened in this matter; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government to set right the situation ?

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

(b) 30%.

Statement

The Life Insurance Corporation of India issued a notice dated 11th February, 1984 to M/s Escorts Ltd. under Section 169 of the Companies Act, 1956 requiring the company to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting for considering and passing resolutions which seek to replace nine directors of the company. It is not feasible to react to the notice or deal with other aspects, since the notice itself has been impugned before the Court and the matter is sub judice and L.I.C. has been impleaded as a respondent in the writ petition filed by M/s Escorts seeking to challenge the vires of Reserve Bank of India's circular in regard to facilities for investment by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin.

बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की बरौत शाखा से
धन का कथित गबन

*200. श्री रामजी भाई मावणि :

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

(क) क्या बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की बरौत शाखा (इलाहाबाद) से लाखों रुपये का गोलमाल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस मामले की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराने तथा इस मामले में अंतर्गस्त अधिकारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त करने/निलम्बित करने/स्थानान्तरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) बैंक आफ बड़ौदा ने सूचित किया है कि उसकी बरौत शाखा के शाखा प्रबंधक ने प्रक्रिया संबंधी अनियमिततायें बरती हैं और अपने विवेकाधिकारों का अतिक्रमण किया है। संबंधित अधिकारी का तबादला कर दिया गया है और उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Assessment of Performance of Nationalised Banks in Replacing Rural Money Lenders

*201. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the performance of the nationalised banks in replacing rural money lenders and have found it satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India shares similar views with Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in detail ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Assessing the performance of nationalised banks by Government of India/Reserve Bank of India is a continuous process. With the rapid branch expansion in rural areas and emphasis on lending to the weaker sections of society since nationalisation of banks, there has

been a gradual shift of borrowers from money lenders to banks.

पाकिस्तान को अमरीक से प्राप्त हुई
सैनिक सहायता

2097. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान को वर्ष 1985 के लिए
अमरीका से सैनिक सहायता के रूप में कितनी
बनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या
है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह
देव) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1984-85
के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने अमेरिका से 63.3
करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की आर्थिक और
सैनिक सहायता प्राप्त करनी है ।

(ख) रक्षा तैयारी के लिए योजनाएँ
समय-समय पर अद्यतन करने समय सरकार
ऐसी सभी गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखती है ।

Misuse of Government Articles in
Army Statistical Organisation

2098. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG-
WAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that two punch-
ing machines were taken out of the Army
Statistical Organisation for use in a private
institute for several months;

(b) if so, who took the machines out
and how and under what circumstances and
what action has been taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out-
siders had been given training in programm-
ing at the computer centre of R&D Organi-
sation, photo-bearing identity cards were
issued, laid down free not charged and testi-
monials issued; and

(d) if so, how did this happen, who are
responsible for the breach of defence security
and misuse of Government articles and has
any investigation been carried out in the
matter; if so, with what results and details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.
SINGH DEO) : (a), (b) and (d) On 14th Sep-
tember 1979 a non-Gazetted official of the
then Army Statistical Organisation of Army
HQ. was detected at the office gate while trying
to bring in two punching/verifier machines
surreptitiously into the office. Investigations
carried out in the matter revealed that these
machines had been taken out earlier by that
official, ostensibly for getting them repaired
by a private firm. Departmental disciplinary
action was initiated against the official as
well as his two superior officers. A major
penalty was imposed on the official who
took out the machines and minor penalties
on his Superior officers.

(c) Defence Research and Development
Organisation Computer Centre accepts
trainees normally from Educational Institu-
tions. Such trainees are not detailed on any
informal courses for which fees are charge-
able. They are issued certificates on comple-
tion of such training. These trainees are sub-
ject to normal security regulations of entry.

Holding of 50 Percent Equity by
Foreign Companies

2100. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to
State :

(a) the names of companies which are
being held to the extent of 50% or more
equity by foreign corporate bodies along with
the names of foreign holding companies,
their country of origin and the amount of
equity held in each case; and

(b) the lines of business of each such
company along with the names of chief
executives and principal business address for
each such company ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b)
A Statement is supplying the details such as
equity held, the name of the holding company,

country of origin and the line of business is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library see No. LT—788/184] Information regarding chief executives and the principal business address is regularly supplied in the balance sheets of the companies every year. This can also be obtained from the Regional Directors of the Company Law Board.

Small and Medium Newspapers not getting Newsprint Quota from STC.

2102. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President of the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation has said that many small and medium Newspapers are not getting their quota of newsprint from State Trading Corporation regularly and they are facing great hardship to run their work.

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this respect; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to regulate the supply of newsprint to small and medium newspapers industry to save them from closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received. Adequate arrangements have been made by STC to service the requirements of small and medium newspapers in accordance with the import plan for 1983-84.

**Representation of SSI Manufacturers
'Nickel' Maharashtra**

2103. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi received any representation from SSI manufacturers 'Nickel' in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is also a fact that MMTC is not in a position to supply nickel in adequate quantity forcing them to buy this item from open market at prohibitive cost; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Office of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has received only one representation for supply of nickel from a unit located in Maharashtra. Nickel has been released to this unit as per its entitlement from time to time.

(b) and (c) MMTC is importing sufficient quantities of nickel regularly to meet the genuine requirement of the actual users who have registered their requirements with them. Nickel is being released by MMTC to all the actual users as per their entitlement and in a phased manner as indicated by the parties at the time of registration.

**Setting up of Centres for Training and
Productions of Handicrafts in
various States**

2104. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Board of Handicrafts and similar other institutions have set up centres for training and production of handicrafts in various States; and

(b) if so, the names of the centres established in Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) The office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) have set up training centres in different crafts in various States :

(b) The names of training centres established in Jammu & Kashmir are as under :-

Name	No.
1. Carpet-Weaving Training Centres-Massive Training Programme	119
2. Carpet-Weaving Training Centres-Advance Training Programme	56

Soviet India Joint Space Flight

2105. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the forthcoming Indo-Soviet joint space flight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Training of Indian Cosmonauts in the Soviet Union is progressing satisfactorily and according to schedule. The joint space flight is expected to take place in April, 1984.

Proposal of Engineering Export Promotion Council to Set up a Technology Bank

2106. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council is planning to set up a technology bank, which will provide advance technology and also periodically update it for exports, particularly those belonging to the small scale sector ;

(b) if so, whether a blue-print for the bank has been submitted to Government for its approval ; and

(c) the details thereof, and the areas where the bank will start its functioning initially ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes,

Sir, The Engineering Export Promotion Council is planning to set up a Technology Bank whereby it is proposed to devise a system of identifying technology requirements for various markets and to get technology transfers in a suitable manner.

(b) and (c) The blue print of the proposed bank is still under preparation by the EEPC.

Posts Reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in International Airport Authority of India

2107. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and percentage of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees working at International Airport Authority of India, Category-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some posts reserved for Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant for many years ;

(c) if so, the numbers of such posts category-wise with the period for which they are lying vacant ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees working in IAAI as on 1-1-1984 was 1278 and 153 constituting 27.34% and 3.27% respectively of the total strength.

(b) and (c) A few posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been lying vacant as per details given below :-

Year Reservation		GROUP				
		'A'	'B'	'C'	'D' (excluding sweepers)	'E' Sweepers
1983	SC	2	2	20	3	—
	ST	3	3	21	1	—
1982	SC	—	—	2	—	—
	ST	—	2	25	—	7
1981	SC	—	—	3	—	—
	ST	—	—	6	—	—
1980	SC	—	—	1	—	—
	ST	1	—	1	1	—
1979	SC	—	—	—	—	—
	ST	—	—	1	—	—
1978	SC	—	—	—	—	—
	ST	1	—	2	—	—
1977	SC	—	—	—	—	—
	ST	—	—	1	—	—

(d) The vacancies in reserved posts have remained unfilled mainly due to non-availability of suitable candidates and also due to recruitment/promotion to certain posts having been kept in abeyance as a result of re-organisation of certain sections.

Details of Ration and Clothing given to Defence Personnel and Civilians of GREF at different areas Altitudes

2108. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that civilians of GREF are deployed in all hazardous, snow bound even minus 30 to 40 degree centigrade areas and high altitude areas where defence personnel are deployed in the defence of the country ;

(b) if so, whether civilians of GREF are provided with ration, warm clothing and snow clothing etc. available to Defence

Personnel loaned to GREF and working in the same areas ;

(c) if not, the reason thereof ; and

(d) the details of ration and clothing presently given to Defence Personnel and civilians of GREF at different areas, altitudes etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) GREF personnel are deployed mainly in the North and North-Eastern States and Union Territories for construction and maintenance of roads. Certain areas of their deployment are in high altitude and are snow bound. The GREF and Defence personnel, who constitute the Border Roads Organisation, are provided ration and clothing. The scales of such ration and clothing are as per the authorisation in force at the relevant time, for the Services to which they belong.

2. As B.R.O. consists mainly of GREF and Army personnel only, the present ration and clothing authorisation in respect of Army and those in respect of GREF are given in Statements laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 7884/842.] Additional clothing is authorised for Army personnel for high altitude depending upon height and area. It would not be in Public Interest to disclose the details of such authorisation.

Workmen Compensation Act in GREF

2109. SHRI M.M. LAWARENCE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have examined the definition of 'workmen' (as legislated in the Workmen Compensation Act.) under which a member of the armed forces does not come, in the light of Supreme Court's verdict dated 6 May, 1983 holding that Civilians of GREF are members of Armed Forces ;

(b) if so, whether the workmen Compensation Act as extended to civilians of GREF vide their terms and conditions of service, still continue to be applicable irrespective of the effect of Supreme Court verdict dated 6 May, 1983; and

(c) if not, what will be the alternative provisions ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Highest Percentage of Income Taken as Tax

2110. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the highest percentage of income; taken as tax in the country and the number of income tax payees in that slab and the amount realised in 1983-84 and 1982-83,

(b) same for other slabs for 1983-84 and 1982-83; and

(c) whether the Indian income is heavily taxed ; if so, the highest income tax realised in other countries like, USA, UK and France, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The rates of income tax for various slabs of income for each category of assessee, e. g. individuals (including HUFs, un-registered firms, other association of persons or body of individuals or artificial juridical person), corporate assessee registered firms and cooperative societies etc., are specified every year in the Finance Act passed by the parliament and may be referred to therefrom.

Statistics in respect of the assessee in different slabs of income as found in the Finance Acts and the amount of tax realised from them is not maintained in the department. However, the number of income-tax assessee in different slabs of income for the financial year 1982-83 as collected from the Commissioners of Income-tax and readily available is as under :

Income Range (In Rs.)	No. of the Income-tax assessee
Below taxable limit	11,84,320
Above taxable limit	
but upto 25,000/—	22,65,888
25,001/— to 50,000/—	9,74,628
50,001/— to 1,00,000/—	3,05,737
1,00,001/— to 5,00,000/—	61,437
Above 5,00,000/—	5,250

The net amount of tax realised from all categorise of assessee during the financial year 1982-83 was Rs.3754.23 crores.

(c) The tax structure of each country is different in as much as the tax rates are applicable on incomes after allowing various types of tax concessions. As such, a comparison of the basic rates of tax in different countries in absolute terms may not be correct. Taking into account the very large number of concessions allowable under the Income-tax Act, 1961, both in respect of corporate and non-corporate assessee, it may not be

correct to say that the Indian income is heavily taxed.

**MMTC to Export Iron
Ore to China**

2111. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether MMTC has taken any steps to export iron ore to China ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An MMTC delegation visited Beijing and offered iron ore on long—term basis to the Chinese Organisation. The offer is under consideration of the Chinese side. Meanwhile, the Corporation has signed an agreement with the Chinese buyers for a trial shipment of 30,000 tonnes of iron ore to be made from Paradeep Port during the last quarter of 1984.

**Proposal to Raise Excise Duty on
Powerloom Goods**

2112. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to raise excise duty on powerloom goods to protect the interests of handloom weavers ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been carried out in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the other problems faced by the Handloom Industry and efforts of Government to solve the problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The main problems faced by the handloom industry are lack of regular and timely supply of inputs, lack of adequate credit facilities, and marketing. As far as yarn is concerned, Government of India have been implementing a scheme for giving financial assistance towards the setting up of handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills with a view to provide a captive source of supply to the Cooperatives and Corporations sectors of the handlooms. Besides, the National Handloom Development Corporation is also expected to assist in the procurement and supply of inputs, particularly yarn, to handloom weavers through the State Governments. As far as marketing is concerned, a special rebate at the rate of 20%, to be shared equally between Central and State Governments, is allowed on retail sales of handloom cloth produced by handloom cooperatives societies and state handloom development corporations for 60 days a year. The rate of special rebate for products of hill areas has been raised to 25% from the current financial year. Besides a 15% rebate, again to be shared equally between the Central and State Government's is also allowed on wholesale sales made by primary handloom weavers cooperative societies.

**Foreign Exchange Released to Wire
News Agencies/Representatives for
Visits Abroad**

2113. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1641 on 2 December, 1983 regarding foreign exchange released to wire news agencies/representatives for visits abroad and state :

(a) the rules governing release of foreign exchange to wire news agencies' representatives, whether journalists or non-journalists visiting foreign countries on assignments, other than their postings there;

(b) whether any foreign exchange was released for such visits of Wire News Agencies' Representative in recent years;

(c) if so, the names of each representatives along with the agencies' name, the countries visited with date and the foreign exchange released in each case in each year

in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the current year; and

(d) the total foreign exchange released in each of the last three years for representatives of the following News agencies respectively (i) UNI, (ii) PTI, (iii), Samachar Bharati and (iv) Hindustan Samachar ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Representatives of Wire News Agencies viz., UNI, PTI, Samachar Bharti and Hindustan Samachar are treated on par with Journalists of news papers and periodicals for the purpose of release of foreign exchange for going abroad to cover international, economic, political etc. events or for other similar specific assignments. Foreign Exchange in all such cases is released on merits of each case by the RBI after satisfying the need for deputing the representative of the news

PTI	UNI
1980-81 US\$ 23,522 Rs. 66,250 Rs=US\$ 60	US\$ 10,915 Rs. 6,800
1981-82 US\$ 26,721 Rs. 35,050 US\$=Rs. 525	US\$ 15,427 Rs. 750 US\$—Aus\$ 237.5
US\$=Aus\$ 237.5 Fiji\$ 58	Fiji\$58
1982-83 US\$ 18,685.5 Rs. 18,800 US\$=Rs. 54,000	US\$ 6,720

Pensioners 'Padyatra' from Bomabay to New Delhi

2114. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the decision of Government pensioners to go on 'Padyatra' from Bombay to New Delhi to present a memorandum to the Prime Minister as their pension

agency abroad and that the representative of the news agency already posted abroad is not in a position to do the coverage himself. The visits abroad of journalists are now treated as business visits and they are released exchange at the special scale/ordinary scale according to the standing of the applicant in his organisation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The necessary information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7885/84].

(d) The information regarding the total foreign exchange released in each of the last 3 years for the visits of representatives of PTI, UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar is given below :-

Samachar Bharati	Hindustan Samachar
US\$ 1300	—
US\$ 1450	—
US\$ 550	—

has been eaten up by inflation to the extent they cannot pay for road or rail transport; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government have seen reports in the press about such a

Padyatra. If and when any memorandum is received, the points raised therein would be considered by Government.

House Accommodation Facility to Lower Staff of Hotel Kanishka

2115. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that house accommodation is being provided to the lower staff particularly to the housemen, room attendants, cooks etc., in the ITDC, hotels like Ashoka Hotel and Janpath Hotel;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this facility is not provided to the lower staff in the Hotel Kanishka;

(c) if so the reasons thereof; and

(d) steps taken by Government to remove the difficulties faced by the lower staff in Hotel Kanishka and provide them also accommodation as they have to perform their duties at odd hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) In many ITDC hotel's residential accommodation is allotted to essential and operational staff subject to availability. For want of space and due to commercial requirements it has not been possible to provide any staff quarters in the newly constructed hotels of ITDC including Hotel Kanishka. The employees not provided with accommodation are paid House Rent Allowance as per rules of the Corporation.

एक रुपए और दो रुपए मूल्य के नए नोटों की छपाई

2116. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक रुपए और दो रुपए मूल्य के नए नोट छापने का फैसला किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मूल्य के कितने नोट छापने का विचार है ; और

(ग) कम मूल्य वाले नोटों की वर्तमान कमी कब तक दूर हो जाएगी ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य एक रुपए और दो रुपए के काम में न आ सकने वाले नोटों के बदले में नए करेंसी नोट छापने का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। कतिपय नोटों को आगे परिचालन के लिए अयोग्य घोषित करने और उनको बदलने के लिए नए करेंसी नोट छापना लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और यह कार्य समय समय पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के सहयोग से किया जाता है। मुद्रण क्षमता पर दबाव के बावजूद, जहाँ तक संभव है कम मूल्य वर्ग के नोटों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार का यह भी विचार है कि जनता को असुविधा पहुँचाए बिना इन नोटों को क्रमिक रूप में हटा कर सिक्कों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

Change in Base Year

2117. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have any plans to change the base year for value of rupee before it reaches the lowest level ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The purchasing power of the rupee is measured as the reciprocal of the all-India average consumer price index for industrial workers. The Ministry of Labour is examining the question of releasing a revised series of Consumer Price Index Numbers.

Representation of Federation of Association of Small Industries in India for Change in Excise Taxation Structure

2118. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to his Ministry by the Federation of Associations of Small Industries in India demanding changes in excise taxation structure to increase the competitive strength of small industries; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the demands and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) In their Pre-Budget memorandum, the Federation of Association of Small Industries of India have requested for modification of the existing schemes of exemption for the small scale sector and the higher production incentive scheme. Their requests include :-

- (i) liberalisation of the existing general scheme of exemption in respect of specified goods and the scheme in respect of Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff for the small scale sector;
- (ii) inclusion of 'air coolers and refrigeration machinery, dye-stuffs and cosmetics' and nine other items in the list of specified goods to which the general scheme of exemption for the small scale sector is applicable; and
- (iii) extension of the higher production incentive scheme to 31 new items.

The Federation has also given certain suggestions regarding the duty structure of some specific commodities, including evaporative type of coolers.

The Government have, after careful consideration of the demands of the Federation, decided not to alter the existing exemption limits for the small scale sector and not to include any new items in the list of goods eligible for the exemption schemes for small scale units and the higher production incentive scheme. In the case of evaporative type of coolers, the basic excise duty has been reduced from 40% to 30% ad valorem with effect from the 1st March, 1984.

Raising of Various Funds in Border Roads Organisation without Proper Receipt and Authority

2119. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 865 on 18 November, 1983 regarding raising of various funds in Border Roads Organisation without proper receipt and authority and state :

(a) under what statutory authority Defence Service regulations are made applicable to civilian employees of GREF and various funds are collected;

(b) the details of various funds as on date with each formation/project, task force, unit and sub-units etc;

(c) whether proper receipt is being given to employees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the funds are properly maintained and accounted for;

(f) whether these various regimental funds are being collected from Defence personnel loaned and working in GREF; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The various funds are collected under instructions issued by Director General Border Roads.

(b) A statement indicating the position as on 30th September, 1983, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7886/84].

(c) to (e) The Contributions recovered are accounted for in Cash book/register and are being audited by a Board of Officers. Issue of receipt for each individual contributions is not administratively feasible.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The amount recovered from Army personnel also is included in the Statement mentioned under Part (b) above.

Opening of Branches of Regional Rural Banks

2120. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Committee of control over branches of the Regional Rural Banks in the matter of manpower planning, creation of promotional posts, recruitment, training, transfer and gradation of branches ; and

(b) the action taken so far by his Ministry in this regard with a view to setting the 7000 branches of 150 Regional Rural Banks in order ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Committee on Control over the branches of the Regional Rural Banks related to various aspects of control over the branches of these banks. These recommendations included a set of returns/statements to be called from the branches of Regional Rural Banks, the formats of the returns and their periodicity, stipulation of discretionary powers of the branch managers to sanction loans, uniform practices regarding custody of cash, insurance of cash and valuables, bankers' indemnity policy etc., organisation of internal audit and inspection cells and measures to prevent frauds, misappropriation etc. and also regarding organisational structure and staffing pattern for Regional Rural Banks.

Most of the recommendations of the Committee which had a bearing on the control of operations of the branches of Regional Rural Banks have been accepted by the Reserve Bank of India/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and Government.

In regard to the organisational structure and staffing pattern, the Committee had recommended two patterns for the staffing at Head Office-one related to the banks

having upto 50 branches and the other related to banks having more than 50 branches. The Committee had also recommended creation of area offices from the point of view of control and administrative convenience. In regard to the staffing pattern at the branches, the Committee had recommended classification according to the volume of outstanding deposits and advances. The Committee had also recommended special allowance for branch managers holding larger branches.

The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the organisational structure and staffing pattern of the Regional Rural Banks have not yet been accepted by the Government as these and the question of viability of the Regional Rural Banks are closely inter-related.

Special Study for Increasing Tourist Traffic from Foreign Countries and Promoting Internal Tourism During Seventh Five Year Plan

2121. SHRI MOHANALAL PATEL ; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Tourism has made any special study on the facilities available to foreign tourists in the matter of accommodation, food and travel ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study :

(c) the measures being taken to promote tourism industry in the country to increase the tourist traffic during the Seventh Five Year Plan to achieve the target ; and

(d) the proposals before Government to develop internal tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism has been undertaking Foreign Tourist Surveys periodically for determining, amongst other things, their duration of stay and places visited by them in this country. During the course of these surveys foreign tourists are also interviewed for their

reaction/responses to our infrastructural facilities including accommodation, food and travel and also their attitudes and motivations as tourists to India. Use is made of the results of these surveys while planning tourist facilities at various tourist centres in the country frequented by foreign tourists.

(c) Promotion of tourism is a continuous process and the measures taken in this regard include development of infrastructural facilities, expansion of tourist attractions, development of beach resorts, wild life sanctuaries, etc, improvement and preservation of national heritage areas etc. Efforts are also being taken for the promotion of charter traffic, expansion of air transport facilities both in terms of services and routes, hosting of international conferences and conventions, etc. The specific programmes to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan are being finalised by a Working Group constituted for the same.

(d) While the development of internal travel is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, Central assistance is given whether necessary within the constraints of resources and inter-se priorities.

Request Made by Exporters for Providing Cent Per Cent Credit

2122. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of exporters had requested Government for providing them 100 per cent credit to enable to execute orders ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Government Departments administratively concerned with the provision of export credit do not appear to have received any request from a group of exporters as referred to in the Question.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of Polythene, Poly Preplene Compounds

2123. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much quantity of low density polythene, high density polythene, PVC poly preplene compounds was imported during 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to indigenously manufacture these compounds by stopping imports ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement indicating import during 1981-82 is attached. Statistics beyond 1981-82 are not available at this stage.

(b) and (c) There is indigenous production of these compounds. However, the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand. An increase in the production of PVC during 1984-85 is expected as a plant of Indian Petrochemicals Ltd. is under commissioning. There would be no significant increase in the indigenous production of LDPE, HDPE and poly propylene during 1984-85 as no new plants are coming on stream.

Statement

Qty. in Tonnes

Sl. No.	Description	1981-82
I. Polyethylene		
i)	Polyethylene resins and compounds high pressure (low density).	2121
ii)	Polyethylene resins and compounds low pressure (high density).	25963
iii)	All others	1618
iv)	Rods and tubes of polyethylene	1
v)	Others	61
vi)	Sheets of polyethylene	6
vii)	Others	237
viii)	Polyethylene in the form of waste and scrap	10
		<hr/> TOTAL 30017 <hr/>
II. Polypropylene		
i)	Polypropylene in primary forms	1694
ii)	Polypropylene in the forms of plates, sheets film foil or strip.	662
iii)	Polypropylene in other forms (including waste and scrap).	229
		<hr/> TOTAL : 2585 <hr/>
III. Polyvinyl chloride		
i)	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) compounds	2464
ii)	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) by emulsion method resins.	1724
iii)	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins by suspension method.	62766
		<hr/> TOTAL 66954 <hr/>

Source :—Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II Imports published by DGCI&S, Calcutta.

**Expenditure incurred for Opening
New Controller of Defence
Accounts Offices**

2124. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government for opening new Controller of Defence Accounts offices during the last three years in the country ;

(b) whether complaints have been minimised for which these offices have been opened ;

(c) whether such offices are being opened for creating promotional avenues to more IDA's Officers ;

(d) whether there have been resentments among the employees against such moves every where ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to minimise resentments, disturbances and frustrations among the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Out of the new Controller of Defence Account Offices opened during the last three years, only one is housed in a hired accommodation and an expenditure of about Rs. 14,000/- per month is being incurred. Staff has been found through internal adjustments. As other expenditure connected with the running of the office is met from within the sanctioned budget, no quantification thereof has been made.

(b) and (c) The offices were opened to cater for the needs of the Defence Services as the Defence Accounts Department is a service department.

(d) and (e) Representations were received against the opening of only one of these offices on the apprehensions of mass transfer of work and personnel. No mass transfer of personnel or work has taken place so far.

**Sale of Shares by P and O Steam
Navigation Co. Ltd. London**

2125. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred Question No. 5326 on 26th August, 1983, regarding sale of shares by P & O Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., London and state :

(a) whether the investigation in the affairs of M/s mackinnon Mackenzie and Rana deep Co. Pvt. Ltd. has been completed;

(b) whether Government have accepted the demand of the workers for taking over the Company.

(c) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has been entrusted the work of these companies ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Investigations against Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company Ltd. have been completed and the charges framed against them were dropped as a result of adjudication proceedings held under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Investigations against Ranadip Shipping & Transport Co. Ltd. have been partly completed and 2 Show Cause Notices have been issued. Adjudication Proceedings will be held in respect of these two notices.

(b) and (d) As per information received from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, no demand has been received from the workers of the company for its take-over and the Shipping Corporation of India has not been entrusted with the work of the company.

**Use of Computers by RBI and
Nationalised Banks**

2126. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and type of computers in use at present in the Reserve Bank of

India Offices and the proposed expansion thereof during the next 2-3 years;

(b) the number and types of computers used by the various nationalised banks in the country.

(c) whether an agreement on computerisation was signed in November, 1983 between the Bank Employees Union and his Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether he will lay on the table a copy thereof and if not, state its broad out lines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Details of computers presently in use in Reserve Bank of India and the proposed expansion during the next 2-3 years are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7887/84]

(b) Very few banks such as State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank and Corporation Bank have installed in-house computers. Details of these computers are not readily available. Some banks have installed micro processing mini computers. Several banks are presently hiring computer time from out-side agencies for their work relating to pay roll, provident fund, inter branch reconciliation, balance sheet etc.

(c) and (d) An agreement had been signed on 8th September 1983 between the managements of 58 banks represented by the Indian Banks' Association and three major unions of workmen, viz., All India Bank Employees Association, National Confederation of Bank Employees and Indian National Bank employees Congress which, inter alia, includes the subject of computerisation and machanisation in banks. Relevant extracts from the agreement are at Annexure-II. The banks have initiated action for indentifying/installing computer systems suited to their requirements.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों/
अनुसूचित जनजातियों की प्रतिशतता

2127. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की बैंकिंग सेवा में दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1984 को वास्तविक रूप से भरे हुए पदों की प्रतिशतता की तुलना में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन और चार के पदों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ख) इन श्रेणियों में आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा क्या नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के मामले में 40-पोइंट रोस्टर प्रणाली कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों के संवर्ग में भर्ती के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 7½ प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। लिपिकीय और अधीनस्थ संवर्गों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रतिशत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए प्रतिशत के आधार पर तय किया जाता है। बैंक इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित रोस्टर रखते हैं।

1 जनवरी, 1983 को, बीस राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिशत के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

पद- वर्ग	कुल अनु. जातियों/ कर्मचारी	अनु. जातियों/ जन- जातियों के कुल कर्मचारी	अनु. जन- जातियों के कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत
अधि- कारी	10797	7133	6.6%
क्लर्क	22767	33762	14.8%
सब- स्टाफ	88917	24094	27.1%

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सेवाओं में अनु.
जातियों/अनु. जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व को

बढ़ाने के लिए इन प्रत्याशियों को न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं, अधिकतम आयुसीमा और आवेदन-शुल्क में छूट जैसी रियायतें दी जाती हैं। इन प्रत्याशियों के संबंध में निर्णय रियायती मानकों के आधार पर किया जाता है। और इंटरव्यू बोर्डों में अनु. जातियों/अनु. जनजातियों का एक प्रतिनिधि होता है। बैंक और बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड वकाया आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए और जहां आवश्यक हो, वहां केवल अनु. जातियों/अनु. जनजातियों के लिए विशेष भर्ती परीक्षा करने के लिए ठोस उपाय कर रहे हैं।

Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Joint Defence Agreement

2128. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information that Pakistan has entered into a joint defence agreement with Saudi Arabia and alliance with the Gulf States offering great advantages to Pakistan, both strategic and economic ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied its impact on India's security and defence preparation particularly on the western sector bordering Rajasthan ; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen this side of the border ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) Government have seen some media reports but do not have any reliable information in this regard.

All developments which have a bearing on our security are carefully analysed for appropriate action while updating plans for defence preparedness.

Frozen Tuna Export

2129. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to go in for frozen tuna export.

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far ; and

(c) the programme proposed to be implemented in this connection in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) to (c) STC has proposed a pilot operation primarily to establish the evidence of resources of Tuna Fish in the Exclusive Economic Zone in Indian waters, preparatory to a Joint Venture for commercial fishing and exports of Tuna Fish at a later stage. The proposal has been cleared in principle subject to the finalisation of modalities regarding aid.

एक रुपए के नोटों की कमी

2130. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक रुपए मूल्य के नोटों की कमी की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

(ग) क्या दिल्ली तथा अन्य शहरों में आम आदमी और महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को एक ही खिड़की से नए नोट बदल कर दिए जाने हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उन्हें अलग-अलग खिड़कियों से कमेंसी नोट देने की कोई सुविधा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) कुछ समय से एक रुपए के नोटों की पूर्ति, सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल,

1982 में इन्हें क्रमिक रूप में एक रुपए के सिक्कों से प्रतिस्थापित करने के निश्चय के संदर्भ में सीमित कर दी गई है। कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक रुपए के सिक्कों और इसी के साथ दो रुपए के सिक्कों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है। जनता को असुविधा न होने देने के लिये क्रमिक रूप में एक रुपये के नोटों को हटाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, नई दिल्ली कार्यालय में महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को एक रुपये के नोट जारी करने के लिए एक खिड़की (काउण्टर) की व्यवस्था की गई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अन्य किसी कार्यालय में इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि इस संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों से प्रायः कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया जाता। तथापि जब कभी ऐसा अनुरोध किया जाता है, तब सम्बद्ध महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को विषयांतरगत नोट जारी करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये जाते हैं।

Free Trade Zone at Falta

2131. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to set up a multi-product free trade zone at Falta ;

(b) if so, the products to be handled at Falta and ;

(c) how long it will take to make a start and the steps being taken in consultation with other authorities concerned e.g. Calcutta Port Trust, Shipping Lines, Customs and Banks to make this a successful venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has already

decided to set up a multi-product Export Processing Zone at Falta. Since it will be a multi-products Zone, a variety of export products such as Engineering, chemicals & allied products, Textiles, Leather Electronics etc, are expected to be manufactured there. In the light of the developments envisaged by the West Bengal Government, the Site Selection and Approval Committee has already approved of the site proposed for setting up the Falta Export Processing Zone. Government have also constituted an Inter-Ministerial body known as Falta Export Processing Zone Board to take decisions on all applications for setting up industries in the said Zone. Besides, the Government has also constituted the Falta Export Processing Zone Authority under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Commerce, to deal with all major policy issues for the speedy establishment of the Falta Export Processing Zone. This high level Authority associates Minister of Industries of West Bengal Government, Chief Secretary, West Bengal, Secretaries in the Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Industrial Development, Electronics, Civil Aviation and Shipping & Transport in addition to representatives of Railway Board, P & T Board, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Reserve Bank of India etc.

Free Travel Facility for Landlords of Air India Accommodation

2132. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on 21 November 1983, in fulfilment of the Assurance given while replying to Unstarred Question No. 4214 on 19 August, 1983 and state :

(a) the particulars of the accommodation rented by the Air India and its market rent and the rent paid by Air India with first class complimentary tickets tacked to it and the monetary value of these tickets and whether these tickets are issued every year or after two years or once during the leased period ; and

(b) the particulars of accommodation further rented by the Air-India in the capital during 1983-84 carrying free travel facility- its market rent and the rent payable by

Air-India with complimentary tickets and their monetary value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The requisite information in respect of the accomodation rented by Air India, in which first class tickets are to be provided to the landlord in lieu of a part of the rental is given below :-

Name of landlord	: Shri D.R. Vadora
Details of accom- modation	: 4 flats at Safdarjung : Enclave
Rent paid	: Rs. 4,000/- per month
Present market rent	: Rs. 16,000/- per month

In terms of the agreement, Air India are required to provide upto 3 first class tickets per year on Delhi/London/Delhi sector to the landlord. The current monetary value of one first class passage for Delhi/London/Delhi is Rs. 28,168/-.

(b) During 1983-84, Air India rented residential accommodation for its Deputy Manager, Palam details of which are as under :-

Details of accommodation :	: Flat at Guimohar Park
Rental per month	: Rs. 1,375/- per month
Present market rent	: Rs. 25,000/- per month
Transporation	: One economy class ticket per year on the sector Montreal/ India/Montreal

The existing economy class fare for the sector Montreal/India/Montreal is Rs. 18,484/-

Mismanagement and Malfunctioning of Wellington Cantonment Board

2134. SHRI A. NEELA'LOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be please to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints/suggestions on various matters including mismanagement and malfunctioning of Wellington Cantoment Board creating hardship for resident : and

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed ?

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

(b) The complaints/suggestions are being enquired into by Defence Lands and Cantonment authorities. Corrective steps, in found necessary, will be taken as and when the enquiry reports become available.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Commercial Banks in Madhya Pradesh

2135. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of various nationalised commercial banks proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh in 1984-85 financial year ;

(b) the names of the places in different districts of M.P. where such new branches are proposed to be open ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The reserve Bank of India has reported that the State Bank of India, its Associates and 20-Nationalised Banks together are currently holding 121 authorisations for opening offices in Madhya Pradesh. These are expected to be utilised in a phased manner before the end of March 1985. Centre wise details are set out in the attached statement.

Statement

Centrewise details of authorisations held by the State Bank of India, its Associates and 20-Nationalised Banks for opening offices in Madhya Pradesh.

District	Centre	District	Centre
1. Balaghat	1. Bhorgarh	6. Bilaspur	23. Lakhrām
2. Bastar	2. Bodhghat MPEE Colony		24. Hosdeo Thermal Power Station Korba
3. Betul	3. Khamriya		25. Korkome
	4. Ranipur		26. Bilaspur- Budhwari market
	5. Sarni		
	6. Sobhapur (Pathakhara)	7. Chhinpawara	27. Dongariya
	7. Mandir		28. Pench Super Power Thermal Project-Sihore
	8. Chirapatla		
	9. Bijadehi	8. Datia	29. Uchar
4. Bhind	10. Manhat	9. Dhar	30. Singhana
	11. Akloni		31. Oad
5. Bhopal	12. New Compus of Bhopal University Hoshangalad Road		32. Nalchha
	13. Bhopal-LHO Premises	10. Durg	33. Bhilai inside Factory premises
	14. Bhopal-Arera Hills		34. Bhilai Sector 6
	15. Major Shopping Centre-in-Habibganj Area-Bhopal		35. Durg
	16. Bhopal-Habibganj		36. Deokar
	17. Bhopal-Professors, Colony	11. East Nimar	37. Bhilai- Nehru Nagar
	18. Bhopal-Kasturba-nagar		38. Sihada
	19. Bhopal-Habibganj		39. Khandwa-Bombay Bazar
	20. Bhopal Gautam Nagar		40. Burhanpur Gandhi Chowk
	21. Bhopal- Sahajana-bad	12. Gwalior	41. Gwalior-Mayur Market
	22. Bhopal-Royal Mkt. Hamida Road		42. Bhalka
			43. Gwalior Station Road

District	Centre	District	Centre
12. Gwalior Contd.	44. Gwalior - Chatra Bazar	16. Narsingpur	70. Sarsala
	45. Shuklhai		71. Brijpur
13. Indore	46. Indore Palsiya		72. Vikrampur Station
	47. Semlia-Chau		73. Banwari
	48. Indore Transport Nagar	17. Raigarh	74. Bhama
	49. Indore Kanadia Road		75. Mudumkela
14. Jabalpur	50. Bhajiya	18. Raipur	76. Vijainagar
	51. Imlai		77. Khorpa
	52. Chaurai		78. Dhamtari
	53. Jabalpur Nayagaon		79. Raipur Ind. Estate
	54. Kanhwara		80. Raipur - Byron Bazar
	55. Deorihatai		81. Raipur Civil Lines
	56. Kaudiya	19. Rajgarh	82. Suladia
	57. Jabalpur- Millonang- ganj	20. Ratlam	83. Ratlam- Manek Chowk
	58. Kelwas	21. Rewa	84. Sagara
	59. Kailwara Kalan		85. Katra
	60. Jabalpur -Foaraha- Market		86. Rewa Main Bazar
	61. Lamkana		87. Rewa APS University (upgra- dation of exchange counter)
	62. Jabalpur-Bhaktipur	22. Sagar	88. Sagar
	63. Jabalpur-Katanga		89. Chhula
	64. Bhadkheda	23. Satna	90. Satna
15. Morena	65. Kichel	24. Sehore	91. Dodi
	66. Iklod		92. Bayan
	67. Bichola		93. Nandner
	68. Neoti		94. Bhanwara
	69. Noorabad Ind. Estate		95. Siddiq Ganj

District	Centre
24. Sehore	96. Nipania Kala
Contd.	97. Kheri
	98. Cheepaner
	99. Napla Khedi
25. Seoni	100. Ganeshganj
	101. Dhapora
26. Shahdol	102. Rasmohani
	103. Pyali
	104. Amlai Coal Mines
	105. Shahdol-Sohagpur
27. Shivpuri	106. Bagicha Kareni
28. Siddi	107. Hanumangarh
	108. Kamarjee

Decline in Market Value of Special Bearer Bond

2136. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the market value of special bearer bonds is crashing and if so, reasons thereof 'Indian Express', 12 February, 1984);

(b) whether it is a fact that the fall is due to stoppage of income tax raids as alleged; and

(c) whether Government propose to come out with a new bearer bond scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Special Bearer Bonds are not officially traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange and hence they are not quoted in its daily quotation of prices.

District	Centre
	109. Jainagar-Vindhya-chal Super Thermal Power (Stn.)
	110. Amlori
29. Surguja	111. Khadgawan
30. Tikamgarh	112. Khargapur
31. Ujjain	113. Ujjain-Arvindnagar, Agra Road
	114. Molana
	115. Itawa
32. Vidisha	116. Hydergarh
	117. Vardha
	118. Khadeh
	119. Mugalsarai
	120. Shaberkheda
	121. Barwai

(b) Does not arises.

(c) No, Sir.

Guidelines to Nationalised Banks for Liberal Lending Policy

2137. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry asked all nationalised banks to adopt liberal lending policy for providing loans to the economically weaker sections under different schemes and programmes of the Centre and States;

(b) if so, the norms the new procedure and the criteria for sanctioning loans under the new guidelines therefor;

(c) whether these guidelines have been circulated by the banks to their branch offices located in rural and tribal areas;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in sanction and release of the loans by the branches, even though there are clear directions in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken so far by his Ministry, R.B.I. and the banks to avoid such delays ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Besides endeavouring to assist smaller borrowers in the priority sectors on their own, Public Sector Banks are actively participating in programmes directed towards creating self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth, helping the rural poor to come up above the poverty line and helping the small and marginal farmer to undertake development of minor irrigation, improve agricultural inputs etc.

In assisting the beneficiaries belonging to weaker section, the banks are primarily guided by the viability and credit-worthiness of the proposed ventures.

To ensure that applications of small borrowers are disposed of expeditiously, banks have been advised to ensure that branch manager have adequate loan sanctioning powers and that small applications of less than Rs. 10,000 are disposed of within a period of 3/4 weeks. However, sometimes bunching of applications, shortages of staff etc. do create back logs in disposal of applications. Banks have been asked to look into such specific problem branches/areas and to deploy special squads to secure clearance of such accumulated arrears.

हिमालय चाय अनुसंधान केन्द्र का
खोला जाना

2138. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के पास हिमालय चाय अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव और सुझाव विचाराधीन था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उक्त केन्द्र के कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त केन्द्र को स्थापित करने हेतु स्थानों के चयन के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश पिथौरागढ़ के बेरीनाग अथवा चम्पावत को चुनने पर विचार करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Import of Aluminium

2139. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been acute shortage of aluminium in the country for the last one year with the result that thousands of consumer industries are suffering and premium has gone upto Rs. 7000/- per ton;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministries of Mines and Finance had cleared in October/November, 1983, 24,000 tonnes for immediated import;

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reason why the MMTC has taken so much time thus ignoring country's development in general and interest of lakhs of employees who are being thrown out of employment by a number of suffering industries in particular; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up an enquiry committee to probe into this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As a result of steep decline in the production of aluminium because of power cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards on aluminium smelters, the availability of aluminium for domestic use has been affected. There is no

shortage in the availability of EC grade aluminium while for CG grade aluminium there appears to be some shortfall in the availability vis-a-vis demand.

(b) In order to fill the gap between the demand and production of aluminium, the M.M.T.C., the canalising agency, was authorised to import 30,000 tonnes of aluminium during 1983-84.

(c) There was no delay on the part of MMTC in arranging imports. Immediately on receiving the necessary clearances/sanctions M.M.T.C. took steps to organise the imports. The normal lead time between the date of authorisation to MMTC and the actual arrival of material at Indian ports is about 3-3½ months. The material against the orders placed by MMTC has been arriving within the stated time age and is under distribution to the actual users.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Airport at Hubli (Karnataka)

2140. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted Hubli airport proposal;

(b) whether an official team has since been sent to Karnataka to prepare the estimates for the construction of the airport; and

(c) if so, how long will it take to build this airport and which of the Indian Airlines services will touch this airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) On the recommendation of the Indian Airlines, the construction of an airfield at Hubli for possible operation of HS-748 aircraft was sanctioned in 1974. Subsequently due to a very substantial increase in the fuel prices, which would have made

the operations non-viable, Indian Airlines decided not to extend their service to Hubli. The project, therefore, was dropped. It is not included in the 6th Five-Year Plan. The Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of Karnataka in a meeting with the Union Minister of Tourism & Civil Aviation on 21.12.83, indicated that the State government through their Public Works Department would be willing to undertake the development of the airport, as soon as technical parameters and necessary estimates are drawn up. The Union Minister of Tourism & Civil Aviation agreed to send a team of officers to inspect the site and prepare necessary plans.

(b) The team will be visiting Hubli in the course of this month to carry out the survey of the site and to prepare estimates.

(c) The construction of an airport, after its financial sanction and completion of codal formalities, would take approximately 12-18 months. It will be possible to airlink Hubli with a Vayudoot service subject to availability of the requisite infrastructural facilities, light transport aircraft and viability of operations.

Development of Places of Tourism in Bihar

2141. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places being developed for tourism in Bihar and particularly in North Bihar;

(b) whether it is being impressed upon the Government of Bihar or by the Government's efforts to resume further excavation of the ancient historical site at Balirajgarh and complete the slightly incomplete Dak Bunglow there;

(c) whether the ancient historical sites of Punyaranya (Sitamarhi) Ahilyasthan, Kalyaneshwar, Aseragarh are to be excavated and developed as tourist centres;

(d) if so, details thereabout; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : In the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department has under taken the following schemes in Bihar :

- (i) Provision of boats at Tilaiya Dam at a cost of Rs. 6.12 lakhs.
- (ii) Provision of trained elephants at Betla at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.
- (iii) Provision of a mini-bus at Hazaribagh National Park at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.
- (iv) Fencing of land at Bodhgaya at a cost of Rs. 0.67 lakhs.
- (v) Provision of Sound and Light show at Buxar at an estimated cost of 30.69 Lakhs.
- (vi) Construction of a Youth Hotel at Patna at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.15 Lakhs
- (vii) Construction of a forest lodge at Betla at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs.
- (viii) Expansion of the ITDC Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and development of a meditation park around the Mahabodhi Temple.
- (ix) A musafirkhana at Bihar Sharif through the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti which received grants from the Ministry of Tourism.
- (x) Joint venture hotel at Ranchi by IITDC and Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 141 lakhs
- (xi) Japanese style inn at Rajgir by the Hotel Corporation of India and Hokke Club of Japan.

(b) to (e) There is no proposal before the Department or the Archaeological Survey of India for provision of facilities or excavation of sites at Balirajgarh, Punyaranya

(Sitamarhi). Ahilasthan, Kalyaneshwar and Aseragarh

Indo-FRG Tie up for Third World Projects

2142. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item published in the "Economic Times" of 9 December, 1983 under the caption "Indo-FRG tie up for third World Projects;"

(b) If so, the names and status of the leader and other members of West Germany delegation which visited India in this connection and outcome of discussions held with Indian counterparts, giving their names and status;

(c) the extent to which Government agree to the views of the visiting delegation leader about dependency on Soviet Union particularly about the industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone;

(d) the steps being contemplated for further development and removing the dependency on Soviet Union; and

(e) the names of third world countries where projects are to be set up and what collaboration will be afforded by each country ?

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

(b) No. Joint Indo-German Seminar was held on 10.1.1984 as alleged in the News Report. However, a separate institution called Indo-FRG Joint Commission for Industrial and Economic Cooperation held its meeting on 11th and 12th January, 1984, under the Joint Chairmanship of Mrs. Frau Helga Steeg, Director General for International Economic Issues in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Shri J.S. Bajjal, Additional Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs. The discussions covered a wide range of areas and issues concerning bilateral and multilateral economic and commercial relations. There was however, no discussion, on Indo-FRG tie up for 3rd World Projects and Kandla Free Trade Zone, as alleged in the News Report.

(c) to (e) In view of above, the question does not arise,

ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना

2143. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिला-वार और राज्य-वार कितने ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) गरीब लोगों के विकास के लिये समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 1982-83 के दौरान कुल कितनी ऋण राशि वितरित की गई ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सातवीं पंच वर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के पुर्वानुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किये गए हैं ।

(ख) संभवतः आशय राष्ट्रीयकृत तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट से है । 1982-83 की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और इसे सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्राप्त अन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 1982-83 के दौरान वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंकों ने समन्वितग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई० आर० डी. पी.) के अंतर्गत 34.6 लाख हिताधिकारियों को 714 करोड़ रुपये के सावधि ऋण दिये गये ।

World Bank not to Extend Assistance to N.A.B.A.R.D Project

2144. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has decided not to extend agricultural refinancing facility to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ;

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

(c) whether India had sought a credit of \$ 250 million for NABARD as the Agriculture Reconstruction Development Corporation (ARDC) is coming to an end in March, 1984 ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the World Bank and whether India has been very keen to get the credit from the World Bank ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) World Bank loan for ARDC-IV close on 30 June, 1984. NABARD-I Project has been posed to the World Bank for an assistance of \$ 400 million.

(d) The project is being evaluated by the World Bank.

Expansion of Cloud Sending Scheme

2145. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tamil Nadu Government spent lakhs of rupees for sending the cloud and rain ;

(b) whether Government have any report about the result of this venture ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have any scheme to spread the cloud sending to other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Tamil Nadu Government have carried out cloud-seeding operations during the summer monsoon season of 1983.

(b) The analysis of the rainfall data indicates some increase in rainfall as a result of these operations.

(c) There is no scheme to undertake cloud-seeding experiment in any other State at present.

World Bank Assistance to Nabard Project

2146. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has refused to provide financial assistance to his Ministry to impliment one of the projects of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (NABARD-I Project);

(b) if so, the reasons of the refusal ;

(c) whether any conditions or suggesstions have been made by World Bank on completion of which financial assistance will be ensured for that project ; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by his Ministry to fulfil those conditions ?

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

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) and (d) The details of the project are under active discussions with the World Bank.

Decision on Report of Committee Set Up for Improvement in Working of Public Sector Undertakings

2147. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report of the committee set up to recommend measures for improvement in the working of the public sector undertakings which are chronically in red ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Presumably, the reference

is to the Committee set up under the chairmanship of then Secretary (Technical Development) to recommend measures for improving viability of some of the public sector units of the Department of Heavy Industry.

(b) The Committee has submitted the repores of some undertakings. Its recommendations broadly cover :-

- (i) financial relief ;
- (ii) restructuring of some units ; and
- (iii) strengthening the internal working of the units. The Department is yet to formulate complete proposals for consideration of Government as the balance reports are still awaited.

योजना व्यय में बचत

2148. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 18 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार में कहाँ तक मत्यता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के योजना व्यय में इस वर्ष एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में चल रहे विकास संबंधी कार्यों पर इसका असर नहीं पड़ेगा तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) मुद्रा-स्फीति के दबाव का सामना करने के कुछ उपायों के एक भाग के रूप में सरकार ने वर्ष 1983-84 में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में आयोजनागत व्यय में कुछ कटौतियाँ की हैं। हालांकि, इसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली बचतों की मात्रा को बताना कठिन है, फिर भी 1983-84 के संशोधित अनुमानों में आयोजनागत व्यय में लगभग 1,000 करोड़ रुपए की संभावित बचत को हिसाब में लिया

गया है। चूँकि कठौतियां परियोजना-वार समीक्षा करने के बाद की गई हैं और न कि सामूहिक आधार पर, इसलिए विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन पर इसका अनुचित प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

कुशल दस्तकारों को पुरस्कार

2149. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिवर्ष देश के विभिन्न भागों से पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किए जाने वाले कुशल दस्तकारों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कुशल दस्तकारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पुरस्कारों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) इस समय स्वीकृत राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष 15 हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh

2150. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of Central Government public sector undertakings in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up any new industry in the public sector by Central Government in that State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A list of undertakings

which are having projects or service activities in Madhya Pradesh as on 31.3.1983 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Formulation of proposals to set up new industries or expansion of facilities in the existing industries is a continuous process depending upon needs of each industry, availability of infrastructure and support services such as power, raw materials etc. Decision is taken on each case at the appropriate time taking into account the totality of circumstances.

Statement

1. IISCO Stanton Pipe & Foundry Company Ltd.
2. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
3. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
4. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
5. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
6. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.
7. National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.
8. Central Coalfields Ltd.
9. Coal India Ltd.
10. Western Coalfields Ltd.
11. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
12. Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.
13. I.B.P. Company Ltd.
14. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
15. The Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
16. Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.
17. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
18. Burn Standard Company Ltd.
19. Instrumentation Ltd.
20. Hindustan Photo films Mfg. Company Ltd.

21. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.
22. The National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
23. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
24. National Textiles Corpn. (Madhya-Pradesh) Ltd.
25. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
26. Food Corporation of India
27. Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd.
28. National Building Construction Corpn. Ltd.
29. National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.
30. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
31. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.
32. Indian Tourism Development Corpn. Ltd.
33. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
34. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Corpn. Ltd.
35. National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.
36. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.

Policy Regarding Wages, in Public Sector Units

2151. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

Whether his Ministry and the Bureau of Public Enterprises pursue a different policy in regard to providing wage scale, D.A. and other fringe benefit with other public sector units of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Each proposal for wage revision

received from the public sector undertakings is considered fairly and objectively by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on merits, having regard to the existing wage levels, fringe benefits etc.

Committee on Sick Units

2152. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Centre to study sick industrial units in the country and suggest measures to make them viable, has submitted its reports ; and

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendation made and Government decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Presumably the question refers to the Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri T. Tiwari, the then Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government.

(b) Some of the important findings/recommendations of the Committee are:

i) The remedies available in terms of various existing statutes for reviving and rehabilitating sick industrial units are inadequate and dilatory. Having regard, therefore, to the existing legal frame work vis-a-vis rehabilitation of sick industrial units, a comprehensive special legislation designed to deal with the problems of sick units is necessary.

(ii) A Quasi-judicial body called Board for Industrial Revival (BIR) may be set up under the Special Legislation to deal expeditiously and exclusively with matters relating to rehabilitation of sick industrial units.

(iii) Special Tribunals to serve as quasi-judicial bodies to deal exclusively with the recovery of dues of banks and financial institutions by following summary procedure may be created.

(iv) In order to avoid delay in arriving at a commonly committed package programme amongst the participating agencies, an agency or a 'Standing Forum' (Working Group) may be constituted whose decision should be made binding on all the participants.

Final decisions on the various recommendations of the Tiwari Committee have not yet been taken by the Government.

Production Losses Due to Low Capacity Utilisation in Public Sector Projects

2153. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been production losses due to low capacity utilisation in the public sector projects ;

(b) to what extent rise in the cost of projects is because of delayed construction during 1983 against 1982 ;

(c) to what extent poor performance of the public sector undertakings is attributed to the inefficient and bad management ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Attention is invited to the detailed analysis of capacities and their utilisation given in Chapter 20, pages 220 to 243 and information relating to time and cost overruns of selected public sector projects available at pages 125 to 127 of the Public Enterprises Survey for 1982-83, Volume I, laid on the Table of the House on 28th February, 1984.

It has not been possible to quantify the extent of rise in the cost of projects due

to delays or the extent of poor performance attributable to managerial shortcomings.

(d) Among the major steps taken/under way to upgrade the performance of public sector enterprises mention may be made of the following :-

- i. Constitution of special study teams to go into specific causes of continued low capacity utilisation wherever noticed and recommend short term and long term remedial measures.
- ii. A Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure is entrusted with the task of continuously monitoring the performance of enterprises providing infrastructural facilities and take steps for improving their working.
- iii. Additional investments are provided as balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever justified.
- iv. Regular monitoring by the concerned administrative Ministries and Departments through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises.
- v. Improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies.
- vi. Approval of incentive schemes linked to productivity improvements.
- vii. A high level Committee on Monitoring of Execution and Expeditious Completion of major projects is reviewing on a continual basis the progress of important projects under implementation.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, विदेश दौरो, किराए आदि पर किया गया व्यय

2154. श्री छागुर राम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत चार वर्षों के दौरान घाटे पर चल रहे सब से बड़े 10

सकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, विदेश दौरो, बंगलों के रखरखाव और टेलीफोन आदि पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्ण) : अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Export of Betel Leaves

2155. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the present position of the export of betel leaves to different countries ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to increase the export of betel leaves to other countries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Export of betel leaves during the last three years is given below :

Year	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	435	40.02
1981-82	574	61.62
1982-83	366	39.60

(Provisional)

The major importing countries are Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, U.K., and Bahrain. The Processed Foods Export Promotion Council renders all possible assistance to the exporters in developing, expanding and diversifying export of betel leaves.

ITDC Hotel at Bhopal

2156. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the ITDC hotel at Bhopal is likely to be started ; and

(b) the reasons for its delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has recently agreed to make available the site for the ITDC's joint venture hotel project at Bhopal and also to divert the unauthorised road passing through the plot. The construction work is likely to commence within 3-4 months.

Imposition of Curbs by India on Garments Exports to USA

2157. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether Union Government have imposed curbs on garments exports to U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) whether high level delegation from India visited U.S.A. in this regard ;

(d) if so, whether they held any discussions with U.S.A. Government ;

(e) if so, the outcome of the talks ; and

(f) the period for which these restrictions will remain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f) During December, 1983 and January, 1984 Government of India received request from the Government of USA for consultations under the provisions of the bilateral textile Agreement between India and the United States of America in respect of 4 categories viz. Category 641 (man made fibre blouses), Category 334 (Men's and boy's coats), Category 445 (Men's and boy's sweaters) and Category 446 (Womens' and girl's

sweaters). The request for consultations for putting these Categories under a specific limit included a request for holding exports from India of these Categories to a specified limit for a period of 90 days. Accordingly, the Government of India took steps to limit exports during the consultation period in accordance with the provisions of the bilateral agreement.

Consultations were held between the delegations of India and the USA in Washington from 22-24 February, 1984. While the U.S. delegation pressed for acceptance of a specific limit on these 4 Categories, the view of the Indian delegation was that on the basis of available information, a case of market disruption or threat thereof by exports from India could not be established. The Indian delegation proposed that the request for consultations for specific limits on these categories should be withdrawn and the provisional limit for 90 days revoked. Both sides maintained their respective positions. The period of 90 days in respect of Category 641 expires on the 28th March, 1984 and for the remaining Categories on the 25th April, 1984.

**Looting of Indian Overseas Banks,
Hayatnagar and Central Bank
of India at Madras**

2158. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoits looted the van of the Indian Overseas Bank carrying Rs. 21.72 lakhs near Hayatnagar, Oriental Commercial Bank (Branch of Gabathaba) was also looted to the tune of Rs. 50,000/- and evening branch of the

Central Bank of India at Madras of the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, (Hindustan Times, 9 February, 1984) ;

(b) the number of robberies in banks taken place in last four years and the total amount involved ; and

(c) the number of people arrested, if any, for such robbery and whether they have been sentenced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to available information a sum of Rs. 21.72 lakhs was looted from a van which was carrying cash from the Begum Bazar (Hyderabad) branch of Indian Overseas Bank and a sum of Rs. 59,190 was looted from the Dabathawa branch (district Meerut) of Oriental Bank of Commerce on 8.2.84.

As per available information no dacoity had taken place at the Evening Branch of Central Bank of India at Madras. The Central Bank of India has, however, reported that a sum of Rs. 1,24,913 and some foreign currency were looted from its Connaught Circus Money Exchange Counter attached to the Bank's Connaught Circus (New Delhi) branch on the night of 8th February, 1984.

(b) and (c) The available information, as reported by banks regarding the number of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, the amount involved and the number of persons arrested is given in the attached Statement. The information regarding the number of persons sentenced for their involvement in bank robberies/dacoities is not readily available.

Statement

The number of bank dacoities/robberies that occurred during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, the amount involved therein and the number of persons arrested.

Year	Total number of dacoities/robberies	Amount involved	Persons arrested
1	2	3	4
1980	24	Rs. 35.60 lakhs (approx.)	90

1	2	3	4
1981	40	Rs. 83.56 lakhs (approx.) Gold valued at Rs. 58.5 lakhs (approx.)	121
1982	77	Rs. 140.48 lakhs (approx.) gold valued at Rs. 16.36 lakhs (approx.)	172
1983	97	Rs. 126.02 lakhs (approx.) gold/gold ornaments valued at Rs. 43.04 lakhs (approx.) gold/ ornaments weighing 1492.5 gms (approx.)	99

Estate Duty Assessment Pending in Various Taxation Circles

2159. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Estate Duty assessments are pending for over ten years in various taxation circles;

(b) if so, the number of Estate Duty assessments pending or incomplete or unfinished for (i) four years and above (ii) five years and above (iii) ten years and above from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bangalore;

(c) whether Government have issued orders to Estate Duty authorities to finalise assessments in four years; and

(d) if not, the various steps taken or planned to cut short the long pendency of cases resulting into harassment to the beneficiaries and loss to exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Normally, the time taken for completion of Estate Duty assessments is much less than 10 years. However, there are some Estate Duty assessments which are pending for over ten years for various reasons.

(b) The information is being collected. It shall be placed on the table of the house, when ready.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Ministry have been issuing instructions/letters to all the Commissioners of Income-tax/Controllers of Estate Duty for disposal of pending old Estate Duty assessments and is also keeping a watch over the progress.

Proposal to Start a Spinning Mill in Kancheepuram

2160. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal being considered for starting a spinning mill in Kancheepuram, the premier town in the country known for silk and zari saris; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Check Opening of Bogus Accounts in Nationalised Banks to Claim Income Tax Exemption

2161. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to plug the loopholes in the working system of the nationalised banks to check the opening of bogus accounts by the business community/industrialists in connivance with the bank officials in the names of various trusts thereby claiming income tax exemptions on bogus donations defrauding the Exchequer of large amount of income tax yearly; and

(b) the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India have already advised all banks to obtain proper introduction before opening all new accounts including those in the names of Trusts. However, banks are not required to ask whether any account opened with them is a Trust account or not. But if an account is opened in the name of a Trust or if it comes to the knowledge of the bank by the circumstances in which the account is maintained then banks have generally laid down elaborate procedures for maintenance of such Trust accounts.

2. As mentioned in the Budget Speech 1984 of Finance Minister, Government proposes to take fiscal measures to curb misuse of Trust funds with a view to evade payment of taxes.

Market Value of Special Bearer Bonds

2162. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether market value of special bearer bonds (1992) is crashing in the country specially in Bombay :

(b) whether it is feared that the prices of such bonds may come down further in the coming months; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Special Bearer Bonds are not officially traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange and hence

they are not quoted in its daily quotation of prices.

Government issued the Special Bearer Bonds at par and will also redeem them at par with interest at the rate of 2% per annum on maturity. The transfer of the Bonds from one holder to another during the intervening period, which can be made by mere delivery, does not enter Government Account.

Movement of U.S. Warships from Lebanese Coast to Indian Ocean

2163. SHRI MADHAVARO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported movement of U.S. warships carrying marines from Lebanese coast to Indian ocean in October, 1983;

(b) if so, what according to Government's information was the object of the movement of the American amphibious force into the Indian ocean; and

(c) the latest position about U.S. naval presence and its movements in the Indian ocean according to Government's sources ?.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government is aware of the reported movement of the U.S. warships from Lebanon to the Indian Ocean subsequent to the Iranian threat of blockading the straits of Hormuz.

(c) A number of warships of the US Navy continue to be present in the Indian Ocean.

Acceptance of Employment in Private Agencies after Retirement by Officers of Armed Forces

2164. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new guidelines have been issued in regard to the acceptance of employment in private armament purchasing agencies by officers of the armed forces after their retirement from the services; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The existing instructions are considered adequate according to which Service Officers of rank Colonel and above in the Army and equivalents in the Navy and Air Force, are required to take prior permission of the Government before taking up employment with any private firms within two years of their retirement. They are not permitted to accept post-retirement employment in firms which have any subsisting contracts with the Ministry of Defence or its attached and subordinate organisations. They are also not permitted after retirement to take up any job involves liaison with Government. Service officers will also be not permitted to function as resident representatives requiring establishment of contacts with serving officers in the Services/Government.

Decision to Close Down Loss Making Public Sector Units

2165. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to close down the loss-making public sector units in order to solve the problem of mounting burden of subsidising the losses and nursing them back to health; and

(b) if so, whether the implementation of this decision has started and the names of such public sector units which have been closed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सेंट्रल बैंक द्वारा निर्धनों को ऋण देने में अनियमितताएं

2166. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :

श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 9 फरवरी, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में यूनियन के "मारे रिक्शा वाले बेचारे" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निर्धनों तथा कड़ी मेहनत करने वाले लोगों को सेंट्रल बैंक द्वारा ऋण दिए जाने में कथित भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए उच्च स्तर पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ।

(ग) उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जो खाली नामों पर ऋण देने हैं और लोगों को ऋण देना रोक कर तब तक परेशान करते हैं जब तक उन्हें धूस नहीं मिलती ; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके पदनाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1982-83 के दौरान और 15 फरवरी, 1984 तक दौरान दंडित किया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया से इस समाचार को देखने और भ्रष्टाचार के दोषी पाए जाने वाले संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध, यदि कोई हों, कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

(घ) मांगी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । अलबत्ता, रिजर्व बैंक को सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28

बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1981 और 1982 के दौरान क्रमशः 450 और 608 बैंक कर्मचारी, बैंकों को धोखा देने और धोखाधड़ी के अन्य मामलों में भागीदार होने पर दण्डित किए गए।

**India Ranked at a Lower Stage
by World Bank**

2167. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had rated the Indian position and ranked at a Lower stage ;

(b) whether government had lodged a complaint to the World Bank ;

(c) whether the World Bank has accepted and re-ranked India ; and

(d) if so, the effect of this higher ranking ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MURHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Following the Eighth General Review of Quotas in the IMF a proposal for selective increase in the capital of the World Bank was circulated by the World Bank Management. This proposal would have resulted in a decline in India's voting power. Government have viewed this proposal with concern and are consulting with the World Bank management and other member countries in order to arrive at an arrangement which would, to the extent possible safeguard the voting strength of India. Discussions are still in progress.

Excise Evasion by Decentralised Sector

2168. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether a lot of excise evasion is being done by the decentralised sector and no efforts are made by Government to check it ;

(b) whether Government have tride to formulate a scheme to check this malady which has been, on the one hand creating financial loss to the national Ex-chequer and innumerable problems to the organised sector on the other hand by way of passing out their projects ;

(c) whether there has been a great demend for shifting duty from fabric to yarn/fibre with a view to checking the evasion of excise duty by vested interests ; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Cases of evasion of excise by both organised and unorganised sector have been reported. Appropriate steps are constantly being taken to check such evasion.

(c) and (d) There have been representation from the trade for shifting duty of excise from fabric to yarn/fibre stage. These representations have been duly considered but the suggestion has not been found acceptable.

**Misuse of Subsidy on Loans given to
IRDP and other Employment
Programmes**

2169. SHRI SURYANARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the misuse of subsidy allowed on the loans given to the IRDP and other rural employment programmes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to check such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) Whenever any specific complaint is received in respect of implementatin of the Integrated Rural Development Programme it is got looked into for appropriate corrective action. Recently

the State Governments have been advised to constitute block level advisory committees to help the nationalised banks and other financial institutions in the proper implementation of the IRDP. They have further been advised to constitute district level sub-groups, the main function of which shall be to oversee the grievances of the borrowers.

Development of Domestic Aviation Industry

2170. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines had added only 19 new stations in the past 30 years between 1953 when it was formed and it had 53 stations and now ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these 19 new stations were opened in the last few years and were largely centred around the trunk roads ; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplate to develop domestic aviation industry as the development in the past 30 years seems to be most unsatisfactory ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Indian Airlines has extended its services to stations like Allahabad, Dimapur, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Port Blair Raipur, Udaipur, Vadodara, Vijayawada, Kota and Nasik which are not centred around the trunk routes.

(c) Indian Airlines carried only a little over 400,000 passengers in 1953-54, which was its first year of operation. In the current year the estimated passengers traffic on Indian Airlines is 7.5 million. Indian Airlines would gradually further expand their services to other important stations. Vayudoot, was formed in 1981 to connect inaccessible area in the north-east and other important stations to which Indian Airlines dose not operate. Vayudoot is presently

operating to 18 stations and will further extend its operations after the Dornier aircraft is inducted into its fleet in the second half of 1984. The progress, therefore, in civil air transportation over the last thirty years would appear to be very satisfactory.

बम्बई में एक जर्मन राष्ट्रिक से सोने
के बिस्कुटो का पकड़ा जाना

2171. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :

श्री शिवशरण वर्मा : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 6 फरवरी, 1984 को बम्बई में एक जर्मन राष्ट्रिक से 32.15 लाख रुपये मूल्य के सोने के बिस्कुट पकड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संवन्ध में जिस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच का आदेश देगी,

(घ) क्या सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को उनके साहस और कार्यकुशलता के लिए पुरस्कृत किया जायगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रायल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) और (ख) हवाई आसूचना एकक, सहार हवाई अड्डा, बम्बई के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने दिनांक 4/5 फरवरी 1984 की रात को विदेशीमार्के के सोने के बिस्कुट पकड़े। इनका कुल वजन 11.66 किलोग्राम था और इनका मूल्य 22.15 लाख रुपए आंका गया था। इन बिस्कुटों को एक जर्मन राष्ट्रिक से बरामद किया गया था जो स्विस् एयरफ्लाइट नं० एस. आर. 186 द्वारा ज्यूरिच से आया था। "वाकथ्यू चैनल" के

रास्ते से उसके जाने के बाद उसे रोका गया था। इस सोने को उससे अपनी जैकेट में छिपाया हुआ था जिसे विशेष रूप से बनाया गया था। यह जैकेट वह पहन हुआ था। हुआ था। उसे दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 1984 को गिरफ्तार करके मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया जिसने उसे हिरासत में रखने का आदेश दिया।

अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही में एक सिटी होटल से एक और विदेशी राष्ट्रिक को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया था जिसके पास ईरानी संयुक्त अरबअमीरात के पासपोर्ट थे। इसके अलावा नगर के एक आवासीय परिसर से 4.55 लाख रुपए मूल्य के तराशे हुए तथा पालिश किए हुए हीरे भी पकड़े गए। जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

(ग) रोजमर्रा का काम होने की वजह से सीमाशूलक विभाग द्वारा पकड़े गए तस्करी के मामले पूछताछ/जांच-पड़ताल के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच-ब्यूरो के पास नहीं भेजे जाते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल का काम आमतौर पर क्षेत्राधिकारिक समाहर्तालियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए पुरस्कार नियमों के अनुसार इस मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर संबंधित विभागीय अधिकारियों को पुरस्कृत किया जाएगा।

सामूहिक ऋण वितरण योजना

2172. श्री शिवशरण वर्मा :

श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 फरवरी, 1984 के जनसत्ता में 'सामूहिक वितरण (कर्ज) योजना खटाई में शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजधानी में सामूहिक ऋण वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 25 फरवरी 1984 तक प्रत्येक बैंक ने माह वार कितनी धनराशि के ऋण वितरित किए, तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इन वितरण योजना में कोई मूलभूत कमी है और यदि हां, तो इसे दूर करने और वितरण की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सरकार ने यह समाचार देखा है।

(ख) समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रवाह को तेज करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1983 के शुरू से चलाये गए अभियान की समाप्ति के अवसर पर बैंकों द्वारा 4.1.1984 को एक समारोह किया गया था। बताया गया है कि सितम्बर से दिसम्बर, 1983 तक इस अभियान के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों और 9 भारतीय वाणिज्यिक अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा 40.770 हिताधिकारियों को 16.09 करोड़ रुपए के अग्रिम प्रदान किए।

(ग) जी, नहीं। बैंकों से प्राथमिता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर कमजोर वर्गों के छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं के अर्थक्षम धन्धों के वास्ते दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिए कह गया है।

Measures Proposed for Building up Regional Tourism

2173. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of our traditional tourist generating markets and the number and percentage of tourist traffic from these areas

during the last three years ending 31 December, 1983;

(b) the reasons for decline;

(c) where Government are aware that the decline is wholly due to the following factors, (i) exorbitant hotels rates (ii) high make-up of travel agencies (iii) absence of prorating of international fares on domestic sectors; and

(d) the specific measures proposed to reverse the trend and build up regional tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The names of traditional tourist

generating markets and the number and percentage of tourist traffic from these countries are given in the attached statement.

(b) The decline in tourist arrivals in respect of some of the countries has been due to the recessionary conditions in those countries, changes introduced in the landing permit system etc.

(c) It is not correct to say that the decline is wholly due to these factors.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made by overseas tourist offices to project the potential of Indian Tourism. The tourist offices of Government of India maintain liaison with airlines, tour operators, media; hold India evenings, Seminars; undertake aggressive publicity and marketing.

Statement

Lok Sabha Unstarred O.No. 2173

The names of traditional tourist generating markets and the number and percentages of tourist traffic

Country	Arrivals			Proportion (%)		
	1981	1982	1983 (Jan-Oct)	1981	1982	1983
U.N.	116,684	120,772	99,966	13.7	14.0	14.4
U.S.A.	82,052	86,806	72,737	9.6	10.1	10.5
Sri Lanka	75,842	76,143	70,941	8.9	8.9	10.2
France	57,272	59,267	42,202	6.7	6.9	6.1
Federal Republic of Germany	54,311	49,610	38,657	6.4	5.8	5.6
Japan	29,032	29,103	22,278	3.4	3.4	3.2
Italy	28,503	29,791	21,558	3.3	3.5	3.1
Saudi Arabia	26,024	27,846	21,307	3.0	3.2	3.1
Canada	25,358	25,991	20,466	3.0	3.0	3.0
Malaysia	26,458	26,552	19,649	3.1	3.1	2.8

Country-wise arrival figures for November and December 1983 are not yet available.

**Maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of
Bihar Government Employees by
A.G. Bihar**

2174. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the background of the facts that (i) the up-to-date statements of Provident Fund Accounts last issued by Bihar Accountant General's Office to Bihar Government employees cover period upto 1980-81 only; (ii) complaints about missing credits and gross inaccuracies in such 'statements' are generally widespread; and (iii) such 'statements' without any inaccuracies therein are mere exceptions, Government agree that the maintenance of P.F. Accounts for Bihar Government employees done by Bihar A.G. is far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in order to take such P.F. accounts holders in Bihar out of the Predicament they find themselves in currently and by when; and

(c) how Government propose to deal with the officers responsible for creating avoidable harassments/inconveniences to such P.F. accounts holders to prevent recurrence thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The arrears in posting of Provident Fund Accounts in the office of Accountant General, Bihar, Patna and the discrepancies in individual accounts are mainly on account of the persistent late rendition of accounts by the Treasuries and Public Works Divisions in Bihar and incorrect preparation of the Provident Fund schedules by the Departmental Officers or non-submission of schedules. The State Government was requested several times to take necessary steps for timely submission of accounts by the Treasuries and Public Works Divisions but without much improvement. In May, 1981, the State Government made proposals for taking over the work relating to maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts and authorisation of pay and allowances to gazetted officers from Accountant General. As the transfer of functions would have

rendered 571 persons surplus, a ban was imposed on further recruitment of staff pending transfer of work. As a result, the Provident Fund Accounts fall into further arrears. The State Government finally decided in April, 1982 that it would not be possible for them to take over Provident Fund Accounts for the next 5 to 6 years. The uncertainty created by the proposal of the State Government retarded the progress of work in Provident Fund group for about a year.

So far as 1980-81 accounts are concerned, 1,27,000 statements out of 3,06,408 have been issued so far. Expeditious action is being taken for the despatch of the remaining statements of accounts. To overcome the arrears and to settle discrepancies in individual accounts, the drawing officers/treasury officers have been asked to furnish collateral evidence in support of the deposits made. Peripatetic parties are also being formed for visiting various departmental offices for settlement of the discrepancies on the spot. The Office of the Accountant General has also been restructured recently with a view to improve the accounting and entitlement functions. The Officers dealing with Provident Fund Accounts have also been instructed to attend to the discrepant cases on priority basis.

**Allocation made for Himachal Pradesh
for Sanction of Loan Under NREP for
unemployed Matriculate Youths**

2175. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocation has been made for Himachal Pradesh for the sanction of loans Under NREP for the unemployed matriculate youths for 1983-84;

(b) if so, the exact amount and the number of cases for whom the loan has been (i) approved (ii) disbursed, as on 31 January, 1984, district-wise;

(c) whether any increase in (i) number of cases (ii) amount allotted would be made in view of large number of applications ; and

(d) if so, the exact increase proposed for 1983-84; the number of applications received upto 31 December, 1983 district-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Presumably the reference is to the Scheme for Self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth. This scheme is, however, not part of NREP. Under the scheme for self-employment of Educated Unemployed Youth, 2000 beneficiaries are to be financed by banks in Himachal Pradesh upto 31st March, 1984.

Financial targets have not been laid down for states. However state-wise targets in terms of number of beneficiaries have been fixed by the Ministry of Industry. These targets have, inturn, been broken down, district-wise by the State Governments. The amount of bank funds for any State/District would depend upon the physical target fixed for that State/District. As per provisional information as on 31.1.84, made available by the Ministry of Industry, 3565 applications involving Rs 626.48 lakhs had been recommended to the banks by the various DICs in Himachal Pradesh. Of these 111 applications involving Rs. 21.17 lakhs had been sanctioned by the banks. District-wise break-up of this information is not available.

The Ministry of Industry has informed that at present, they are not considering any increase in the physical target for Himachal Pradesh during 1983-84.

Mass Loaning under 20-Point Programme

2176. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beneficiaries from the mass loaning under the 20-point Programme both in the rural and urban areas so far;

(b) the amount involved; and

(c) the method adopted to identify the genuineness of the borrowers, to fix rate of

interest on these loans and the mode of its recovery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The weaker section beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme are now identified and included within the Priority Sectors for which public sector banks have been asked to enlarge the level of credit to 40 per cent of their aggregate credit by March 1985. Within these sectors, weaker sections are expected to get not less than 25 per cent of these Priority Sector Advances within the same time frame. As per available estimates at the end of September, 1983 public sector banks had outstanding Priority Sector Advances of Rs. 12818 crores involving 179 lakh borrowal accounts. Weaker sections accounted for advances of Rs. 2475 crores—19.3 per cent of the total—involving 99 lakh borrowal accounts.

In order to accelerate the flow of credit to weaker sections banks are undertaking campaigns to identify beneficiaries in a big way. At many places functions are held for disbursement of bank assistance in public so as to create greater awareness among the people of weaker sections about the facilities they can avail from the banks, to encourage them to take up self-employment ventures with the help of bank assistance and also to demonstrate to the people that benefits meant for this group are in effect reaching them. This cannot, however, be called mass loaning scheme. Under specific programmes such as I.R.D.P. or Scheme for Self-employment for Educated Unemployed Youth specific agencies are designated for identification beneficiaries.

Violation of Banking Norms by Nationalised Banks in giving Mass Loans

2177. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for violating the banking norms by the nationalised banks by issuing mass loans in the presence of some political leaders on the basis of some forms alleged to have been unauthorisedly printed in January, 1984; and

(b) whether Government would take steps to prevent the bank loans from being politicalised in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No banking norms are violated by the banks in arranging public functions for distribution of assistance to smaller borrowers in the priority sectors on the basis of applications properly scrutinised and sanctioned by the competent bank authorities. Such functions help the banks to create an awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities that they can avail from public sector banks, to encourage these people to take up self-employment ventures with the help of bank credit and to demonstrate to the public that the facilities meant for these groups are in effect reaching them.

(b) Participation in such public functions by public personalities cannot be construed as politicalisation of bank loans.

News-Item Captioned "Empire Builder Turned Educated Unemployed"

2178. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appeared in 'Blitz' weekly of February 11, 1984 captioned "Empire builder turned educated unemployed" :

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter ; and

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

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

(b) to (d) In accordance with provisions of the statutes governing the nationalised banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the information relating to or the affairs of a

constituent cannot be divulged. However, it may be stated that the bank management is seized of the matter.

अनुसूचित जातियों को बैंकों से ऋण

2179. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश से लगातार यह शिकायतें मिल रही हैं कि बैंक अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने में सदा ही कोई न कोई बहाना बनाते हैं और इस वर्ग को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हमेशा काफी कठिनाइयां और परिहार्य बाधाएँ उत्पन्न करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली राज्य सहकारिता बैंक लि० दरियागंज, तथा स्टेट बैंक, वाराणसी और यूनियन बैंक, भोपाल ने बिना किसी कारण क्रमशः दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों की एक संस्था सोनकर कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, वाराणसी में एक संस्था शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट अनएम्प्लोएड यूथ आर्गनाइजेशन और मध्य प्रदेश में एक संस्था शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट वेल्फेयर आर्गनाइजेशन को ऋण मंजूर करने से मना कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे कमजोर वर्गों के ऋणकर्ताओं को और खास तौर पर अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रवाह को और तेज करें। बैंकों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे शाखाओं द्वारा इस संबंध में किए जा रहे कार्यों की देखभाल करने के लिये प्रधान कार्यालय और आंचलिक कार्यालय में विशिष्ट अधिकारी नियुक्त करें।

अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लाभ के लिए ऋण कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में त्रुटियों के बारे में की गई विशेष शिकायतों के प्राप्ति होने पर उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए जांच की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Full-Time Students Admitted to Catering Institutes

2180. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of full-time students admitted to each catering institute during the last three years ;

(b) year-wise and State wise break-up of the figures ;

(c) per capita expenditure on each student during the last three years ;

(d) the grant given to each institute during the last three years by the Central Government ;

(e) year-wise break-up of figures ; and

(f) the number of faculty members in each of these institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (f) Requisite information is enclosed.

Statement

Institutes of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition					Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition New Delhi (U.T. of Delhi)
Srinagar (J&K)	Bombay (Maharashtra)	Madras (Tamil nadu)	Calcutta (West-Bengal)		
No. of students admitted :					
1980-81	—	419	147	199	239
1981-82	—	452	190	354	236
1982-83	71	463	197	385	241
TOTAL:	71	1334	534	938	716
Per Capita Expenditure:					
(Rs).					
1980-81	—	1179	3572	3915	3559
1981-82	—	1294	3277	2851	4216
1982-83	6084.50	1190	4148	2714	4640
Grants given					
1980-81	—	1,39,638	1,21,671	6,12,700	62,46,240
Capital :	—	9,41,600	11,33,000	8,35,000	13,90,000
Revenue					
1981-82					
Capital :	190,583	8,97,969	80,800	—	73,410
Revenue :	—	16,30,900	11,69,000	9,60,000	16,80,000
1982-83					
Capital :	2,79,460	1,47,000	2,09,153	8,00,000	1,44,000
Revenue :	2,00,000	20,00,000	13,86,908	8,80,000	19,50,000
No. of faculty members :					
	6	46	28	19	35

Mal-Functioning of IAAI

2181. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2152 on 5 August, 1983 regarding mal-functioning of International Airport Authority of India and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, by what time the same will be collected and laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is still being collected.

(c) It will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

Development of Suryakund in Hazaribagh District

2182. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hottest pond Suryakund situated on G.T. Road in Barkattha in District Hazaribagh of Bihar presents an eye-catching scene ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for overall development of the Suryakund and for construction there of a hostel and dak bungalow for tourists and a laboratory for skin disease treatment by hot sulphur water ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether a scheme is now being formulated for the development of this place of national importance for tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Hazaribagh in Bihar has been included in one of the three travel circuits identified by the Department in consultation with the State Government of Bihar for the phased development of infrastructural facilities with the combined resources of Centre, State and Private Sectors. There is however no proposal presently under consideration with the Department for the development of Suryakund in Hazaribagh District.

Loss on Account of Export of Iron Ore

2183. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss on account of export of iron ore is Rs. 21 crores ; and

(b) whether Government will chalk out a policy to check losses in export and conserve natural resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Control over Manufacture of Tranquillizers

2184. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs has decided to place 33 tranquillizers like 'Librium', 'Valium' etc. under international control ;

(b) if so, India's reaction thereto ;

(c) which of the tranquillizers manufactured in India are likely to be controlled ; and

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its Eighth Special Session held in Vienna from 6th to 10th February 1984 has decided to place 33 Benzodiazepines, including Chlordiazepoxide (Librium) and diazepam (Valium), in Schedule IV of the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

(b) to (d) When this matter came up for consideration in the Commission's Session, the Indian Delegation voted in favour of inclusion of Diazepam in Schedule IV of the Convention but abstained in the voting on all other Benzodiazepines. Out of 33 substances, preparations of only five Benzodiazepines viz. Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Oxazepam, Nitrazepam and Lorazepam are being marketed in the country.

Psychotropic Substances which are covered by the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and which have been approved for marketing in India have been included in the Schedule X of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and a stricter control over their import, manufacture and sale is being exercised under the provisions of these Rules. Consequent on their inclusion in Schedule IV of the Convention, the five Benzodiazepines that are being marketed in the country may have to be included in Schedule X of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules at the appropriate time in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

Taking up Employment with Private Companies after Retirement by Retired Army Officers

2185. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating some check on senior officers of the defence forces taking up employment with private companies and overseas firms immediately after retirement :

(b) whether a special scrutiny is proposed to be made with regard to top ranking officers who had sought voluntary retirement to take up jobs with private companies ;

(c) whether it is proposed to prepare a list of all the senior army officers who have retired during the last two years :

(d) the particulars of the present occupation of such officers ; and

(e) the details of checks proposed to be made to keep a watch on retired army officers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) According to the existing instructions issued by the Ministry of Defence, Service Officers of rank of Colonel and above in the Army and equivalents in the Navy and Air Force, are required to take prior permission of the Government before taking up employment with any private firms within two years of their retirement. They are not permitted to accept post-retirement employment in firms which have any subsisting contracts with the Ministry of Defence or its attached and subordinate organisations. They are also not permitted after retirement to take up any job with private firms if the job involves liaison with Government as well as to function as resident representatives requiring establishment of contracts with serving officers in the Services/Government.

(c) and (d) A list of all senior Army Officers who have retired during the last two years (1982 and 1983) has been maintained. Out of 236 such officers, 40 officers were granted permission to take up employment with private firms.

(e) The existing instructions on the subject are considered adequate.

Simplification of Loaning System

2186. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the changes likely to be introduced to remove procedural delays and simplification of loaning system to help marginal and

small farmers getting credit from institutional agencies for the development of agriculture ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : The banks' procedures and loaning systems in respect of smaller proposals in the priority sectors have already been simplified substantially. Banks have also been asked to ensure that loan sanctioning powers with branch managers are adequate to secure speedy disposal of small loan applications.

Formation of International Cashew Community

2187. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any international cashew community has been formed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of Directors of Public Limited Companies by Representatives of Financial Institutions

2188. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to replace a section of directors of public Limited Companies in which Government financial institutions have majority of the equity shares by the representatives of these financial institutions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) In terms

of the Government guidelines to the All India Financial Institutions, which have come into effect from 1.3.1984 the Financial Institutions are required to appoint their nominees on the Board of Directors of all MRTP companies assisted by them. In regard to non-MRTP companies, nominee directors are required to be appointed on a selective basis, especially in cases where one or more of the following conditions obtain :

(i) The unit is running into problems and is likely to become sick ;

(ii) Institutional holding is more than 26% ; and

(iii) When the institutional stake by way of loan/investment exceeds Rs.5 crores.

While the institutions (Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India) would act in accordance with the Government guidelines, there is no proposal under consideration to replace a section of public limited companies with representatives of the Financial Institutions.

Installation of Real-Time Computers at Major Airports

2189. **SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal real-time computers at major airports in the country ;

(b) whether it will be extended to all the airports in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to instal Real Time Computers at the major airports in the country. The position, however, is that Indian Airlines have procured

a Real Time Computer UNIVAC 1100/82, which is being installed in Delhi, This will connect the 4 major airports in a phased manner. Air India is installing a UNIVAC 1100/62 Real Time Computer at Bombay.

Effect of Ban on Import of Tallow on Industries

2190. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any industry which is totally dependent upon tallow as its input for their finished products ;

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

(c) how these industries are going to survive after total ban on the import of tallow, details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have any alternate plan for these industries ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Animal tallow can be used in the production of soap, grease, etc. ; but these industries are not totally dependent on animal tallow as they can use substitute materials also.

(c) to (e) To increase indigenous availability of raw materials for these industries, the State Trading Corporation of India has been authorised to import 12,900 MT of palm fatty acid distillate and split palm stearine fatty acid of vegetable origin of the approved specifications for the period January-March, 1984 for specified industrial use.

Request of Indians working in Gulf Countries to Buy Goods at Reduced Duty

2191. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Indian working in Gulf countries have requested that they may be allowed to buy in India goods being exported from India at reduced rate of duty by paying in foreign exchange; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from Indians working in Gulf-countries to the effect that Government of India should allow the non-resident Indians to buy Indian products from India itself at the prevailing export price by paying foreign currency through Banking Channel and Import Indian Products to India with out customs duty. The requests have not been found to be acceptable. It may, however, be stated that under Section 20 of the Customs Act, 1962 goods of Indian Origin on re-importation are liable to Customs duty equivalent only to the excise duty leviable on such goods subject to the conditions laid down in the said provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

Further Facilities for 100 per cent Export Units

2192. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give further facilities to 100 per cent export units in order to make them more viable;

(b) if so, details of the further facilities being provided; and

(c) the other facilities being enjoyed by these units, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to give further facilities to 100 per cent export oriented units.

(b) and (c) The new facilities being made available to units approved under the

scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units and the other existing facilities are contained in the following documents, copies of which are available in Parliament Library : (i) New facilities : Resolution No : 1/5/82-EP, dated the 21st November, 1983, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I, Section 1, dated the 22nd November, 1983; and (ii) Other facilities : Resolution No : 8 (15)/78-EP, dated the 31st December, 1980, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary), Part I, Section 1, dated the 31st December, 1980.

Calling of General Body Meetings of Companies by LIC

2193. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the LIC has recently called for the General body meetings of the companies to whom it has advanced loans:

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden request; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Requirements of Hank Yarn

2194. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of hank yarn for Handloom sector for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet these requirements;

(c) whether there is any statutory provision which make it compulsory for the mills to produce 50 per cent of their total production of yarn into hanks; and

(d) if so, the names of the private mills, NTC mills and co-operative spinning mills which had violated these provisions in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The requirement of hank yarn for Handloom sector for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 is estimated to be about 300 and 315 million Kgs. respectively.

(b) and (c) The Government have already taken steps to meet these requirements by imposing statutory obligations on all units of the cotton and Art Silk Textile Industry to produce 50% of their civil deliveries of yarn in hank form, by setting up of Handloom Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mills and by requesting the State Governments to pool their hank yarn production of mills belonging of State Textiles Corporations & Co-operatives Spinning Mills for captive use by the Co-operatives & State Handloom Development Corporation.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Names of the Mills who have failed to fulfil the statutory Hank Yarn obligation during the period from July, 79 to March 1983.

1. Gujarat Spinning Mills
2. Hathising Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
3. Ahmedabad Advance Mills
4. Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.
5. Calico Mills
6. Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
7. Aryodaya Ginning and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
8. Manjushri Textiles
9. Bihari Mills Ltd.

10. Tarun Commercial Mills, Ahmedabad
11. Shri Bansidhar Spinning and Weaving Mills
12. Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
13. Sahyog Textiles
14. Shree Mahuva Spinning Mills Co. Ltd.
15. Rajprakash Spinning Mills Ltd.
16. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hamanagar
17. Suketu Textiles
18. P.G. Textiles Mills Ltd.
19. Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd.
20. Navajyoti Mills Ltd.
21. Shree Vrajesh Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.
22. Shree Amarsinghji Mills Ltd.
23. Prakash Textile Industries
24. Rajasthan Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills
25. Podar Spinning Mills
26. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills
27. Sudarshan Textile Mills
28. Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills
29. Mewar Textile Mills
30. Jagatjit Cotton Mills
31. Jaipur Syntex Ltd.
32. Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.
33. Jaipur Poly Spin Ltd.
34. Siddha Syntex Ltd.
35. Assam Cotton Mills Ltd.

36. Dumraon Textiles Ltd.
37. Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd.
38. Delhi Cotton and General Mills Ltd.
39. Anglo French Textiles Ltd.
40. Elson Cotton Mills Ltd.
41. Shree Saraswati Spinning Mills
42. East India Syntex Ltd.
43. K.G. Textiles Ltd.
44. Chigateri Mills
45. Dodballapur Spinning Mills
46. Shree Vallippa Textiles
47. Binny Ltd.
48. Gopalkrishna Textiles Ltd.
49. Shri Meenakshi Sundram Textiles Ltd.
50. Asok Textiles Ltd.
51. Rajagopal Textile Mills
52. Trivandrum Spinning Mills
53. Thiruvepathi Mills Pvt. Ltd.
54. Kathave Cotton Mills Ltd.
55. G.T.N. Textiles Ltd.
56. Kottayam Textiles Ltd.
57. Kerala Spinners Ltd.
58. Prabhuram Mills Ltd.
59. Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.
60. Vardhaman Spinning and General Mills
61. Arihant Spinning Mills
62. Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills

63. U.P. State Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.
64. Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills
65. Hidon River Mills
66. Bradbury Mills Ltd.
67. Mukesh Textile Mills
68. Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mills
69. Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd.
70. Kamala Mills Ltd.
71. Kohinoor Mills No. 2 and 3
72. Modern Mills Ltd. No. 2
73. Mafatlal Fine Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. No. 3
74. Shri Nivas Mills
75. Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd.
76. Tata Mills Ltd.
77. Rajen Textile Mills
78. Nimar Textiles
79. Madsaur Textiles
80. Shree Sajjan Mills
81. Shree Padmavathi Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam
82. Central Jail Factory Coimbatore
83. Shri Ramlinga Chaudambikai Mills Ltd.
84. Anandkumar Mills Ltd. Coimbatore
85. Shri Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills, Tripur
86. Sri Padma Mills Ltd.
87. Sri Kothandaram Spinning Mills
88. Rajah Mills Madurai

89. The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Ltd.
90. Sri Susila Mills
91. Asha Textiles, Coimbatore
92. Tirupur Textiles Pvt. Ltd.
93. The Gobind Textiles Ltd., Coimbatore
94. Sri Balaji Cotton Mills
95. Thambi Modern Spinning Mills Ltd.
96. Shree Snehvalli Textiles Pvt. Ltd.
97. Hansaveni Spinners, Coimbatore
98. C.P.G. Textiles Palladam
99. Unity Mills Pvt. Ltd. Coimbatore
100. K.N.M. Textiles Coimbatore
101. Shaktigarh Textiles
102. Mayurakshi Cotton Mills
103. Basanti Cotton Mills
104. India Jute Co. Ltd.
105. Dunbar Mills
106. Mohini Mills
107. India Jute Co. Ltd.
108. Durga Cotton Spinning Mills
109. Bangadaya Cotton Mills

आई एल-76 विमानों की खरीद

2195. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आई एल-76 विमान खरीदने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खरीदे जाने वाले विमानों की संख्या और मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) ये विमान भारतीय वायु सेना को कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिए जायेंगे ?

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

(ख) यह सूचना लोकहित में प्रकट करना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

(ग) आई एल-76 की 1984-85 के दौरान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

Consequence of I.M.F. Loan

2196. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the economists of the country have advised Government of the consequences of I.M.F. loan ; and

(b) is so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the headline which appeared in the Indian Express dated 21st January, 1984 reporting the discussions at the meeting of the Finance Minister with the economists held on 20th January, 1984. The discussions were of a general nature and covered a wide range of subjects pertaining to the current economic situation, and no particular advice was received regarding the consequence of IMF loan.

Allotment to Residential Accommodation to Civilian Scientific Officers in DGI

2197. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether permanently Seconded Service Officers in DGI Organisation claim that they are entitled for residential accommodation as per Army rules like that of any regular Army Officers;

(b) whether residential quarters at places like Madras, Bangalore, Dehu Road and Ahmednagar are built from DGI funds exclusively for Service Officers and these quarters are barred to the civilian officers;

(c) whether residential accommodation for Service Officers is available from station-pool at a various places referred to and (b) above;

(d) if answer to (a) above be in affirmative, reasons why houses to DGI Service Officers are not allotted from stations-pool and separate houses are again built exclusively for them from DGI funds; and

(e) whether a number of representations have been received from Civilian Scientific Officers in DGI about discrimination regarding allotment of residential accommodation and the action Government are taking in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Entitlement for residential accommodation of DGI Service Officers is the same as for other Army officers.

(b) No. Sir, The residential accommodation for different categories of officers and staff of DGI is sanctioned and constructed as per their conditions of Service and the percentage ceiling laid down by Government for each.

(c) The Service Officers in the DGI Organisation are not entitled to the residential accommodation from the station-pool.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer at (c) above.

(e) The Defence Science Service Officers' Association have represented about discrimination in the allotment of accommodation to the Civilian Scientific Officers. The representations have to be examined and it has been found that the allotment of accommodation have been made according to the existing norms.

Steps taken to Boost Iron Ore Export from Eastern Region

2198. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some recent steps have been taken by Government to boost iron ore exports from eastern region;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken therefor; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Paradip Port is the main outlet for export of iron ore from Eastern region. The following major steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate increased export of Iron Ore through this Port :—

- (i) MMTC have been asked to explore new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate smaller vessels for Paradip Port. MMTC has been able to persuade South Korea, German Democratic Republic and Rumania and Japan to lift iron ore from Paradip Port marking the total expected exports from Paradip during 1983-84 about one million tonnes. In 1984-85 also as a result of MMTC's efforts South Korea is likely to take 4 lakh tonnes, German Democratic Republic 3 lakh tonnes and Japan 5 lakh tonnes, making their projected exports for 1984-85 about 1.2 million tonnes.
- (ii) MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discount in prices.
- (iii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and topping

at Madras port, is being examined by MMTC.

(iv) Iron ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently at considerable cost.

(v) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

(vi) Government of Orissa in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport are examining the possibility of locating a transhipper cum-dredger at Paradip Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find continuing solution to the problem of siltation.

Radio Communication at Calcutta Airport out of order

2199. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Calcutta edition of the 'Statesman' of 15 February, 1984 captioned "Radio at airport out of order";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines' HF/SSB Trans-receiver unit installed at Calcutta was out of order for a few days in the month of February, '84. It was repaired and is working satisfactorily.

Multi-Storeyed Buildings in Poona Cantonment

2200. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that multi-storeyed buildings most of them unauthorised have come up in Poona Cantonment during the last 4-5 years; making the roads narrow ;

(b) whether Poona Cantonment Board has warned in newspaper advertisements not to purchase properties in the multi-storeyed buildings ;

(c) if so, how many of those buildings were unauthorised construction and what action has been taken against them ; and

(d) how many were sanctioned more Floor Space Index's and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Forty three multi-storeyed buildings have come up in Pune Cantonment since 1979 of which 12 are unauthorised. The Cantonment Board has initiated action to demolish the unauthorised constructions. In October, 1983, they have also issued a public notice in newspapers warning the public that some of the multi-storeyed constructions that were being put up in the Cantonment area were unauthorised and prospective purchasers and tenants should ensure that valid sanction from the Cantonment Board existed in respect of the properties being purchased/occupied by them.

2. While sanctioning multi-storeyed buildings, Cantonment Board has been providing set-backs in the plans which would make the roads wider.

3. No Floor Space Index regulations existed till 24.12.1982. The Cantonment Board has not sanctioned any plan in violation of Floor Space Index.

Export of Rice

2201. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government or any private agencies had exported rice in 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) In 1982-83 export of non-basmati rice was allowed by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). In 1983-84 the export of non-basmati rice is not allowed. During 1983 FCI exported 10,000 tonnes of non-basmati rice to USSR and 10,000 tonnes to Sri Lanka. Basmati rice exports are on OGL with an MEP of Rs. 6,000 PMT. 139640-MT of basmati rice has been exported in 1983.

Directive to Bankers in Bombay for Disbursement of Loans

2202. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given directive to the bankers in Bombay to disburse certain number of loans within 29th February, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, how many banks/bank branches have been so instructed and the number of loans disbursed and the maximum amount of such loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) Government have advised the public sector banks to enlarge the flow of credit to the smaller borrowers in the priority sectors, particularly weaker sections and for this purpose to launch campaigns in specific areas to identify beneficiaries in a big way. They have also been advised to hold public functions which help create an awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities they can avail from banks and motivate them to undertake self-employment ventures. All Bombay based banks were also given this advice. No public function to mark the culmination of any campaign has yet been held by the banks in Bombay. Hence, information about the number of beneficiaries identified by them or of the loan-disbursed is not available.

Setting up Industries Relating to Defence Production

2203. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any scheme to set up industries relating to defence production in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action so far taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : (a) to (c) Certain proposal in this regard are presently under consideration.

वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान माउंट आबू के लिए योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

2204 श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन केन्द्र माउंट आबू के लिए वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित योजनाओं को कब तक कार्यान्वित कर लिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम ख़ाँ) : (क) 1984-85 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का माउंट आबू में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए किसी स्कीम को शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Unhelpful Conduct of Crew on Flight IC-494

2205. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Flight IC-494 bumped in mid-air on 19 February, 1984 after take-off from Jaipur injuring large number of passengers and whether the injured passengers were left to themselves ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the apathy shown towards the passengers by the crew and the steps taken to check this unhelpful conduct of the crew ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) On 19.2.1984, Indian Airline's Boeing 737, while operating scheduled flight IC-494, took off from Jaipur at 2055 hrs. and during the flight had to go through turbulent weather conditions on the Jaipur-Delhi sector. Preliminary investigations have revealed that the fasten seat belt sign was put on and the cabin crew made necessary announcement requesting the passengers to fasten their seat belt. The aircraft experienced severe turbulent weather and went into a updraft resulting in a big jolt which lasted for approximately 8 seconds. As a result of the jolt, a few passengers and two cabin crew were injured. The Captain immediately asked the cabin crew to render first aid to the injured passengers and as in the practice, the services of a doctor on board were requisitioned to attend to the injured passengers. The aircraft landed safely at Delhi Airport at 2125 hours. The Airport Health Officer on duty at Delhi Airport provided medical assistance to 4 injured passengers, who were then taken to Mool Chand Hospital by Indian Airlines for further medical treatment. It would not be correct to say that the injured passengers were left to themselves and that apathy was shown towards them by the crew.

Crisis in Kerala Handloom Industry

2206. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Handloom Industry is facing crisis; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take step to help out suitably the serious economic situation arising there-from Keeping in view the effect on exports (Business Standard dated 5 February, 1984) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Government have no report about any crisis being faced by the Kerala Handloom Industry.

(b) However Government have taken a number of measures to improve the lot of weavers and to stimulate the handloom industry. These schemes include share capital assistance to primary handloom cooperative societies and State societies. These schemes are applicable to all States including Kerala. During 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83, the apex society has been given share capital assistance to the extent of Rs. 7.00 lakhs each year which has been matched by equal amount from State Governments. For promoting sales of handloom cloth a rebate of 20% on retail sales for handloom production from cooperative and corporate sectors for a period of 60 days in a year is provided. Besides, rebate on wholesale sales to an extent of 15% is also allowed to handloom primary cooperative societies. The rebate is equally shared between the Central and State Governments. The cooperative sector is also getting other facilities in the form of financial assistance for managerial subsidy, modernisation or looms etc. The sales turnover of the Kerala Apex Society has been on the increase as will be seen from the following figures:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81	673.57
1981-82	796.60
1982-83	865.00

As regards growth of powerlooms, Government's policy is to allow such growth only to the extent of 5% during the 6th Plan Period over the base year, which means 25,000 powerlooms in the entire country. Even this expansion has to come from the handloom weavers cooperative sector.

करेंसी नोटों का प्रचलन

2207. श्री जयपालसिंह कश्यप : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितने मूल्य के करेंसी नोट चलन में हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) देश में इस समय कुल कितने मूल्य के एक तथा दो रुपये के सिक्के चल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा छापे जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नये करेंसी नोटों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) 30 अप्रैल 1983 को कुल 18,048 करोड़ रुपये के कुल मूल्य के नोट परिचालन में थे, यह अद्यतन तारीख है जिसके लिए मूल्यवर्गों के अनुसार ब्यौरे उपलब्ध हैं। यह ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है :-

बैंक नोटों का मूल्य 17.843 करोड़ रुपए
भारत सरकार के 1
रुपए के नोटों का मूल्य 208 करोड़ रुपए

जोड़ : 18048 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) 30 अप्रैल 1983 को परिचालन में एक रुपए और दो रुपए के सिक्कों का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :-

एक रुपये के सिक्के 167.07 करोड़ रुपए
दो रुपये के सिक्के 2.60 करोड़ रुपए

जोड़ — 169.67 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) 1984-85 के दौरान छापे जाने वाले नये नोटों की मात्रा और मूल्यवर्ग के अनुसार ब्यौरा अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Seizure of Currency by Customs Officials at Palam Airport

2208. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether is is a fact that customs officials at Palam seized currencies of different countries worth Rs. 75,000/- from youngmen who were leaving for Bangkok and Hong Kong on 8 February, 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) On 8.2.1984, Indian/foreign currencies in various denominations totalling Rs. 75,560/- in value were seized for violation of the provisions of the Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, from seven persons leaving for Bangkok/Singapore on Lufthansa flight No. LH-660 by the Palam Airport Customs authorities. All the seven persons involved were arrested and produced before the Judicial Magistrate on the same day they were granted bail by the Hon'ble Court. The currencies were found concealed on their person/inside their baggage.

Treaty for Avoidance of Double Taxation

2209. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the countries with which India entered into Avoidance of Double Taxation Treaties;

(b) the dates of entry of the respective treaties;

(c) in view of financial implication of such treaties, whether they were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) These tax treaties are notified in the Official Gazette as stipulated in section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, section 44A of Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and section 24A of Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. Copies of the booklet "India's Tax Agreements" containing tax treaties notified in the Official Gezette upto the end of December, 1982 and subsequent Official Gezette Notifications relating to tax treaties with Kuwait and Sri Lanka were placed in the Parliament Library vide index No. 336.294. M.3 for perusal of the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Nature of tax treaty	Date of Notification in the Official Gazette	Date of entry into force/having effect in the case of India
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Afghanistan	Aircraft profits only	30-9-1975	26-1-1952
2.	Australia	Aircraft profits only	19-11-1983	1-4-1975

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Austria	Comprehensive	5-4-1965	Assessment year 1963-64 onwards.
4.	Belgium	Comprehensive	6-6-1975	6-7-1975
5.	Bulgaria	Shipping profits only	15-4-1977	3-8-1978
6.	Czechoslovakia	Shipping profits only	3-6-1980	19-12-1979
7.	Denmark	Comprehensive	9-3-1960	Assessment year 1959-60 onwards.
8.	Ethiopia	Aircraft profits only	4-1-1978	1-7-1966
9.	Finland	Comprehensive	29-12-1961	Assessment year 1961-62 onwards.
10.	France	Comprehensive	18-2-1970	"Previous year" beginning on or after 1-1-1970.
11.	Federal Republic of Germany	Comprehensive	13-9-1960	Assessment year 1958-59 onwards.
12.	German Democratic Republic	Shipping profits only	27-4-1979	19-7-1979
13.	Greece	Comprehensive	17-3-1967	Assessment year 1964-65 onwards.
14.	Iran	Aircraft profits only	28-5-1973	1-4-1973
15.	Italy	Aircraft profits only	16-4-1975	Assessment year 1960-61 onwards.
16.	Japan	Comprehensive	13-6-1960	"Previous year" beginning on or after 1-1-1960.
17.	Kuwait	Aircraft profits only	31-3-1983	1-1-1967

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Lebanon	Aircraft profits only	28-6-1969	Assessment year 1962-63 onwards.
19.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Comprehensive	1-7-1982	Tax year commencing after 29-5-1982
20.	Malaysia	Comprehensive	1-4-1977	Assessment year 1973-74 onwards.
21.	Mauritius	Comprehensive	26-12-1983	Assessment year 1 st 83-84 onwards.
22.	Norway	Comprehensive	23-3-1960	Assessment year 1959-60 onwards.
23.	Romania	Aircraft and Shipping profits only	20-12-1968	1-1-1966
24.	Singapore	Comprehensive	18-1-1982	Assessment year 1979-80 onwards.
25.	Sri Lanka	Comprehensive	19-4-1913	Assessment year 1981-82 onwards.
26.	Sweden	Comprehensive	23-1-1959	Assessment year 1959-60 onwards.
27.	Switzerland	Aircraft profits only	29-8-1958	Assessment year 1958-59 onwards.
28.	Tanzania	Comprehensive	16-10-1981	Year of account commencing 1-1-1982 onwards.
29.	U.A.R.	Comprehensive	30-9-1969	(a) "Previous year" beginning 1-1-1961 onwards with respect to aircraft profits. (b) "Previous year" beginning 1-1-1969 onwards with respect to other sources of income.

1	2	3	4	5
30.	U.K.	Estate Duty only	2-4-1956	15-10-1953 onwards.
31.	U.K.	Comprehensive	23-11-1981	Fiscal year beginning 1-4-1982 onwards.
32.	U.S.A.	Aircraft profits only	26-11-1976	Taxable years beginning on or after 1-1-1976.
33.	U.S.S.R.	Shipping profits only	23-12-1976	3-3-1977
34.	Zambia	Comprehensive	18-1-1984	Assessment year 1979-80 onwards.

Withdrawal of Coins of Smaller Denomination

2210. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to withdraw from circulation all coins of smaller denomination excepting five paise coin ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on the purchasing power of the consumer when with the withrwal of smaller coins, the price and transactions will have to be rounded upwards to the nearest five paise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Minting of 1 paise and 3 paise coins was stopped in 1973-74 and that of 2 paise coins was stopped in 1979-80. The Reserve Bank of India has been advised to gradually withdraw these coins from circulation and the bulk of these coins have been so withdrawn.

(b) The stoppage of production of 1 paise, 2 paise and 3 paise coins and their withdrawal from circulation is due to a fall in the demand of these coins.

The denominational mix of coins already in vogue is reviewed from time to time on the basis of demand for and utility of the coins of different denominations, their cost of manufacture and the expenditure involved in their distribution. The metallic content of coins is determined from time to time taking into account the cost of metal and also keeping in view the need both to discourage counterfeiting and melting of coins.

In view of the decision to withdraw gradually from circulation the 1 paise, 2 paise and 3 paise coins, instructions have been issued to the various State Governments/ Union Territories, Ministries of Government of India etc. to round off all transactions to the nearest multiple of 5 paise. Rounding off implies both upward and downward adjustment, the effect of which will cancel the gains and losses of both buyers and sellers. It should, therefore, have no significant impact on prices.

**Issue of Temporary Entry Passes to
Retired Civilian Employees of Army
Headquarters**

2211. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether civilian employees retiring from the defence headquarters find it difficult to enter the security zone to expedite their pending claims;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue them temporary passes for three to four months; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take to ensure that the retiring claims are settled without much a do ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. The entry of retired civilian employees in Defence Headquarters Security Zone is regulated through the Reception Counter from where they are escorted to the Officer concerned.

(b) As no difficulties are being experienced, there is no such proposal.

(c) All efforts are being made to settle the retiring claims well in time.

**Shortage of Electricity in Sadar Bazar,
Delhi Cantonment**

2212. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the various news items in the news papers regarding shortage of electricity in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the frequent breakdown and shortage of electricity in that area; and

(c) whether many people are awaiting for the grant of domestic electricity connection and the steps taken to give them connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Government is aware of the power shedding caused in the Delhi Cantonment area which was partially due to overloading of the existing system which can no longer cater to the increased requirements of the residents. The commercial distribution work is therefore under the process of transfer to DESU on a long term basis but in the meantime the replacement of HT/LT panels was also undertaken which also could have disrupted the supply for a few days.

(c) Applications for permanent connections are not being entertained as the existing system is overloaded and under transfer to DESU. However, temporary connections are being provided.

Details of FERA Companies

2213. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies in the original FERA list;

(b) the names of the foreign holding companies for each company in the original FERA list along with their country of origin; and

(c) the names of the companies which have since diluted their equity alongwith the names of the companies who have not diluted their equity and the reasons for the same ?

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

**Holding of 40 to 50 Per Cent Equity
by Foreign Companies**

2214. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of companies which are being held to the extent of 40 per cent to 50 per cent of equity by foreign corporate bodies along with names of foreign holding companies, their country of origin and the amount of equity held in each case; and

(b) the line of business of each such company along with the names of their chief

executives and Principal business address for each such company ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached supplying the details such as equity held, the name of the holding company, country of origin and the line of business. Information regarding chief executives and the principal business address is regularly supplied in the balance sheets of the companies every year. This can also be obtained for the Regional Directors of the Company Law Board.

Statement

The names of FERA companies having 1st non-residential interest over 40% to less than 50%

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Holding Company	Country of holding Company	Nature of business	Percentage of non-resident interest
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Asbestos Cement Ltd. New Delhi, (Now Everest Building Products Ltd., New Delhi.	Turner & Newall Ltd	U.K.	Manufacturing	49.46
2.	Bellis & Mercom (I) Ltd., Calcutta, (Now APE Bellis India Ltd.)	Bellis & Mercom Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00
3.	Dr. Beck & Company (India) Ltd., Poona,	Dr. Beck & Co.	West Germany	—do—	49.00
4.	Braies India Ltd., Madras.	Joseph Lucas Industries Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00
5.	Buckau Wolf New India Engineering Works Ltd. Poona.	Maschinenfabrik Buckau R. Wolf, A.G.	West Germany	—do—	49.87
6.	Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., Bombay.	Cominco Ltd.	Canada	—do—	40.02
7.	Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Secunderabad	1. Chevron Chemical Co. 2. International Mineral & Chemicals 3. E.I.D. Parry Ltd.	U.S.A. U.K.	—do—	47.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dagger Forst Tools Ltd., Thane.	1. Oswald Forst GMBH 2. Deutsche Gesellschaft für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit MBH	West Germany	Manufacturing	48.58
9.	Drayton Greaves Ltd., Bombay.	Drayton Controls (Engg.) Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00
10.	Gannon Norton Metal & Dimond Dies Ltd., Bombay.	Wire Drawing Dies (Manchester) Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	41.68
11.	Hein Lehmann (I) Ltd., Calcutta.	Hein Lehmann A.G.	West Germany	—do—	49.00
12.	Herdillia Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.	1. B.P. Chemicals Inter- national Ltd. 2. Hercules Inc.	U.K. U.S.A.	—do—	44.49
13.	Indian Gum Industries Ltd., Bombay.	Organa Trust Reg.	Switzerland	—do—	49.00
*14.	Kanthal India Ltd., Calcutta.	Bulten-Kanthal A.B.	Sweden	—do—	49.00
15.	Kerala Balers Ltd. Kerala.	Red Star Fibre Co.	Holland	—do—	49.00
16.	L.M. Van Moppes Diamond Tools India Ltd., Coonoor.	L.M. Van Moppes & Sons Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maschemeijer Aromatics (I) Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	Maschemeijer Aromatics B.V.	Holland	Manufacturing	49.00
18.	Mahindra Sintered Products Ltd., Poona.	Birfield Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00
19.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras.	Amoco India Inc. and National Iranian Co.	U.S.A. and Iran	—do—	49.00
20.	O.E.N. India Ltd., Cochin.	GAK Industries Inc.	U.S.A.	—do—	45.00
21.	R.H. Windsor (I) Ltd., Bombay.	G.K.N. Windsor Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00
22.	Reichhold Chemicals (I) Ltd., Bombay.	Reichhold Chemical Inc.s	U.S.A.	—do—	45.00
23.	Senapathy Whitley (I) Ltd., Bangalore.	B.S. & W. Whitley Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	48.33
*24.	Sansar Machines Ltd., New Delhi.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	U.S.A.	—do—	49.5
25.	Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	Massey Ferguson Ltd.	Canada	—do—	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
@26.	Uni-Sankyo Ltd. Hyderabad.	Sankyo Co. Ltd.	Japan	Manufacturing	49.00
27.	Vickers Sperry of India Ltd., Bombay.	Sperry Rand Corpn.	U.S.A.	—do—	44.93
28.	Western Thomson (I) Ltd., Madras.	Western Thomson Con- trols Ltd.	U.K.	—do—	49.00

Notes : This list does not include the following categories of companies :—

- (i) Where companies have ceased their activities and are in the process of winding up.
- (ii) Where non-resident interest exceeding 40% is held by persons of Indian Origin/Nationality.
- (iii) Companies established in the Free Trade Zone.

* Indicates companies to whom directive have been issued under Section 29(2) (a) of FERA 1973 for dilution of non-resident interest to 40%.

(iv) Company's representation for retention of existing non-resident interest of 49% is under consideration.

Topless Public Sector Under Takings

2215. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether many of the public under takings are topless; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) According to available information, there are 13 Central Government public enterprises, out of over 200, which do not have full-time Chief Executives at present. Of these 13 vacancies, the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have already made recommendations to the Government for 10 posts.

The recommendations of the PESB are processed by the concerned Ministries/Departments and final appointments can be made only with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. Sometimes, there is delay in the persons joining the posts even after the issue of appointment orders.

Foreign Vessels Detained for Violating Indian Waters

2216. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign vessels detained by India for violating the rules by entering in Indian water for fishing or for some other illegal entry during the year 1983;

(b) the names of the countries to which they belong;

(c) the number of crew arrested; and

(d) the action taken by Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Two foreign vessels other than foreign vessels chartered by Indian Companies operating under permits issued by Government, were detained during the year 1983.

(b) Both Taiwanese.

(c) 25 in the first vessel and 24 in the second vessel.

(d) Prosecutions had been launched in both the cases. In one case only a minor punishment amounting to a fine of Rs. 50,000/- has been imposed on the master of the vessel. The other case is pending in Court.

Linking of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri by Vayudoot

2217. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to link Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri by Vayudoot services;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have approved the extension of Vayudoot service to Cooch Behar. A service to Jalpaiguri is presently not contemplated.

(c) and (c) The Civil Aviation Department is developing the aerodrome at Cooch Behar. This project is likely to be completed shortly. Vayudoot have plans to operate to Cooch Behar thereafter.

Remote Area Allowance to Civilian Employees of GREF Under B. R. O.

2218. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have granted 'Remote Area Allowance' to the various Central Government Departmental employees including Defence, M.E.S. and Defence Account Department etc. etc. serving in Rajouri and Poonch areas of J & K and this allowance is in addition to the different allowances granted to the employees by their respective departments and Ministries;

(b) if so, whether this allowance is being paid to the civilian employees of GREF under B. R. O. working in that areas; and

(c) if no, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from 19th July, 1983 the Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance is being granted to all Central Government employees posted in certain well-defined areas of J & K including employees of Defence, MES and Defence Accounts Departments, Rajouri and Poonch Districts (excluding the towns of Poonch and Rajouri) are included in these areas.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. They are being paid Special Compensatory Allowance as distinct from the Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance, when they are deployed in difficult/ remote areas.

Remote Area Allowance to Civilian Employees of GREF

*2219. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of civilian employees of GREF under B. R. O. Project called Sam-park, working in Rajouri and Poonch areas of J & K who are affected by the Remote Area Allowance;

(b) whether Finance Ministry has imposed any restriction on civilian employees of GREF working in that area from being paid, the remote area allowance; and

(c) if not the reasons why it is being denied since the time of grant by Finance Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) About 1600 General Reserve Engineer Force employee.

(b) and (c) Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance is not being paid to GREF personnel serving in Rajouri and

Poonch areas of J & K. In Border Roads Organisation, the system of payment of Special Compensatory Allowance in specified areas is already in vogue. Even though, no restrictions have been imposed by the Ministry of Finance on GREF personnel with regard to payment of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance, the instructions of Ministry of Finance are not automatically applicable to D. R. O. employees unless specifically made applicable under Government orders. However, as the Special Compensatory Allowance is more beneficial to GREF as compared to Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance, a case for extending the provisions of Special Compensatory Allowance to the GREF personnel deployed in Rajouri and Poonch area is under consideration.

Gap in the Facilities to Civilians and Military Personnel in GREF under BRO

2220. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that there are differences between the facilities available to the civilians and military personnel in GREF under BRO both working under similar conditions :

(b) if so, details of the differences in the facilities available to both ; and

(c) the proposals under consideration to reduce the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The Military and G.R.E.F. personnel, who constitute the Border Roads Organisation, are covered by their respective terms and conditions of service and facilities. Various proposals for improving the service conditions of G.R.E.F. are under examination.

Respect to Senior GREF Ranks by Defence Ranks

2221. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH ; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all ranks of GREF are equated with that of Army ranks for the purpose of provisions of Army Act ;

(b) if so, whether all ranks of GREF are entitled respect like salute from junior Army ranks ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) if so, the instructions in this respect directing defence ranks to pay respect to senior GREF ranks ; and

(e) whether Government now propose to issue directions to all GREF Units to pay respect to senior ranks of GREF by loaned junior ranks of Defence Services to uphold the morale and maintain the devotion to duty and country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Equivalent ranks in the General Reserve Engineer Force and the Army for the purpose of Army Act, 1950 (as applied to the GREF) was notified in the Gazette of India *vide* notification No. 1001, dated 20.5.1961, as amended *vide* Gazette Notification dated 30.4.1977. Accordingly, all ranks of GREF are entitled to respect like salute from junior Army ranks.

All Service personnel, and officers are trained to pay proper compliments and due respect to their seniors. Such training is also imparted to all GREF personnel at the GREF Centre on their joining the Force. As a custom of service and traditions in the Border Roads Organisation, which has both GREF personnel and Service personnel, the paying of compliments, saluting the senior personnel by their juniors is expected and is obligatory. Separate instructions in this regard are not considered necessary since violation of the same is an act of indiscipline, punishable under the Army Act.

Meeting held to Review the Working of Nine N.T.C. Mills

2222. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting to review the working of nine N.T.C. Mills was held recently ; and

(b) if so, the subject discussed and matters reviewed and decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The working of all the units under NTC is reviewed from time to time and remedial measures are suggested with a view to improving their performance.

Vayudoot Service for Ghazipur (U.P.)

2223. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ghazipur (U.P.) was selected for Vayudoot service ;

(b) if so, the action taken to improve and maintain the existing airport there ; and

(c) when the service is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Ghazipur is one of the stations approved in principle for extension of Vayudoot services. The introduction of the service will, however, depend on the economic viability of operations and the availability of the requisite infrastructural facilities.

(b) At present there is an aerodrome at Ghazipur which belongs to the State Government. The question of developing this aerodrome would be considered when Vayudoot indicate their firm plans to operate to Ghazipur.

(c) This cannot be indicate at this stage.

**Proposal for Modernisation and Expansion
of Government Opium Alkaloid
Works, Ghazipur**

2224. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernisation and expansion of Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur ;

(b) if so, the amount to be invested and the details of the proposal; and

(c) when the work is to be started and when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount to be invested would be known after receipt of a detailed report in this regard from the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune who would be advising the Government, INTER-ALIA on:—

(i) upgradation of the existing technology ;

(ii) bringing about such changes in the plant and machinery as considered appropriate with a view to having cost effective production.

(c) The work has already started. The time to be taken for completion of the project would be known after receipt of the report from the National Chemical Laboratory.

**Introduction of Engineering (ME) Course
for Army Officers in College
of C.M.E. Pune**

2225. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Master of Engineering (M.E.) course for army officers would be started in the College of Military Engineering (C.M.E.) Pune from the next academic session ; and

(b) if not, whether Government will make provision to increase the quota for army officers in I.I.Ts in the country to encourage the army officers for higher studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There is no proposal to introduce M.E. Classes in the College of Military Engineering, Pune.

(b) The requirement for specialisation in each engineering discipline is worked out for a period of 5 years. Based on this, each year, selected officers are sent to do post graduation Courses in I.I.Ts/other Universities in the country. Government has also permitted officers to avail of 2 years study leave to enable them to pursue higher education both in India and abroad. These measures are regarded as adequate

Availability of Cotton Cloth

2226. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps regarding the availability of cotton cloth in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details regarding per capita annual availability of cotton cloth (in metres) during the last three years; and

(c) the facilities extended by Government to make it available to the weaker sections of the Society in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The average production of cotton cloth in the country during the three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was approximately 7961 million meters per annum to meet the requirements of cotton cloth in the country. The estimated per capita annual availability of cotton cloth in the rural areas during the three years is as under :

1980	—	10.49	metres
1981	—	9.43	metres
1982	—	9.94	metres

(c) Controlled cotton cloth is distributed through the NCCF who make it available to the ultimate consumer through the net work of retail outlets spread throughout the country. There are 57561 retail outlets in the whole country, out of which 46438 retail outlets are in rural areas.

Ban on Trapping and Export of Frogs

2227. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the destruction of the frog population which causes ecological imbalances and affects food crops adversely particularly in the coastal States including West Bengal ;

(b) whether his Ministry has been considering to impose a ban on the trapping of frogs and export of their legs for some time; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Keeping in view the need to maintain ecological balance and to prevent indiscriminate destruction of frogs, certain restrictions have already been placed on the catching, processing and exports of frog legs.

Capital, Reserves, Assets, Debts, Profits/Losses of Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Commerce

2228. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings that come under his Ministry ; and

(b) their (i) authorised and issued/ subscribed capital, (ii) reserves, (iii) assets, (iv) bad-debts, (v) profits earned or losses suffered by each of these undertakings as on/ for the years ended on 31 March, 1980, 31 March, 1981, 31 March, 1982 and 31 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The names of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce are given below :

Department of Commerce

- (1) State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
- (2) Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
- (3) Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.
- (4) Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
- (5) Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd.
- (6) Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.
- (7) Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
- (8) Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.
- (8) Cardamom Trading Corporation of India.

Department of Textiles

- (1) National Textile Corporation
- (2) Cotton Corporation of India
- (3) National Jute Manufacturers Corporation.
- (4) Jute Corporation of India
- (5) Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd.
- (6) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.
- (7) British India Corporation
- (8) North Eastern Handlooms & Handicrafts Development Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Public Sector Undertaking under
Finance Ministry**

2229. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the public sector undertakings that come under his Ministry ; and

(b) their (i) authorised and issued/subscribed capital, (ii) reserves, (iii) assets, (iv) bad-debts, (v) profits earned and losses incurred by each of these undertakings as on/for the year ended on 31 March, 1980, 31 March, 1981, 31 March, 1982 and 31 March, 1983 or for the year ended on/as on 31 December, 1980, 31 December, 1981, 31 December, 1982, 31 December, 1983 as the case may be ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Capital Reserves Assets, Debts,
Profits/Losses of Public Undertakings
under the Ministry of Tourism and
Civil Aviation**

2230. SHRI J. S. PATIL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the public sector undertakings that come under his Ministry ; and

(b) their (i) authorised and issued/subscribed capital, (ii) reserves (iii) assets, (iv) bad-debts, (v) profits earned or loss suffered by each of these undertakings as on/for the year ended on 31 March, 1980 31 March, 1981, 31 March, 1982 and 31 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The following Public Sector

Undertakings are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation :

- (1) Air India,
- (2) Indian Airlines.
- (3) International Airports Authority of India.
- (4) Vayudoot Ltd.
- (5) India Tourism Development Corporation.
- (6) Hotel Corporation of India.
- (7) Air India Charters Ltd.

(b) The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Efforts Made to Increase Tourist
Traffic during 1983**

2231. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL . Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the efforts made to increase tourist traffic in the country during the year 1983;

(b) how far they have been successful;

(c) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for tourists during the year 1983 could not be achieved;

(d) if so the main factors responsible for poor growth of tourism in India; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to give more facilities to promote tourism industry during the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Promotion of tourism is a continuous process. The programmes and measures taken up in this regard include development of tourism infra-structure

particularly in centres falling along the identified travel circuits, expansion of tourist attractions including flood lighting of monuments, development of beach resorts, wild life sanctuaries and sports such as skiing, trekking etc., improvement and preservation of national heritage areas to increase cultural tourism, and improvement in the quality and availability of surface transport facilities. Some further efforts taken in this direction are hosting of international conferences and conventions, promotion of charter traffic, expansion of air transport facilities both in terms of services and routes and aggressive promotional efforts abroad through effective publicity and extension of institutional network.

(b) The volume of foreign tourist traffic to India recorded an increase of 2.9% during 1983 as compared to the total tourist arrivals during 1982.

(c) Targets are not fixed year-wise. The total tourist arrivals during 1983 was 1304,976.

(d) The main factors responsible for low growth of tourism in India were the recessionary conditions in the tourist generating markets, political disturbances in the neighbouring countries and changes introduced in the landing permit system.

(e) Continuous efforts are being made for accelerating the pace of implementation of various programmes taken up during the Sixth Plan period.

Development of More Tourist Spots in Orissa

2232. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tourist attraction spots in Orissa State;

(b) whether there is any programme to develop more tourist spots in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) the amount earmarked therefor; and

(d) the progress in development made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The following Travel Circuits have been identified, in consultation with the State Government, for integrated development of tourist facilities;

1. Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konarak-Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri - Bhadrak-Chandipur- Khiching - Joshipur (Simlipal) and back.
2. Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on - sea-Tapta Pani - Koraput-Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul - Tikarpara-Talcher-Bhubaneswar.

(b) There is no programme to develop more tourist spots in Orissa, other than those mentioned above, jointly by Center, State and private sectors in due course.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(Standing Committee for the Production of Agricultural Products Export

2233. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute a standing committee for the promotion of agricultural products export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any facility is being given to private sector in regard to export of agricultural products; and

(p) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government has decided to constitute a Standing Committee comprising of senior officials of Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture with a view to looking into the policy problems and to ensure better coordination in regard to agricultural exports.

(c) and (d) Government has undertaken an exercise to evolve a package of measures which will be applicable both to private and public sector for boosting exports of agricultural and value-added agro-based products.

Construction of New Building for Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

2234. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of new building for Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna is not going to be completed within the prescribed period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that office would not be shifted from old building to new building within 1984; and

(c) if so, the action taken to expedite the construction of office building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) As per the schedule, the building is expected to be completed by November, 1985.

Revised Pay Scales of Group 'C' Employees of Defence Accounts Department

2235. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has sanctioned revised scales of pay for Group 'C' employees in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department with effect from 1 March, 1984;

(b) whether it is a fact that conditions or services of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department staff and Defence Accounts Staff under Controller General of Defence Accounts New Delhi are similar; and

(c) if so, the reason why the revised scales of pay have not been made applicable to the Group 'C' employees of the Defence Accounts Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Orders have been issued for the restructuring of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department into Audit and Accounts cadres with effect from 1st March, 1984 with separate scales of pay.

(b) and (c) Different terms and conditions of service are applicable to the staff of the two Departments.

Checking of the Genuineness of the Cloth Produced in Textile Industry

2236. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many samples of the cloth manufactured in the textile industry were lifted by the staff of the textile Commissioner to see the genuineness of the cloth produced in the mills during the last twelve months; and

(b) the details of the laboratory analysis made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Criteria for the Grant of Distinguished Service Medals and Commendations
Certificates to Service and
Civilian Personnel**

2237. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the criteria/guidelines followed for the grant of distinguished service medals and commendation certificates to service and civilian personnel; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the existing system ensure that dedicated and deserving personnel are not deprived of the honour that is due to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A statement is attached,

(b) The existing system is designed to ensure that deserving personnel are not deprived of honours and awards due to them and is not considered to need any change.

Statement

The Criteria Regarding Grant of Distinguished Service Medals and Commendation Certificates to Service and Civilian Personnel.

Vishisht Seva Medal Series of Awards

PARAM VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

This medal is awarded for distinguished service of the most exceptional order.

ATI VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

This medal is awarded for distinguished service of an exceptional order.

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

This medal is awarded for distinguished Service of a high order.

Yudh Seva Medal Series of Awards

SARVOTTAM YUDH SEVA MEDAL

This medal is awarded for distinguished service of the most exceptional order during war/conflict/hostilities.

UTTAM YUDH SEVA MEDAL

This medal is awarded for distinguished service of an exceptional order during war/conflict/hostilities.

YUDH SEVA MEDAL

This medal is awarded for distinguished service of a high order during war/conflict/hostilities.

Commendation Certificates

These are granted to both Services and civilian personnel for distinguished service which is not of an order to qualify for

higher awards and are given by the Chiefs of Staff and General Officers-in-charge and their equivalents in the other two services.

Distinguished services awards are considered by the respective service headquarters, subsequently by the Chiefs of Staff Committee and finally by a Central Honours and Awards Committee presided over by the Raksha Mantri before they are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

Raids on M/s. Mackinnon & Mackenzie & Co. Limited and Ranadeep Shipping Co. Ltd.

2238. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5325 on 26 August, 1983 regarding raids on M/s Mackinnon & Mackenzie & Co. Limited and Ranadeep Shipping Co. Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the adjudication proceedings have been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The adjudication proceedings against M/s Mackinnon & Mackenzie & Company Ltd. and its Directors, in respect of the Show-cause Notice referred to in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 5325 dated 26-8-1983, have since been completed and the charges have been dropped by the adjudicating officer.

As for M/s Ranadip Shipping and Transport Co. Ltd., Bombay, on the basis of investigations made so far, two Show-cause Notices have been issued to them on 12-12-1983, which are pending adjudication. Further investigations are still in progress.

Computerisation in L.I.C

2239. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any feasibility study has been done so far on computerisation in the Life Insurance Corporation ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ;

(c) the number and type of computers in use at present in the various Offices ; and

(d) the plan, if any, formulated for expansion during the next 2-3 years ?

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

(b) Feasibility studies regarding the data processing equipment appropriate to the LIC's requirements have been by in-house Committees of the LIC and Working Groups from time to time. The conclusion emerging from these studies is that the existing punched card equipments have become obsolete and inadequate, and, in the interest of satisfactory service to the policyholders, the same should be replaced by indigenously produced micro-processors/mini-computers through a time-bound phased programme.

(c) The machines installed so far are (i) one main-frame ICL computer in replacement of the IBM system in the Bombay Divisional Office and (ii) 66 micro-processors/mini-computers installed in 21 Divi-

sional Office and 40 Branch Offices throughout the country.

(d) The introduction of micro-processors/mini-computers in the remaining divisional offices and select branch offices is expected to be completed by the end of 1985.

विभिन्न मूल्यों के नोटों की छपाई तथा सिक्कों की ढलाई

2240. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या

वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1984 तक वर्ष वार प्रत्येक कितनी संख्या में तथा कितने मूल्य के नोट छापे गए : और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान वर्षवार प्रत्येक मूल्य के कितने सिक्के ढाले गए ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1984 तक वर्षवार छापे गये विभिन्न मूल्य वर्ग के नोटों की संख्या और कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :

(करोड़ रुपये)

(कोष्ठकों में दिए गए अंक करोड़ रुपयों में मूल्य प्रकट करते हैं)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	जनवरी 1984
1/-रुपए	92.12	81.92	43.92	29.56	1.23
	(92.12)	(81.92)	(43.92)	(29.56)	(1.23)
2/-रुपए	167.25	184.62	134.08	74.76	13.55
	(334.50)	(369.24)	(268.16)	(149.52)	(27.10)
5/-रुपए	84.14	94.66	127.72	108.22	7.78
	(420.70)	(473.30)	(638.60)	(541.10)	(38.90)
19/-रुपए	105.64	84.07	66.64	54.28	7.50
	(1056.40)	(840.70)	(666.40)	(542.80)	(75.00)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
20/-रुपए	23.68 (473.60)	27.67 (553.40)	92.05 (581.00)	13.97 (279.40)	0.84 (16.80)
50/-रुपए	17.40 (870.00)	23.23 (1161.50)	10.23 (516.50)	21.57 (1078.50)	—
100/-रुपए	26.64 (2664.00)	22.09 (2209.00)	42.94 (4294.00)	30.87 (3087.00)	2.38 (238.00)

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में ढाले गए विभिन्न मूल्य वर्गों के सिक्कों की वर्षवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

	1980	1981	1982	1983	(संख्या करोड़ में) जनवरी, 1984
5 पैसे	16.58	17.73	16.56	12.48	0.44
10 पैसे	16.95	15.30	20.12	11.10	1.41
20 पैसे	—	—	0.02	23.18	3.72
25 पैसे	7.94	6.34	5.10	16.06	0.40
50 पैसे	—	0.07	0.98	6.43	0.88
1 रुपया	13.7.	13.49	16.66	14.02	1.77
2 रुपया	—	—	1.57	11.33	0.75

Trade between India and Netherlands

2241. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase trade with Netherlands during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the names of items identified therefor;

(c) the efforts made by both Netherlands and India for the expansion of bilateral trade ; and

(d) the details of the programmes proposed to be undertaken during 1984-85 financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) It is always the endeavour of the Government to increase trade with other countries including the Netherlands, for mutual benefit. India and the Netherlands carry on trade in a number of commodities on a continuing basis. It is expected that these commodities will continue to be traded during 1984-85.

(c) and (d) Participation in trade fairs, training schemes, seminars and product promotion meets is aimed at expansion of bilateral trade and it is expected that these measures will be continued during 1984-85.

**Demand made by National Federation
of Field Workers**

2242. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of any demands put forth by National Federation of Field Workers of India ; and

(b) if so, whether the demand that work norms be modified has been examined?

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

(b) The demands for modification of work norms have been examined and it is found that there is no merit in them.

**Increase in Ownerless Shares Due
to Refusal to Transfer Shares of
Non-Resident Indians**

2243. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'ownerless shares' have been increasing with the refusal by more companies to transfer shares even to many resident Indians;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether there is a possibility that the growing tendency would result in loss to the national Exchequer as promoters by adopting new strategy would save wealth and other taxes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) According to information available with Stock Exchanges, some companies have been refusing to register transfer of shares even to resident Indians. However, under

the Companies Act, 1956, no intimation is required to be given by a company to the Government in respect of transfer of shares and/or the refusal, if any, by it to register the transfer of shares. Wealth and other taxes, as are leviable, will be assessable in the hands of registered shareholders.

Export of Sugar from India to EEC

2244. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had placed any formal proposal before EEC to export sugar from the country;

(b) whether EEC has agreed to import sugar from India in 1984;

(c) if so, the total quantum of sugar proposed to be exported to EEC; and

(d) the details of the programme for exporting sugar to EEC in 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) EEC has agreed to a quota of 10,000 MTs for the sugar year 1983-84 for India. Since the restoration is from July 1, 1983, the above quantity would have to be exported before 30th June, 1984.

Trade Deficits

2246. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the trade deficits during last five years;

(b) the projections of trade deficits for 1984-85 and the next five years;

(c) the details of the top twenty commodities in India's imports during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 along with the

value and quantity of import under each head; and

(d) the details (value and quantity) of India's imports in each of the above years under all RITC 3-digit code levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available data, the figures on India's trade deficit during the last five years are as follows :

Year	(Rs. crores)	
	Balance of Trade deficit	
1978-79	—	1084.57
1979-80	—	2/24.15
1980-81	—	5838.45

1981-82 — 5801.66

1982-83* — 5525.78

*Latest revised figures

(b) It is not possible to make projections about the trade deficit over the next five years because of the uncertainties associated with international trade flows.

(c) A statement showing commodity-wise imports of 20 most important items for the years 1979-80 to 1982-83 is enclosed.

(d) The details of India's imports of various items under all RITC 3-digit code levels are provided in Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Volume II, Imports, in the march issues for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 published by DGCI & S, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

statement

Imports of 20 Commodities

(Value : Rs. crores)

Sl No.	COMMODITY	Unit of Qty.	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Cereal & Cereal preparation a) wheat	000 T	335	105.82 84.31	296	100.41 76.69	1328	347.17 299.75	1300	306.49 292.27
2.	Synthetic & regenerated fibre	000 T	83	108.17	69	96.53	116.5	173.18	79.8	124.73
3.	Sub-phur & unroasted Iron Pyrites	000 T	936.0	84.51	766.0	86.40	682.0	106.43	549.3	69.33
4	Matalliferrous Ores & Metal Scrap	Value		92.42		115.57		202.75		152.22
5.	Petroleum, Petroleum Products & related Materials	M. Tonne	20.8	3267.08	23.5	5263.47	20.2	5189.26	22.0	5604.96
6	Vegetable Oils (Fixed) and Fats	000 T	721.1	429.83 446.28 (R)	1643.0	682.90	1351.9	625.28	495.3	226.27
7	Organic & Inorganic chemicals	Value		323.57		358.20		485.18		387.03
8.	Medicinal & Pharma- ceuticals products	Value		73.94		84.48		84.44		80.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Fertilizers manufactured	000 T	2867.9	371.26	3810.0	652.30	2792.3	509.71	939.7	145.64
10.	Artificial Rasins, plastic material etc.	Value		97.35		121.37		125.17		125.71
11.	Chemical Material & products	Value		61.88		72.11		77.59		73.23
12	Paper, Paper Board & manufactures thereof	000 T	349.4	155.26 158.82 (P)	371.0	186.51	412.3	245.38	208.7	147.47
13.	Textile Yarn, Fabrics & made-up articles	Value		52.64		59.41		96.73		112.59
14.	Pearls, Precious & semi-precious stones	Value		347.37		416.75		397.38		677.43
15	Non-metallic mineral Manufacture excl. Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	Value		94.90		138.48		114.20		141.39
16.	Iron & Steel	000 T	2481.3	834.20 868.59 (R)	2039.0	852.42	3165.2	1203.54	2758.5	1145.96
17.	Non-ferrous Metal	Value		353.41		477.42		397.13		279.06
18.	Manufactures of Metal	Value		75.73		89.45		115.54		136.47

J	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Machinery & Transport	Value		1382.74		1820.75		1980.65		2231.70
a)	Machinery other than electric	Value		828.57		1115.29		1384.32		1383.11
b)	Electrical Machinery	Value		215.60		233.53		291.32		248.19
c)	Transport Equipment	Value		338.57		471.93		305.01		600.49
20.	Professional, Scientific, photographic, optical goods, watches & clocks.	Value		155.63		176.05		201.32		189.84

(R) - Revised - Qty. not available

Source :- DGCI&S, Calcutta

News Item Captioned "Lift 5 per cent Ceiling on N.R.I. Investment"

2247. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to news item "Lift 5 per cent ceiling on NRI investment : IMA", published in 'Economic Times' of 4th February 1984 and state :

(a) reaction of Government to the representations made by the Indian Merchants Association (U.K) and lay a copy of the representation made by this Association on the Table of the Houses ; and

(b) names and addresses of overseas Indians or their organisations who have made representations to Government for introducing changes in policy relating to

non-resident investments since January 1983 along with the subject of representations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) In its representation the Association had pleaded for relaxation of 5 per cent ceiling for NRI holding and also sought additional tax concessions. It has not been feasible to agree to these. According to well-established practice, such communications from private bodies addressed to the Government are not laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement is attached supplying details of four organisations which had sent communications to Finance Ministry. Efforts involved in collecting similar letters by individuals or to other Ministries will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

statement

Name of the Organisation	Address	Subject of representation
(1) Indian Merchants' Association (U.K.)	122 Mount Pleasant Wembley HA0 1 UG England	Relaxation of 5% ceiling on NRI holding ; additional tax concessions.
(2) Overseas Indian Jaambo Association	37 , Western India House, Sir P.M. Road, 4th Floor, Bombay-1	Additional Tax concessions to individuals, extension of tax concession to overseas corporate bodies ; Tax procedure simplification.
(3) Foundation for critical choices for India.	Heilostaat 53, 2547 KA The Hague. The Netherlands	Grant of voting rights to NRI; new comprehensive tax act for NRI.
(4) Gulf Malayalee Forum	P.B.No.940, Sharjah, U.A.E.	Customs duties exemption and import facility Liberalisation for selected classes of items ; permission to NRI to invest in FERA issues on non-repatriation basis ; permission to invest in real estate.

Special Bearer Bond

2248. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 1982 special bearer bonds have proved a heaven for economic offenders possessing huge amounts of unaccounted money and at one stage were being reportedly sold at a premium of Rs. 4,200 ; and

(b) if so, the steps he proposes to take to check such unhealthy trends and sale of bonds by businessmen to improve their liquid resources ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government issued the Bearer Bonds at par and will also redeem them at par with interest at the rate of 2% per annum on maturity. The transfer of the Bonds from one holder to another during the intervening period, which can be made by mere delivery, does not enter Government Account. These Bonds are not officially traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange and hence they are not quoted in its daily quotation of prices.

Investment made by Life Insurance Corporation in MRTP Registered Companies

2249. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of equity capital held or funds invested by Life Insurance Corporation in the various MRTP registered companies as per latest figures available with his Ministry ;

(b) in which of these companies it exceeds 10 per cent of their equity capital ;

(c) the names of Life Insurance Corporation nominees on the board of directors of these companies ; and

(d) the control exercised by Life Insurance Corporation on these companies affairs particularly their misspendings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No L.T. 7888/84].

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See L.T.-7888/84].

(d) The LIC keeps a watch over the working of the companies through study of the market reports and accounts of the companies. It is also assisted in this matter by the nominee directors, whose role and responsibilities include :

- (i) assessing and improving the management of the enterprise.
- (ii) closely monitoring the continued progress of the enterprise and its reasonable profitability,
- (iii) preventing any misuse of its position by the promoter group, and
- (iv) keeping the nominating institutions informed well in time of any adverse developments in the enterprise.

Rise in gold Price

2250. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether gold has recently touched a new peak, while in the international market the price did not rise and on the contrary there was a fall ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is due to the investment of black money in the form of gold by unscrupulous traders and business community ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this tendency ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The price of standard gold in

Bombay touched a new peak of Rs. 1970 per 10 grams on February 23, 1984. In the international market, price of gold registered a fall until January 1984, and thereafter there was a slight increase in February, 1984. The internal price of gold is determined by forces of supply and demand in the domestic market and is not subject to any regulation by Government. There is no necessary correlation between the international and domestic prices of gold, since import of gold is not allowed to feed the domestic market.

(c) No information is available with the Government.

(d) Gold is not an essential commodity and it is not considered necessary to regulate its price.

Bank Robbery in Cannaught Place New Delhi

2251. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any headway has been made in the Cannaught Place, New Delhi bank robbery case in which some armed dacoits reportedly made off with Rs. 1.92 lakh including Rs. 67,000 in foreign currency on the evening of the 6th February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there has lately been a spurt in bank robberies in the day-time in Punjab, Delhi, Haryana and other States ;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to post armed guards at the nationalised banks where transactions are heavy ;

(e) whether Government have at any stage applied their mind to raise a Banking Security Service on the lines of R. P. F. or Central Industrial Security Force ; if so, where the matter stands ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The
Central Bank of India has reported that the
police investigations in this case are in
progress though no arrests have been made
so far.

(c) The information regarding the
number of bank dacoities/robberies that
occurred in Punjab, Delhi and Haryana
during the years 1982 and 1983 is as
follows :

Name of the State	No. of cases of bank dacoities/robberies	
	1982	1983
Punjab	5	25
Delhi	2	3
Haryana	4	6

(d) to (f) The proposition to raise an
All India Bank Security Force was examined
but it was not found workable. However,
the Government have issued suitable
guidelines to all public sector banks to
tighten their security measures within their
premises.

Vayudoot Service for Kishtwar, Poonch, Rajouri, Kargil and Leh in J and K

2252. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to start
Vayudoot services to Kishtwar, Rajouri,
Poonch, Kargil and Leh in Jammu and
Kashmir taking into consideration their
remoteness, tourism potential and other
factors; and

(b) if so, whether any survey regarding
feasibility etc., has been conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. Not in the imme-
diate future.

(b) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation had made a techno-economic study of operations to Kishtwar, Rajouri, Poonch and Kargil etc. which revealed that operations to these places, with the existing aircraft would not be economically viable

India objected to World Bank Capital Increase Plan

2253. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has objected to a World Bank capital increase plan, which it says, would reduce its 'share in the Bank and hurt developing nations' interest as a whole; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The World Bank's proposal for a selective increase in its capital would have resulted in a decline in the voting power of developing countries, including India. Government are consulting with the World Bank management and other member countries in order to arrive at an arrangement which would, to the extent possible, safeguard the voting strength of the developing countries, including India. Discussions are still in progress.

Export of Cloth Manufactured by Weavers of Bihar

2255. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of weavers in several districts of Bihar including District Nalanda who manufacture cloth of different varieties with attractive designs by powerlooms and handlooms;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for such cloth abroad;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to export this cloth so as to improve the

financial condition of the weavers engaged in the above industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available information there are sufficient number of handlooms and powerlooms in Bihar.

(b) to (d) Export of handloom and powerloom cloth is permitted on Open General Licence. Several incentives are available for export of fabrics.

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये निर्यात नीति के अधीन दिये जाने वाले प्रोत्साहन और सुविधाएं

2256. श्री छीतू भाई गामित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से नीति के अधीन हाल ही में कुछ और प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधाओं की घोषणा की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। नए उत्पादों का निर्यात अथवा नए बाजारों को उत्पादों का निर्यात करने के लिए सामान्य दर में 10 प्रतिशत उच्च दर पर आयात प्रतिपूर्ति का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी मिद्धान्तों की घोषणा हाल ही में की गई। निर्यातकों को दिए गए अन्य प्रोत्साहनों की सूची संलग्न है।

विवरण

(i) आर ई पी लाइसेंसों के आधार पर तकनीकी डिजाइनों तथा रेखाचित्रों का आयात करने के लिए उच्च सीमा को बढ़ाया गया है।

(ii) घरेलू क्लियरेंस, अनिवार्यता प्रमाण-पत्र तथा अन्य सी०जी० लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रिया के बिना आर. ई. पी. लाइसेंसों के आधार पर गैर-रोक लगी मशीनरी का आयात करने के लिए उच्च सीमा को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(iii) आर.ई.पी. लाइसेंसों के आधार पर भारतीय पोतों में लाए गए माल के आयात के सम्बन्ध में भुगतान किया गया भाग लाइसेंस मूल्य में डेविट नहीं किया जायेगा बशर्ते कि भुगतान किया गया भाड़ा भारत में गैर-प्रवर्तनीय रूपों में दिया जाए।

भारतीय पोतों में भारत से निर्यातों के संबंध में निर्यातकों को प्रश्नाधीन निर्यातों पर सामान्य प्रतिपूर्ति दर से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक दर पर आर.ई.पी. लाइसेंस दिए जायेंगे।

(iv) घरेलू टैरिफ क्षेत्र में मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में विनिर्मित माल की बिक्री की अनुमति वंश जी. सी. ए. लाइसेंसों के आधार पर उत्पादन के 25 प्रतिशत भाग तक दी जा सकती है।

(v) प्राथमिक व्यवहार के लिए पात्र शत प्रतिशत निर्यात अभिमुख एककों को 'हरे कार्डों' का जारी किया जाना।

(vi) इन्सटेन्ट चाय, वस्त्र मदों, धातु की हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं तथा ऊन आदि जैसी कतिपय वस्तुओं पर नकद मुआवजा सहायता बढ़ा दी गई है। हाथ से बुने रेशमी कालीनों, निर्जलीकृत अरण्डी के तेल, आदि जैसी कुछ नई मदों पर भी मुआवजा सहायता की अनुमति दी गई है।

(vii) कोचीन, मद्रास, नौएडा तथा फाल्टा में चार नए मुफ्त व्यापार जोन स्थापित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

(viii) ऐसे विनिर्माता-निर्यातकों को जो कि अनन्य रूप से निर्यात के लिए उत्पादन कर

रहे हैं लेकिन शत-प्रतिशत निर्यात अभिमुख एककों की योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित नहीं है, निर्धारित शर्तों पर लागू आयात व निर्यात नीति के अनुसार अन्तरण द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए वंश आर.ई.पी. लाइसेंसों के समग्र मूल्य के अन्दर निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक सीमित अनुमेय मदों की सूची (परिशिष्ट 3 व 6) तथा सरणीबद्ध मदों की सूची (परिशिष्ट 8) में उल्लिखित किसी भी मद का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

Alleged Tax Evasion By Niky-Tasha Gas Stove Manufacturers

2257. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Niky-Tasha, an industry manufacturing gas stoves, is evading excise duty and income tax to the tune of crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, how many times during the last two years the excise duty and income-tax Departments have raided at the residences and business premises of the proprietors of the Niky-Tasha ;

(c) the incriminating documents seized during the raids ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the Niky-Tasha gas stove industry ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The Central Excise Department have confirmed demands of Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 9344.40 against M/s. Niky-Tasha Private Ltd. for the period 1981 onwards. Besides unconfirmed demands to the extent of Rs. 7,38,943.72 have also been issued against the company and the cases are pending adjudication. In addition, investigations are being carried out against the company as to whether it has evaded further Central Excise duty. However, the Central Excise Department has not raided the residential premises

of the proprietors of the company or its business premises. Besides confirming demands for Central Excise duty as mentioned above, appropriate amounts of penalty have also been levied on the company.

As regards Income-tax, there is no case of evasion pending against M/s. Niky-Tasha Pvt. Ltd.; nor has any search been conducted by the Incoms-tax Department either at the residence of the proprietors of this company or its business premises during the last two years.

Allocation of Controlled Cloth to States

2258. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of allocation of controlled cloth made to different States during the last three years ;

(b) whether some States have requested the centre for making higher allocation of controlled cloth to these States in the coming years ;

(c) if so, the allocation of controlled cloth proposed to be made to those States during 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Allocation of controlled cloth was made to different States during the last three years mainly on the basis of population.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir, Some State Governments have represented for enhancement of their allocation on the basis of per capita income and the number of people living below the poverty line. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

पश्चिम जर्मनी की फर्म द्वारा एच० डी० डब्ल्यू० 209 मारक पनडुब्बियों की सप्लाई

2260 श्री के० माला :

श्री छितूभाई गामित :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 फरवरी, 1984 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि भारत को एच० डी० डब्ल्यू० 209 मारक पनडुब्बियों के बिना ही काम चलाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि पश्चिमी जर्मनी की जिस फर्म को उनकी सप्लाई करनी थी वह अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के दबाव के कारण अपने करार से मुकर गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। सरकार ने इस संबंध में समाचार देखे हैं। समाचार निराधार हैं और जर्मन जनवादी संघ के मैमर्स एच.डी. डब्ल्यू. से प्रथम पनडुब्बी निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सप्लाई की जाएगी।

Smuggling of Goat Skin to Nepal

2261. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of goat skin smuggling to Nepal from India has increased in the last few months ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the smuggling of goat skin from India ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Reports received by the Government indicate that goat skin is one of the commodities sensitive to smuggling from India to Nepal.

Appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken to check smuggling activities in the region. Bi-lateral arrangements also

exist between India and Nepal under the Agreement for co-operation to Control Unauthorised Trade. The preventive and intelligence machinery of Customs department in the region has been re-inforced in terms of manpower and equipment. The field formations on the Indo-Nepal border have been instructed to remain vigilant in the matter.

The matter is also kept under constant review and appropriate steps as warranted are taken.

Light and Sound Programme in Konark Temple

2262. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal to instal a light and sound system introducing the history and significance of Konark temple to the tourist ; and

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

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

(b) Considering the low economical viability of sound and light shows, it has been decided that instead of mounting SEL shows floodlighting of tourist attractions may be taken up. A scheme of this nature has been formulated and circulated to all State Governments including Government of Orissa.

Covering of Small Scale Sector under Price Preference Scheme

2263. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to cover the entire small scale sector under the price preference scheme for Government purchases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof or the details of the alternative proposals, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) According to the existing instructions price preference upto 15% is accorded to Small Scale Units over large/medium scale units in respect of items reserved for production in the small scale sector. Further, 404 items are reserved for exclusive purchase from the small scale sector; 75% of the quantity of 12 items are reserved for purchase from the small scale sector and 50% of the quantity of 25 items are reserved for purchase from the small scale sector.

रोगियों पर कर का भार

2264. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में/टेक्स वर्डन आन सिक एलेजड शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार एक रुग्ण लागत की दवाई पर 48 पैसे कर लेती है और कैमिस्टों को केवल 2 प्रतिशत लाभ मिलता है;

(ग) क्या कैमिस्टों और ड्रगिस्टों ने इस प्रकार के अधिक करों के विरुद्ध अपना रोष व्यक्त किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दवाइयों पर कराधान के कुल भार को बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि वह भिन्न-

भिन्न दवाइयों पर भिन्न भिन्न होता है। कैमिस्टों का, औषध (मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश 1979 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार व्यापार कमीशन की अनुमति दी जाती है। लेकिन कैमिस्टों द्वारा कमाये जाने वाले वास्तविक लाभों का अब तक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ) दवाइयों पर उच्च कराधान के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन भी प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

Malpractices in Wooing Investors by some Companies

2265. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of companies and their issue managers are using dubious means to woo investors by adopting a new device to induce investors by publishing in bold letters "180 per cent return" and then add in small letters "in seven years";

(b) whether such deceptive practices have come to Government's notice; if so, their reaction thereto;

(c) the names of the companies which have recently been permitted to raise capital by issue of debentures - right issue, convertible, partially or fully, non-convertible, secured and unsecured and other types and the capital authorised for public issue; and

(d) the check being exercised by Government or the Reserve Bank of India over such mode of calculating interest with monthly or even daily rates to make the investments attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The names of the companies and amount of debenture issues approved by the Controller of Capital Issues are regularly published in the form of Press Releases which appear in

the newspapers. During the period 1st January to 29th February, 1984 nineteen companies were given approval for issue of debentures amounting to Rs. 104.49 crores. In so far as the terms and conditions for issue of debentures approved by the Controller of Capital Issues are complied with by the companies, no further check is considered necessary on the advertisements given by the Managers of the debenture issues for making the investments thereof attractive.

Excise Exemption to Small Tea Companies

2266. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give excise exemption to small tea companies ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the conditions, if any, proposed by Government.

(c) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has rejected the proposal to reduce excise duty on packet tea sale by Brook Bond, Lipton and others in the domestic market ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the ban and its effects on foreign exchange earning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) A proposal regarding reduction of duty on packet tea based on export performance was considered, but it was not found acceptable.

(d) There is no ban on export of packet tea.

Reports of Supression and Manipulation of Tax Returns by film Stars

2267. SHRI BRIJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across any reports of suppression and manipulations of tax returns during the last three years by cinema stars and film producers ;

(b) if so, how many cases have been investigated and the amount of tax and penalty recovered giving details thereof ;

(c) the particulars of cinema stars who have committed evasion of tax to the extent of rupees one lakh and more ; and

(d) whether any criminal action has been initiated against any of them, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) There is evidence of tax evasion among persons connected with the film industry. During the period 1-4-1980 to 31-3-83, Income-tax Department conducted 231 searches in the cases of persons connected with film industry. The extent of tax evasion and the amount of tax, penalty etc. leviable in these cases will be known only after assessments have become final.

(d) During the period of 3 years i. e. 1-4-1980 to 31-3-1983 prosecutions have been launched in the case of following persons connected with film industry for evading income-tax :

- (i) M/s. Bombay Picture Circuits.
- (ii) M/s. Prakash Mehta Combines.
- (iii) Miss Rekha Ganesan.
- (iv) Shri Rajesh Khanna.

Replenishment of IDA Quota Opposed by India

2268. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have informed the World Bank that it would not give up its "pre-emptive" right to hold its quota of 3.09 per cent shareholding under the Bank's charter ;

(b) if so, whether Government opposed the proposed arrangement for the replenishment of IDA and a selective capital increase which will drop India's shareholding by 19 percentage points from 3.09 to 2.90 ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The World Bank management had circulated a proposal for a Selective Increase in Capital of IBRD, by and large, in line with the Eighth General Review of Quotas. This proposal would have resulted in decline in the voting power of developing countries from 42 per cent to 40 per cent and in India's voting power by 19 points. Government of India are in touch with the World Bank management and other member countries with a view to safeguard the voting strength of developing countries and in particular our voting strength to the extent possible.

Government have not opposed the proposed arrangement for the Seventh IDA Replenishment.

Alleged Violation of NRI Scheme by Caparo Group of Companies

2269. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total investments under Non-Resident Indian scheme made in Escorts and DCM on behalf of the Caparo group of companies upto August 1983 are Rs. 16.22 crore ;

(b) if so, whether out of these investments, the foreign exchange remittances had been only of Rs. 12 crore and Rs. 4.22 crore of Indian money was invested under the repatriable NRI scheme ;

(c) if so, whether this is a violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) M/s Escorts Ltd. have filed a writ petition before

the court seeking to challenge the vires of Reserve Bank's circular on NRI schemes. One of the issues before the court relates to purchase of shares by the Caparo Group of Companies and the legality of purchase. Since the matter is sub judice it is not feasible to comment on these aspects at this stage.

Reintroduction of Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme

2270. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reintroduce the Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme which was introduced in 1978 and subsequently suspended in 1980 ;

(b) if so, the considerations that led to the review of Government's policy ; and

(c) when the gold order is expected to be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On a review of the working of the present scheme Government came to the conclusion that the present procedure, specially for importing gold used in manufacture of jewellery, needed to be liberalised and that, in the circumstances, the scheme which operated in August, 1978 to January, 1980 could meet the requirements of the trade.

(c) Modalities of the gold jewellery export replenishment scheme have yet to be finalised.

Improvement of Calcutta Airport

2271. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Airport requires multi-faceted improvement for its survival ; and

(b) if so, what specific programmes have been taken up and implemented during the last ten years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The survival of Calcutta Airport is not in jeopardy in any manner.

(b) However, to meet the operational requirements, the following major programmes were implemented during the last ten years :-

- (i) Apron area has been enlarged to cater for 20 aircraft parking stands
- (ii) A new parking plan segregating the national and international flights in relation to terminal facilities has been implemented to facilitate handling of passenger cargo and mail.
- (iii) A new integrated cargo complex has been set up to promote import and export of cargo.
- (iv) Car park area has been enlarged to accommodate an additional number of 200 cars.
- (v) Approach road to the terminal building has been widened.
- (vi) The extension of the airside of the International Arrival Hall has been completed to increase the peak-hour passenger handling capacity.
- (vii) Four Crash Fire Tenders and two Water Tenders have been provided.
- (viii) A new fire station has been commissioned in September, 1982.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा सूरत, गुजरात में कमजोर वर्गों को दिए गए ऋण

2272. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा जनवरी 1981 से दिसम्बर, 1983 तक गुजरात के सूरत जिले में विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये :

(ख) इनमें से आदिवासियों, अनुसूचित जातियों, कृषि मजदूरों, छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऋण किस उद्देश्य के लिए दिया गया था ।

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन वर्गों के अंतर्गत आने वाले व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है : और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए बैंकों को कोई अनुदेश जारी किये हैं अथवा जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) आंकड़ों की सूचना प्रणाली से आंकड़े उस प्रकार प्राप्त नहीं होते जैसा कि प्रश्न में मांगे गए हैं । सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के संबंध में ऋणों के व्यवसाय अनुसार जिलावार आंकड़े, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के प्रकाशन "बेसिक स्टैटिस्टिकल रिटर्न्स" में एक स्थान पर छापे जाते हैं । सबसे हाल के उपलब्ध आंकड़े जून 1981 से संबंधित हैं । जून, 1979, जून 1980 और जून 1981 के

संबंध में सूरत जिले में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के व्यवसाय अनुसार बकाया ऋणों के आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार/भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के अर्थक्षम धन्धों के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रवाह को तेज करने के प्रयास करने की सलाह दी है । प्रथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की एक अवधारणा बनाई गई है जिसमें छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसान, भूमिहीन मजदूर, बटाईदार, शिकमी किसान, अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ, विभेदी व्याज दर याजना के हिताधिकारी, कारीगर और कुटीर तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग आते हैं । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि मार्च 1985 तक उनके कुल प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के ऋणों का कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत हिस्सा इस समूह को मिलना चाहिए । बैंकों से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनु०ज-ज जातियों के ऋणकर्ताओं के दिए जाने वाले ऋण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख के लिए बैंकों को प्रधान कार्यालयों और प्रांचलिक कार्यालयों में विशिष्ट अधिकारी नामित करने के लिए भी कहा गया है । इन कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता के लिए चल रहे समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और सीमान्तिक किसानों के वास्ते लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम जैसी आर्थिक सहायता और ऋण पर आधारित कार्यक्रमों में भी बैंक सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहे हैं । अल-बत्ता, कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में त्रुटियों के विषय में जब कभी खास शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उन के संबंध में उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए उनकी जाँच की जाती है ।

विवरण

सूरत जिले में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के अग्रिमों का व्यवसाय वार विवरण

(लाख रुपये)

(के अंत की स्थिति)

	जून 1979	जून 1980	जून 1981
कुल ऋण जिसमें से	9129.95	10454.44	11881.59
1. कृषि	1362.41	1632.25	1939.19
2. उद्योग जिसमें से	6220.10	7114.85	7842.44
(1) लघु उद्योग	2849.06	2845.43	3263.53
3. परिवहन चालक	194.54	218.29	322.00
4. सेवाएं	160.43	177.25	221.279
5. व्यापार	588.85	667.33	804.73
जिसमें से			
(1) खुदरा व्यापार	192.70	235.32	333.04
6. व्यक्तिगत ऋण	280.96	319.91	364.11
7. अन्य	322.66	324.56	383.33

Offers for Foreign Investment

2273. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries including Germany have been given offer to make investment in India ;

(b) if so, response made by different countries to accept offer to make investment in the country ; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Ordinarily investments in the country are made by foreign companies and commercial organisations and not by Governments. Government of India's policy permits foreign investment in the industries as contained in the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973, and in export-oriented ventures is given in the attached statement Foreign parties have shown substantial interest in collaborations and investments in joint ventures in India as will be evident from the attached statement providing country-wise data for the last five years

Statement

Country-Wise Break-up of Foreign collaboration Approvals issued during the period 1979 to 1983

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1979 Tot. Fin.		1980 Tot. Fin.		1981 Tot. Fin.		1982 Tot. Fin.		1983 Tot. Fin.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Australia	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	4	1
2.	Austria	2	—	5	—	8	2	8	—	3	—
3.	Bahrain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
4.	Belgium	3	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	8	2
5.	Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
6.	Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
7.	Bulgaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	—
8.	Cayman Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9.	Canada	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	6	2
10.	Czechoslovakia	2	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	2	—
11.	Denmark	3	—	6	1	1	—	4	1	3	2
12.	Federal Republic of Germany	55	5	100	10	74	14	110	19	129	22
13.	Finland	3	—	5	1	2	—	4	—	1	1
14.	France	17	1	24	5	23	3	28	6	40	4
15.	German Democratic Republic	6	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	10	—
16.	Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17.	Hong-kong	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	1
18.	Hungary	1	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	2	—
19.	Ireland	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
20.	Italy	16	3	25	3	18	1	37	5	30	2
21.	Japan	12	—	34	5	27	4	51	5	58	7
22.	Korea (South)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
24.	Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25.	Luxemburg	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
27.	Mexico	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Netherlands	6	—	8	1	9	2	14	—	13	2
29.	New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30.	Norway	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
31.	Poland	1	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	1	—
32.	Portugal	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
33.	Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
34.	Singapore	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
35.	Spain	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	—
36.	Sweden	5	2	10	4	11	—	15	4	15	1
37.	Switzerland	14	2	38	3	26	4	41	8	47	9
38.	Taiwan	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
39.	United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
40.	United Kingdom	63	9	110	17	79	9	106	16	119	22
41.	United States America	48	9	125	19	85	15	70	24	135	32
42.	Union of %Soviet Socialist Republics	2	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
43.	Yugoslavia	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
44.	Non-resident Indian	1	—	—	—	1	1	11	11	20	16
TOTAL :		267	32	526	73	389	57	590	113	673	129

Note : Tot. Total of approvals for foreign collaboration.

Fin. Approvals for financial participation out of the total of approvals

Follow up Action Against Big Business Houses on Whose Premises Raids were Conducted by Income Tax Department

2274. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in cases of big business houses on whose premises the Income Tax Department have conducted raids during the last three years, no follow-up action has been taken to prosecute the businessmen involved;

(b) if so, the full details and reasons for delay in prosecution; and

(c) whether Government have finalised any guidelines for launching speedily, prosecutions against the persons involved and if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instructions to all Commissioners of Income-Tax to process all search and seizure cases promptly from prosecution angle.

Pavillion "India on March" Exhibition in Calcutta

2275. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings who had their pavillions in "India on March" exhibition held in connection with the 77th Session of A.I.C.C. (I) in Calcutta and the amount paid by each of them to the organisers of the said exhibition; and

(b) what was the mode of payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Only

two public sector undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Commerce, viz, National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd., Calcutta and National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd., Calcutta had set up pavillions in "India on March" exhibition held in Calcutta. National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd., Calcutta paid an amount of Rs. 12,000/- and National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd., Calcutta paid an amount of Rs. 6,000/- to the organisers of the said exhibition.

(b) Both the organisations made the payment by Cheque.

आयकर, उत्पादन शुल्क, निगम कर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त की गई धनराशि

2276. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान आयकर उत्पादन शुल्क, निगम कर, आदि के रूप में विभिन्न राज्यों से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई तथा इस धनराशि में से उनके शेषर के रूप में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को कितनी कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया; और

(ख) उनका राज्य वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Atomic Capability of Pakistan

2277. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the statement made by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Chief wherein he has stated that Pakistan is far ahead in the preparation of atom bomb than India;

(b) whether Pakistan has developed its own atom bomb; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Government have seen media reports, but have no reliable information in this regard.

(c) Government keep all developments having a bearing on country's security under constant watch and take appropriate measures from time to time to maintain full defence preparedness.

Majority Character of union of Workers at Airports

2278. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any action to hold referendum by secret ballot to determine the majority character of the union of workers at airports in International Airport Authority of India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the workers union on whose request the said referendum was postponed, had not then completed one year of its existence and has no branch at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Airports so far ; and

(c) if the said referendum has been shelved, what action has been taken to determine the majority character of union at airports in IAAI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Action to hold referendum by secret ballot is not being taken as two of the three contesting Unions have refused to participate in the referendum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action has been initiated for verification of membership as per the Code of Discipline in Industry.

परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

2279. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए विश्व बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) उनके निर्माण की निर्धारित अवधि क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) में (घ) भारत सरकार प्रतिवर्ष परियोजनाओं की एक शृंखला तैयार करती है जिसे सहायता के लिए विश्व बैंक समूह के सम्मुख रखा जाता है। उन परियोजनाओं की सही संख्या जिनके लिए सहायता ली जा सकती है और ऐसी सहायता की राशि बैंक समूह के कोष की उपलब्धता तथा परियोजना की तैयारी और प्रगति की स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है।

उन परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा, जिनके संबंध में विश्व बैंक के साथ विश्व बैंक के राजकोषीय वर्ष 1984 (1 जुलाई, 1983 से प्रारम्भ हुए) में अब तक हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं; निम्नलिखित हैं : -

(लाख डालर)

परियोजना का नाम	सहायता	
	अ.पु.नि.वि.बैंक	अ. वि सं.
मध्य प्रदेश शहरी विकास	241	
उड़ीसा सिंचाई		1050
कर्नाटक सामाजिक वनपालन	---	270
तृतीय जनसंख्या परियोजना		700
वर्षा-पोषण क्षेत्रों में जलविभाजक विकास के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना		310

कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता के लिए
सामूहिक ऋण योजना

2280. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण लिह : क्या

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता करने के लिए हाल ही में एक सामूहिक ऋण वितरण योजना आरम्भ की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण की वापस अदायगी के लिए कोई शर्त निर्धारित की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) समाज के कमजोर वर्गों में उन सुविधाओं के बारे में पहले से अधिक जागरूकता पैदा करने, जो वे बैंकों से उठा सकते हैं, ऋण सहायता से उत्पादक धन्धे शुरू करने के लिए प्रेरित करने और लोगों को यह दिखाने के लिए कि इन समूहों के लिए जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं वे वास्तव में उन तक

पहुंच रही है-बैंक समारोहों का आयोजन करते हैं, जहां लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक रूप से बैंक सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं, लेकिन इसे "बड़े पैमाने पर ऋण" नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों और उनके अंतर्गत कमजोर वर्गों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिए बैंकों के प्रायाम उनके पूर्व निर्धारित उद्देश्यों के अनुसरण में सामान्य प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र ऋण परिचालनों का हिस्सा है । ये ऋण प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत ऋणों की श्रेणियों पर लागू सामान्य नियम और शर्तों के अधीन जिन में वापसी अदायगी संबंधी शर्तें भी शामिल हैं दिए जाते हैं । सामान्यता ऐसे ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी का कार्यक्रम बैंकों द्वारा ऋणकर्ताओं की समयाविधि आदि जैसे कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, तय किया जाता है ।

Opposition to Introduction of New
Insurance Brokers by G.I.C.

2281. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the General Insurance Company has opposed the introduction of new insurance brokers in placing their business ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the three established brokers viz. Sedwicks, Wills and Bowrings have been sharing the total Indian business between themselves for over thirty years ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this the premium being paid by the G.I.C. on the re-insurance in the London market, was as high as 300 percent of what actually they should be paying ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) The GIC and its subsidiaries are placing their reinsurances abroad through several other brokers in addition to the three brokers mentioned in the question. They are also not opposed to the introduction of new insurance brokers for their reinsurance placements.

(c) No, Sir.

Selling Price of Important Raw Material Imported by STC

2282. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has decided to effect imports on F.O.B. basis to save the foreign exchange and reduce the freight cost element in determining selling prices of important raw materials required by industrial users ;

(b) if so, whether by this decision, the corporation will be in a position to offer imported items to industry on a highly competitive basis ; and

(c) to what extent the decision has saved the foreign exchange so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) STC is

importing goods on FOB basis to the extent possible using Indian vessels and thereby saving foreign exchange. However, the use of Indian Vessels does not guarantee reduction in Freight cost as freight rates for Indian and foreign vessels are more or less same.

(b) STC imports goods at competitive prices by arranging bulk imports at right times. The benefits of competitive imports, as well as lower freight, if any, are passed on to the industry.

(c) with increasing emphasis on buying on FOB basis using Indian vessels, a substantial amount of foreign exchange is saved. However, it is not possible to quantify the saving in foreign Exchange.

Reservation for SC/ST in Allowance carrying Posts

2283. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Reserve Bank of India is providing reservation for SC/STs in the matter of allowance carrying posts such as Teller, Grade-I, etc ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Banking Division had sent the RBI's Reservation Policy to State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur as a model of guidelines with the enclosure of their Letter dated 31 December, 1977 ;

(c) whether State Bank of Patiala one of the subsidiary of State Bank of India, has also extended reservation for SC/ST in the allowance carrying posts in the Award Cadre vide their circular No Per/30 of 1983; dated the 25th February 1983 ;

(d) if so, whether State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur is providing such reservation for SC/ST in allowance carrying posts in the Award Cadre; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor indicating Government guidelines in this regards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) to (e) The Information is being collected and to the extent

available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks to Poorer Sections of Society without Demanding any Security

2284. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA :
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASH-
YAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have instructed the managements of nationalised banks to liberally sanction loans to the poorer sections of society, without demanding any security;

(b) whether it is a fact that mass loan distribution functions were held at various places if so, how many such functions were held so far, who distributed the loans and what amount is distributed involving how many people; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that bank employees are protesting against the pressure upon them to rush through loans; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India have recently drawn the attention of the banks to their instructions about small loans of Rs. 5000 each to small borrowers for purchase of moveable assets for productive purposes for which additional security other than the hypothecation of the asset created out of the loan is not required.

(b) Banks have been organising campaigns in different parts of the country to accelerate the tempo of credit deployment to the smaller borrowers in the priority sectors, particularly to weaker sections and also holding credit disbursement functions at various places. These functions are organised locally and there is no system of collecting information in their regard on a countrywide basis.

(c) and (d) Banks are not asked to grant loans without proper evaluation of the applications. However, they are expected to attain a reasonable standard of efficiency in the disposal of applications commensurate with the overall task of assisting the weaker sections entrusted to them. By and large, the bank staff are working for meeting the popular expectations. According to press reports, some representatives of officers' association have expressed some reservation about accelerated lending activities of banks, ostensibly on the ground that accelerated loaning would jeopardise recovery for which like any other operation of bank branches bank officers are responsible.

Setting up of a Cashew Board

2285. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a Cashew Board in view of the problems experienced by growers as well as its market facilities;

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (1) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Donations made to PM's Rural Development Fund

2286 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Bill 1983 has established the "Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund" by making fundamental amendments to Sections 35CC and 35CCA of Income-tax Act;

(b) the total amount of donations made to Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund

by individuals and companies and names of the parties donating Rs. 5 lakhs and above;

(c) the amount of contributions made by Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund to voluntary organisations, social bodies, individuals for rural development and particular of individuals or organisation to whom contribution has been made of Rs. 2 lakhs or more;

(d) whether Government have received several appeals and submissions from voluntary organisations, social work bodies, companies, etc. that amendments to section 35CC and 35CCA of Income Tax Act will affect the voluntary efforts for rural uplift and charitable work for the poor; and

(e) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Finance Bill, 1983 contained, INTER-ALIA, a provision for restricting the scope of the deduction under section 35CC of the Income-tax act in respect of expenditure incurred by companies and co-operative societies on programmes of rural development which had been approved by the prescribed authority before 1st March, 1983. Under another provision contained in the Bill, the deduction allowed under sections 35CCA of the Income-tax Act in respect of donations made to associations and institutions for carrying out rural development programmes was also discontinued, except in relation to donations made for certain on-going programmes. At the same time a provision was made that donations to rural development fund set up and notified by the Central Government in this behalf would qualify for deduction.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the said provisions, the Government set up the National Fund for Rural Development on 10.2.1984 and the said Fund has been notified on 28.2.84 for the purposes of the aforesaid concession. As the aforesaid Fund has been set up and notified very recently, information regarding donations made to, and disbursements made by, the Fund is not available.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Having regard to the various representations received by the Government, it was decided to move certain Government amendments to the Finance Bill, 1983. Under one of these amendments, the tax concession under section 35CC was continued, but with a view to ensuring that the tax concession is allowed only in respect of rural development programmes of high priority, it was provided that the prescribed authority shall not approve any programme unless it falls within the class or category of programmes of rural development specified by the Central Government. Further, with a view to avoiding hardship in cases where the donation to approved programmes had been made before 1st March, 1983, but the institution did not commence, before the said date, construction work of the nature specified in the Bill, the relevant provision was amended to provide that this requirement will not apply in cases where the donations had been made before 1st March, 1983.

Criminal Proceeding Against Textile Committee Inspectors

2287. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.B.I. has launched criminal proceedings against fourteen inspectors of Textiles Committee in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi under Sections 120 and 420 of Indian Penal Code and under Section 5 of Import and Export (Control) Act 1947;

(b) whether Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate has released inspectors on bail of Rs. 10,000/ each;

(c) whether as per Central Government Service Rules, whenever criminal proceedings against employees are launched in Court, then concerned employee should be kept under suspension, till case is decided by the Court;

(d) whether in reply given in Rajya Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 1291 on

19 October, 1982, it was stated that the Textiles Committee has already initiated disciplinary action under rules against concerned staff; and

(e) whether so far no action has been taken against official listed in the reply to the above Unstarred Question ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) C.B.I. has launched criminal proceedings against 10 Inspectors of Textiles Committee in the Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi u/s. 120-B r-w 420. 468/471, I.P.C. and Section 5 of Imports & Exports (C) Act, 1947. C.B.I. has also launched criminal proceedings against one Inspector of Textiles Committee in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi u/s. 120-B r/w 420 IPC and Sec. 420— I.P.C.

(b) The Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi has released 8 accused Inspectors on bail of Rs. 10,000/- each and one on Rs. 5,000/-.

(c) Employees of the Textiles Committee are governed by the Textiles Committee Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1968. Under these rules, discretion is given to the competent authority to decide if suspension is necessary in case of employees against whom criminal proceedings have been launched.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is, however, pointed that Unstarred Question No. 1291 does not relate to the cases mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b) of this Question.

(e) Disciplinary action has been initiated by the Textiles Committee.

News Item Captioned "Indian Banks in £ 266M Crisis"

2288. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report titled "Indian banks in £266m crisis" published by 'Asian Post', London, in its issue of 28 January, 1984;

(b) if so full details of the case, names of the parties, banks and amount involved in each case and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India has probed into the matter, if so, findings of their enquiries;

(d) whether a fraud through over-invoicing or fake bills is involved, if so, details thereof;

(e) whether investigation has been entrusted to CBI or any other investigating agency, if so, when and the findings, if any, received; and

(f) remedial measures initiated or proposed to safeguard the interests of the banks concerned and in order to effect recovery of their dues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India has seen the news item published by the 'Asian Post' (London). However, according to the statutes governing the public sector banks and according to the practices and usages customary among bankers the information relating to or the affairs of a constituent cannot be divulged.

Introduction of M. I. C. R. Technology for Cheque Writing Etc.

2289. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inter-institutional group of Reserve Bank of India has submitted its report for introduction of Magnetic Ink Character Recognitions (M. I. C. R.) technology for cheque writing, standardisation of cheque forms, etc ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The Working Group has recommended INTER ALIA the adoption of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) Technology for mechanised cheque processing, including standardised cheque forms, etc.

2. The Reserve Bank of India have accepted the recommendations of the Working Group. Further follow-up action is in progress in Reserve Bank of India.

3. Copies of Report the are available in Parliament Library.

Training Programme on Small Holder Livestock Project Conducted by College of Agricultural Banking

2290. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of persons with their designations, who attended the training programme on small holder Livestock Project conducted in 1982-83 and 1983-84 by the College of Agricultural Banking to collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, London ; and

(b) whether any follow-up action is being taken and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The College of Agricultural Banking, Pune had conducted only one training course on 'Small-Holder Livestock Project Preparation' from January 3 to 22, 1983 in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. In all, there were 20 participants from four Commonwealth countries, namely Bangladesh, India, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. A statement indicating their names, designations etc. is attached herewith.

(b) No follow-up action on the above Training Course was needed.

Statement

NAME OF PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION, NAME OF INSTITUTION, ETC.
FROM BANGLADESH	
1. Mr. Shariful Islam	Deputy Director, Live Stock Services, Sapura, Rajshahi.
2. Mr. Mohammed Ghulam Mostafa	Deputy Director. Livestock Services, Khulna Division, Jessore.
3- Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed	Assistant Director, Directorate of Livestock Services, Dhaka .
4. Mr. Malik Mohammed Shah Noor	Deputy Chief, Fisheries and Livestock Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Dhaka.

5. Mr. Mohammed Shahjahan Mia

Section Officer,
Fisheries and Livestock
Division,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Dhaka.

FROM INDIA

6. Dr. Dassappa Narayana

Development Officer,
Piggery Development Office,
Bangalore.

7. Shri Balwant Vasudeo Soman

Assistant Director of
Animal Husbandry,
Bhingar,
Ahmednagar District.

8. Shri Gopendu Bhusan Chaudhuri

Deputy Director of
Animal Husbandry,
Government of Tripura,
Agartala.

9. Dr. C. N. Ramachandran Nair

Planning Officer,
Directorate of Animal
Husbandry,
Trivandrum.

10. Dr. K. Reghunathan

Directorate of Animal
Husbandry, Pondicherry.

11. Dr. R. S. Rana

Joint Director,
Animal Husbandry Department,
Haryana, Chandigarh.

12. Dr. G. S. Dhaliwal

Deputy Director,
Animal Husbandry, Punjab,
Chandigarh.

FROM MALAYSIA

13. Mr. Tengku Abd. Rahman Bin Suleiman

Veterinary Officer,
Veterinary Services Dept.,
Johor.

14. Mr. Samsul Bahri Bin Ahmad

Veterinary Officer,
Veterinary Service Dept.,
Kedah.

15. Mr. Mohd. Aznam Abd. Aziz

Veterinary Officer,
Veterinary Services Dept.,
Johor.

16. Mr. Chew How Kan

Officer in-Charge,
Milk Collection Centre,
Kulim.

FROM SRI LANKA

17. Dr. A. Shakthivale

Deputy Director (Planning),
Agri Economist,
Ministry of Rural Industrial
Development,
Colombo.

18. Mr. P. Tilakaratne

Assistant Director (Development)
Ministry of Rural Development
Colombo.

19. Dr. E. F. A. Jalatge

Veterinary Officer Research,
Veterinary Research Institute,
Peradeniya.

20. Mr. S. Manikavadivale

Veterinary Officer,
Katugortota.

Recommendations of Committee Reviewing Credit Authorisation Scheme

2291. SHRI ERA ANBARASU :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Report
made by the Committee which reviewed the
working of Credit Authorisation Scheme ;
and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The
principal recommendations are at attached
statement.

(b) On the basis of recommendations
made by the Committee, revised guidelines
have been issued by the RBI to banks on
18th November, 1983. The revised
guidelines will take effect from 1. 4. 1984.

Statement

Principal recommendations made by
the Committee to Review working of Credit
Authorisation Scheme.

1. It would be desirable to evolve
a system in which there is an incen-
tive for borrowers to comply with all
requirements of Scheme and for banks
to improve quality of credit appraisal.

To this end, all cases where such
compliance exists, may receive
preferential treatment in the form
of not requiring prior authorisation
of RBI.

2. Banks should be allowed discretion
to deploy credit in CAS cases which
fulfil following requirements, without
RBI's prior authorisation.

i) Reasonableness of estimates/
projections in regard to sales, charge-
able current assets, other current
assets, current liabilities (other than
bank borrowings) and net working
capital. (ii) classification of current
assets and current liabilities in con-
formity with RBI guidelines (iii)
maintenance of minimum current
ratio of 11:33:1 (except under
exempted categories), (iv) prompt
submission of quarterly operating
statements by borrower, for past 6
months with an undertaking to do so
in future also, and (v) an under-
taking by borrower to submit his
annual accounts promptly and regular
annual review being carried out by
the bank even where enhancement in
credit facility is not involved.

3. Exercise of such discretion should be
subject to bank furnishing a certi-
ficate to RBI signed by duly autho-
rised senior executive that he had
satisfied himself about the

proposal conforming to all the above requirements

4. Proposals referred to in 3 above would go through normal process of scrutiny in RBI and if it was found that credit limit sanctioned was not warranted, corrective action would be taken by bank as directed by RBI. RBI may also stipulate that, until further notice, credit proposals from these borrowers should be referred to it for its prior authorisation.
5. In respect of export-oriented manufacturing units which export not less than 75% of turnover of goods manufactured by them, credit proposals would be disposed of at banks' level without prior reference to RBI provided banks are satisfied about reasonableness of exporters' credit needs and subject to condition indicated under 4 above.
6. Other CAS proposals not satisfying suggested parameters should continue to under pre-disbursement scrutiny at RBI.
7. For borrowers having working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, banks could allow ad hoc limits for periods not exceeding 3 months up to 25% of additional limit sought without any ceiling, provided they are found need based by banks.
8. In keeping with policy of Placing increasing reliance on judgement of banks, I/C facilities for acquisition of current assets as well as capital equipment should be exempted from requirement of prior authorisation.
9. The Committee of Direction should take up immediately task of reviewing existing inventory and receivables norms, prescribing norms for more industries and further disaggregation of industry groups to the extent necessary.
10. Steps should be taken by RBI to ensure prompt submission of prescribed data by banks so as to make it and

effective instrument to monitoring their advances portfolios. Data being collected from banks contain great deal of important information. This needs to be properly analysed, tabulated and computerised so as to develop an effective data base which would be valuable in many ways.

11. The factors on account of which restrictions on term loans by banks were introduced and have been continued all these years, still remain valid and perhaps more so, as is evidenced by rising share of term loans in portfolios of banks. The restrictions on term loans by banks should, therefore, continue.
12. In the interest of quality and speed of disposals, CAS advances in banks should be concentrated, to the extent possible, at selected number of specialised branches in metropolitan centres equipped with necessary expertise.
13. The Committee approach should be adopted for rationalising number of levels at each tier in a bank, wherein appraising/initiating officer can circulate a background note for discussion amongst different concerned levels and a joint view could be taken.
14. While it is desirable to have a mix of professionals (Chartered Accountants, engineers and financial analysts) in credit appraisal departments of commercial banks at different tiers and levels, increasing emphasis should be on job training and personal competence.
15. Work should be reorganised in RBI so as to minimise delays in disposal of credit authorisation cases.

Frauds Committed by Companies under Section 35 of Income Tax Act

2292. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to know the frauds, being committed, by the companies on the pretext of undertaking or sponsoring scientific research for the purposes of tax exemptions;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of such cases, if any, that have come to light during the last one year with names of the companies; and

(c) the extent to which these companies have defrauded the Exchequer by deriving tax exemptions and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A Research Review Group is functioning in the Office of the Secretary, Department of Science & Technology New Delhi, the prescribed authority for purposes of section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. It reviews the activities of approved Scientific Research Institutions on the basis of annual returns submitted by these Institutions in the prescribed form. During the course of searches at Delhi, documents have been seized and certain irregularities have come to notice. Names of the companies are as under :

1. Usha International Ltd.
2. Industrial and Allied Sales Pvt. Ltd.
3. Madan Mohan Lal Sriram Pvt. Ltd.
4. General Sales (Pvt.) Ltd.
5. Astra Commercial (P) Ltd.
6. Meghdoot (Pvt.) Ltd.
7. Karna Industries.

Appropriate action under the Income-tax Act, 1961, will be taken after investigations are completed.

Decline in Tourist Traffic in India

2293 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lately decided to bring down the target of tourist arrivals in India, if so, to what extent and the revised target ;

(b) the main reasons for bringing down the tourist target ;

(c) whether it is a fact that tourist traffic in India has been on the decline while there has been spectacular growth of such traffic in the neighbouring countries like Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and Hong Kong; and

(d) the relevant figures showing growth of tourist traffic in India and these countries during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has proposed to bring down the target of tourist arrivals by 1990 from 35 Lakhs to 25 Lakhs. The revision of the target has been necessitated in view of recessionary conditions in the main tourist generating markets in recent years and the consequent decline in the growth of tourist traffic in general.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The tourist traffic to India in absolute terms has been increasing continuously during the last few years. The relevant figures showing the growth of tourist traffic to India and these countries are as given below :—

(in thousands)

	1981	1982	%Change	1983	%Change
India / a	1279	1288	0.7	1305	1.3
Thailand	2016	2218	10.1	2191	-1.2

	1981	1982	%Change	1983	%Change
Singapore	2829	2957	4.5	2854	-3.5
Sri Lanka	371	407	9.8	327	-19.6
Malaysia	1660	2093	26.1	1321 \angle b	4.9 \angle d
Hong Kong	2535	2609	2.9	1735 \angle c	3.8 \angle d

\angle a including nationals from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

\angle b relates to January-June.

\angle c relates to January-August.

\angle d compared to corresponding period of previous year.

Small Loans to Poor through Nationalised Banks

2294. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have launched
a programme for giving out small loans not
exceeding Rs 1000/- each to the poor
through nationalised banks to help the poor
in securing self-employment by way of
purchase of implements, etc. for carrying
out there profession or craft, so as to be
able to cross the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details of the programme ;
and

(c) the criteria and guidelines to be
followed in the matter and the targets,
if any, fixed under the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARI) : (a) There is no
special scheme or programme as such
launched by the Government of this kind.

(b) and (c) Dose not arise.

Assessment by U. S. Agencies for
International Development (US AID)
of aid given by India

2295. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Agency for Inter-
national Development (US AID) has made
an assessment of the aid given by India to
the proper nations of the third world ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Dose not arise.

Suggestions made by Federation of
Indian Chamber of Commerce
and Industry to save Textile
Industry

2296. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian
Chamber of Commerce and Industry has
expressed concern over the threat of nationa-
lisation of more textile mills in the
country;

(b) whether the FICCI has made certain
suggestions to save textile industry; if so, the
details there of;

(c) whether Government are consider-
ing to announce a Policy package for
textile industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how
far it will be helpful in saving the textile
industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A communication has been received from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, seeking an assurance that the nationalisation of 13 textile mills had a limited scope and that this measure would not be extended to other Industries or industrial enterprises.

(c) and (d) In the recent past, Government have already announced various policy measures for the textile industry. Some of them are mentioned below, in brief :

1. Government have reduced the import duties on certain specified items of textile machinery subject to an export obligation, in order to generate export capability through modernisation.
2. It has been decided to afford increased fibre flexibility to weaving and spinning units subject to certain stipulations.
3. To give a boost to exports of textiles, Government have announced revised rates of cash assistance for exports and other facilities under the Import and Export Policy.
4. The duty structure of certain types of yarn, and fabrics has been reviewed. These changes are expected to be beneficial to various sectors of the textile industry.
5. The duties on certain selected varieties of woollen textiles have also been reviewed.
6. Soft loan scheme introduced by the IDBI is applicable to Textile Industry also to enable the units to go in for modernisation.

Availability of Wattle to Leather Industry in Tamil Nadu

2297. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leather Industry in Tamil Nadu is being fleeced and squeezed by a monopoly supplier of wattle as has been alleged by the Chairman of Leather Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make wattle available to the industry at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Nearly 75% of the domestic demand is now met by imports. Domestic Price of wattle extract is largely determined by the price of imported material.

(b) Import of wattle extract is allowed under OGL.

Crash Programme for Development of Tea Industry

2298. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Tea Association has submitted crash programme for the development of Tea Industry this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No proposal for a crash programme for the development of tea industry has been received from the Indian Tea Association. However, the Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations of which the Indian Tea Association is a constituent, has submitted a document entitled "1984 : Crash programme & Budget" indicating developmental activities to be undertaken with the objective of increasing tea production substantially in the immediate future.

Schemes for such developmental activities, are included in the Annual Plan for tea for 1984-85.

बेगम बाजार, हैदराबाद में एक बैंक
का लूटा जाना

2299. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

श्री जयपाल सिंह :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेगम बाजार हैदराबाद में 9 फरवरी, 1984 को एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में 21 लाख रुपये के लूटे जाने की घटना के संबंध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और कितने डाकू पकड़े गए हैं ; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में बड़े पैमाने में पड़ रही डकैतियों को रोकने के लिए किए जाने वाले सुरक्षात्मक उपायों के बारे में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसकी बेगम बाजार (हैदराबाद) शाखा ने गाड़ी से नकदो ले जाते समय लूटी गई 21.72 लाख रुपये की राशि में से 20.55 लाख रुपये की रकम वसूल कर ली गई और 5 अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से, जो कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए मूलतः जिम्मेदार हैं, अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बैंक डकैती/लूटमार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए उचित निरोधक उपाय करें। सरकार ने भी सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के नाम उनके परिसरों में सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था मजबूत करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं।

Amendment of Income Tax Act to Exclude Housing Loan to Employees

2300. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the grant of loan by employers to employees for the construction or acquisition of houses at concessional rates of interest is being treated as perquisites income in the hands of employees and is being taxed;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons thereof;

(c) how many cases have been filed in the court against the action of the Income Tax Department; and

(d) whether Government would consider to review its stand and amend the relevant portion of section 17(2) of Income Tax Act, 1961 so as to exclude the housing loan to the employees by increasing the prescribed limit of Rs. 18,000 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a), (b) and (d) Perquisites provided by an employer to an employee are part of the taxable salary of the employee. Perquisites include the value of any benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at a concessional rate, by an employer, INTER ALIA, to an employee whose salary exclusive of the value of benefits or amenities not provided in cash, exceeds Rs. 18,000/- per annum. Grant of loans by employer to employees for the construction or acquisition of houses at concessional rates of interest will constitute a perquisite and will be assessable as part of the salary in the cases of employees mentioned above. The legal position has been so from the inception. There is no proposal to increase the limit of Rs. 18,000/- mentioned in section 17(2) (iii) (c) of the Act.

(c) Information about the number of cases filed in different High Courts against the action of the Department is not readily available.

Pressure of Escorts Ltd. to Effect Registration of Shares Purchased by Caparo Group of Companies

2301. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that investing financial public institutions under the control of Government are exerting pressure on the Escorts Ltd., to effect the registration of the shares purchased by the Caparo Group of Companies;

(b) on how many occasions in the past, public sector financial institutions intervened to effect such registrations; and

(c) the particulars of such companies where such intervention from the public sector financial institutions took place ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (c) In the writ petition filed by M/s Escorts Ltd. before the court seeking to challenge the vires of Reserve Bank's circular on the facilities for NRIs, one the averments relates to the pressure being exercised by public financial institutions. Since the matter is sub judice it is not feasible to deal with this matter at this stage.

Foreign Tourists not Allowed to Visit North Bengal Districts including Darjeeling

2302. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign tourists are not allowed to visit some of the North Bengal Districts including Darjeeling;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that due to this, the State of West Bengal is losing an important income from foreign tourists;

(c) when foreign tourists for Bhutan are being allowed to have passage of nearly 150 Kilometres through Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri

District for reaching Bhutan's town Futsilling, what purpose is served by banning them to visit Darjeeling District ; and

(d) whether in view of the above facts, Government propose to lift the ban on foreign tourists visiting Darjeeling, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Five northern districts of West Bengal, namely, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur fall in restricted areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. Foreign tourists are allowed to visit Darjeeling town for periods upto 15 days if they travel by air upto Bagdogra and back without obtaining restricted area permits in advance. Tourists who intend to proceed to Darjeeling town by mode of travel other than air can obtain restricted area permits for seven days stay at Darjeeling town from Foreigners Regional Registration Officer at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras or from the Immigration Officer at the airports at these places, Govt. of West Bengal, Home Department or any Indian Mission abroad. Similarly permits are liberally granted for visiting Jaldapara Games Sanctuary in West Bengal.

(b) to (d) Under the existing system, foreigners going to or coming out of Bhutan have to obtain transit visas for passing through restricted areas of India. Such permits are issued only for transit through prescribed route for minimum necessary period.

Imposition of restriction has not proved detrimental to the economy as there is a liberal attitude in considering the applications for permits.

Request made to IDBI by Government of West Bengal from Term Finance for Setting up Spinning Mills

2303. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of West Bengal have requested the I.D.B.I for term finance for

projects for setting up two spinning mills in co-operative sector in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the IDBI has not yet started appraising the projects; and

(c) whether he proposes to take it up with IDBI so that it takes a positive attitude and proceed quickly with the work in view of the difficulty experienced by handloom sector of West Bengal for shortage of yarn?

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

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have reported that they have sought information for Government of West Bengal regarding progress made in implementing the two projects to enable IDBI to process the matter further. IDBI has reported that the information is still awaited and that the proposals will be processed by IDBI on receipt of the information.

(c) Does not arise.

Income Tax Raids

2304. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by Income-tax authorities in the country during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the value of the assets seized and the amount of undisclosed income detected;

(c) the number of successful prosecutions launched in response to these raids and the amount of taxes realised; and

(d) the number of cases taken to appeal stage and how many appeals were decided in favour of the tax authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The number of searches conducted and value of prima facie unaccounted assets seized during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as under :—

Financial Year.	Number of searches.	Value of assets seized (Rs. in crores)
1981-82	4282	30.66
1982-83	4291	27.96

The undisclosed income estimated in orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act 1961 during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 was Rs. 45.52 crores and Rs. 41.71 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Prosecutions are generally launched after investigations are completed and assessments made and upheld in appeals. Number of successful prosecutions, amount of taxes realised and number of successful appeals will, therefore, be known only after proceedings in all these cases have become final.

Value of Imports by India Under Import Entitlement Scheme

2305. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of imports made by the country under the import entitlement scheme during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the major commodities imported under import entitlement scheme; and

(c) the proportion of import entitlement scheme which are used directly by the importers and which are sold by them within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the import replenishment scheme. The value of REP licences issued against exports during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was as under :—

1981-82	Rs. 1762.90 crores
1982-83	Rs. 1963.50 crores

Information regarding actual imports against REP licences is not maintained.

(b) The items which are imported under replenishment licences are listed under Appendix 17 of the Import and Export Policy. In addition, within the overall value of REP licences, flexibility is also available for import of any items of raw materials, components, consumables, spares and packing materials required by manufacturer-exporters for use in their factories, subject to actual users condition and other conditions specified. REP licences are also allowed to be utilised for import of capital goods subject to special endorsement.

(c) REP licences are freely transferable unless otherwise specified. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate the proportion of imports used directly by the importers and how much was sold by them within the country.

Leasing Companies Entering Capital Market

2306. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a spurt in floating of leasing companies entering the capital market;

(b) if so, the names of the companies which had been permitted to float public equity issues and their authorised capital;

(c) the names of the companies whose clearance for public issues of shares are in the pipeline;

(d) the check Government or the Reserve Bank of India propose to exercise over the leasing of hundreds of crores of public funds by these companies; and

(e) whether any part of these funds will be compulsorily deposited by these companies with the Reserve Bank of India, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The names of the companies and amount of

shares and debenture issues approved by the Controller of Capital Issues are regularly published in the form of Press Releases which appear in the newspapers. During the period 1-4-83 to 29-2-84, thirty-five companies having object, INTER-ALIA, leasing were given approval for issue of share capital and debentures amounting to Rs. 58.89 crores and fifteen applications are under consideration of Government at present.

(d) and (e) The Reserve Bank of India proposes to issue suitable guidelines to Commercial Banks in regard to bank finance to leasing companies. Further, bank advances to leasing companies are proposed to be brought under the Credit Authorisation Scheme. There is no proposal under consideration to compel the leasing companies to deposit a part of their funds with the Reserve Bank of India.

आयकर विभाग, गोरखपुर में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में शिकायत

2307. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें आयकर विभाग, गोरखपुर के कार्यालय में फैले भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस शिकायत के बारे में कोई जांच कर दी है,

(ग) यदि हाँ तो कौन से तथ्य सामने आये आये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या व्यौरा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) आयकर विभाग, गोरखपुर में तैनात अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कुछ समय पूर्व कुछ आरोप प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

पंतनगर (नैनीताल) के लिए वायुदूत सेवा का प्रस्ताव

2308. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और

नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पंतनगर (नैनीताल) के लिए साप्ताहिक वायुदूत सेवा शुरू करने के लिए कोई अनुमोद प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) पंतनगर को कब तक वायुदूत सेवा उपलब्ध करा देने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के मंत्री (श्री खुशीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) वायुदूत ने 16 फरवरी, 1984 से दिल्ली और पंतनगर के बीच सप्ताह में दो सेवाएँ प्रारंभ कर दी हैं ।

हवाई अड्डों पर विमानों का देर से चलना और देर से पहुँचना

2309. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के अमैनिक हवाई अड्डों में पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान कितने हवाई जहाज समय पर उड़ान नहीं भर सके ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने हवाई जहाज अपने गंतव्य स्थानों पर 2 घंटे से भी देर से पहुँचे ; और

(ग) उक्त स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के मंत्री श्री खुशीद आलम खान) : (क) पिछले 6 महीनों में देश के विभिन्न सिविल विमान क्षेत्रों

से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स, एयर इंडिया तथा वायुदूत की समय पर प्रचलित नहीं हुई उड़ानों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

	प्रस्थानों की संख्या	देरियों की संख्या
इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स	47,219	10,395
एयर इन्डिया (देश के विमान क्षेत्रों से)	3,334	266
वायुदूत (उत्तरी और पश्चिमी परिमंडल)	493	38

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा वायुदूत की जो उड़ानें अपने गंतव्य स्थानों पर 2 घंटों से अधिक देरी से पहुँची उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 609 तथा 21 थी । एयर इंडिया ने देश से तथा विदेशी विमान क्षेत्रों से कुल 3152 उड़ानें प्रचालित कीं जिनमें से 144 उड़ानों 2 घंटे से अधिक की देरी से हुई ।

(ग) इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए, एक विमान को प्रतिदिन एक से अधिक मार्ग पर प्रचालन करना होता है । आरंभिक उड़ान में देर हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उसके बाद में सभी मार्गों पर होने वाली उड़ानों में भी देर हो जाती है । इंजीनियरी कारणों की वजह से होने वाली देरियों को कम करने के लिए विमानों से अधिक अच्छे रखरखाव पर बल दिया जा रहा है । वाणिज्यिक कारणों से होने वाली देरियों को न होने देने के लिए अधिक प्रभावी नियंत्रण तथा पर्यवेक्षण किया जा रहा है । खराब मौसम के कारण होने वाली देरियों को कम करने के लिए उड़ानों के समय का पुनर्निधारण किया जाता है ।

खण्ड स्तर पर बैंक सलाहकार समितियों का गठन

2310. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने खण्ड स्तर पर बैंक सलाहकार समितियों के गठन का निर्णय किया है, जो बैंकों में की जा रही जालसाजी पर नजर रख सकें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सलाहकार समितियों के गठन का स्वरूप और कार्य क्षेत्र क्या होगा ; और

(ग) ये समितियाँ कब तक गठित कर दी जाएंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

बैंक कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पदोन्नति के लिए परीक्षा का माध्यम

2311. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की भर्ती/पदोन्नति के लिए तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए और इण्डियन बैंक्स इंस्टीट्यूट, बम्बई द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में परीक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है ।

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्र के ग्राहक, अशिक्षित, अर्ध-शिक्षित होने के कारण, केवल हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाएँ समझ पाते हैं और इसलिए बैंकों के लेनदेन में भारी कठिनाई आती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार का विचार उक्त परीक्षाओं और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए हिन्दी को परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के

बैंकों के अधिकारी और लिपिक संवर्गों की समस्त सीधी भरती बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के आधार पर की जाती है । इन बोर्डों द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली लिखित परीक्षाओं में 4 वस्तुपरक परीक्षाएँ और एक विवरणात्मक पत्र होता है । वस्तुपरक परीक्षाएँ इस प्रकार की होती हैं कि उनमें किसी भाषा के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । इनमें केवल एक अपवाद है जिसमें नामों और अंकों की तुलना करनी होती है । लेकिन विवरणात्मक किस्म के प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाना होता है और इसका उद्देश्य प्रत्याशियों की अंग्रेजी में अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करना होता है । यद्यपि प्रत्याशियों को विवरणात्मक परीक्षा पास करनी होती है लेकिन उस पत्र के अंक योग्यताक्रम की सूची तैयार करते समय हिस्सा में नहीं लिये जाते । लिपिकों की भरती के मामले में, इण्टरव्यू के समय प्रत्याशियों का स्थानीय भाषा का ज्ञान परखा जाता है ।

जहाँ तक बैंकों द्वारा ली जान वाली पदोन्नति परीक्षाओं का संबंध है, बैंकों को पदोन्नति परीक्षा में हिन्दी के माध्यम के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति देने के लिए कार्रवाई करने के वास्ते परामर्श दिया गया है । इस परामर्श के अनुसरण में कई बैंकों ने अधिकारी तथा लिपिक संवर्गों में पदोन्नतियों के लिए आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति दे दी है जब कि कुछ अन्य बैंकों ने अब तक केवल लिपिक संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिए आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषा के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति दी है । इस प्रकार कई बैंक अपने स्टाफ को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं । उन बैंकों में भी जहाँ विशेष रूप से अधिकारियों के लिए मुख्य रूप से अंग्रेजी में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है हिन्दी उन्मुख कार्यक्रमों

और कार्यशालाओं का भी आयोजन किया जा रहा है ताकि कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी के प्रयोग का ज्ञान करवाया जाए।

इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ बैंकर्स ने 1985 से उसके द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में प्रत्याशियों को हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति देने का अस्थायी रूप से फैसला किया है। लिपिक संवर्ग के लिए सीधी भरती के प्रयोजन के वास्ते प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को एक एक अलग भरती क्षेत्र माना जाता है और उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर परीक्षार्थी बैठने वाले प्रत्याशियों को उस भरती क्षेत्र के अन्दर खाली स्थानों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है इसके अलावा इण्टरव्यू के समय स्थानीय भाषा के ज्ञान को भी परखा जाता है इसलिए उन्हें ग्रामीण अथवा अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपने ग्राहकों के साथ बातचीत करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती। यहां तक अधिकारियों के मामले में भी बैंक यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करते हैं कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके ग्रामीण अर्ध-शहरी शाखाओं में नियुक्त किये जाने वाले अधिकारी क्षेत्र की स्थानीय भाषा से भली-भाँति परिचित हों।

Evaluation of Performance of Heads of Tourist Offices in Marketing Efforts for Attracting Tourists

2312. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the conversion ratio of India for getting a tourist during the last three years as compared to other countries of South and South East Asia ;

(b) how the performance of heads of tourists Offices, Advertising agencies and marketing efforts for attracting tourists are evaluated by his Ministry ;

(c) whether the approval of Ministry is given to advertising campaign including

selection of media, frequency and visuals, etc ; and

(d) if so, the norms followed for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) It is not possible to measure the conversion ratio in the context of tourism since there are a large number of input variables most of which are non-quantifiable.

(b) The performance of tourist offices abroad is measured on the basis of their efforts in the various areas of operation, such as, liaison with the trade, media coverage in newspapers, magazines, television, consumer and special interest groups and professional agencies. The normal indicator i. e. growth of tourist arrivals is not always applicable due to a large number of factors and variables affecting the growth of tourist traffic which lie outside the control of the tourist offices.

(c) and (d) The Department of Tourism approves the promotional programme of overseas offices including their advertising campaign. The actual selection of media, frequency and visuals is left to the heads of the regional offices to be determined on the basis of market feed back and the best deployment of our limited resources.

Approval of Rates for Different Types of Accommodation in Hotels

2313. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the category and class of hotels whose rates are fixed and/or approved by the Tourism Department and the norms adopted for the purpose ;

(b) the prevailing rates for different types of accommodation in different hotels and when these rates were fixed or approved ; and

(c) the present scale of mark-up allowed to travel agencies by different categories of hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) All appproved hotels of 1 to 5 Star category are required to get their tariffs approved by the Government annually. In the hills the tariffs are effective from 1st April and in the rest of the country, from 1st October.

For determining the tariff such factors, as, the location of the hotel, capital outlay and overhead charges are taken into account. However, for 5-Star category the upper limit of tariff has been determined. No hotel can charge more than Rs. 800 for single and Rs. 900 for double rooms.

यूरोपीय देशों से ऊनी वस्त्रों के लिए
अत्यधिक आर्डर

2314. श्री कृष्ण चन्द पाण्डे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार 'यूरोपीय देशों से भारत को ऊनी वस्त्रों का भारी आर्डर प्राप्त हुआ' सही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन यूरोपीय देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने ये आर्डर दिये हैं तथा किम अवधि तक ऊनी कपड़ों का निर्यात प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार ऊनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान निर्यात मंत्रिधाए निम्नांकित प्रकार है :

	निटवीयर	शाल	कम्बल	(लाख रु० में) फैब्रिक्स
सोवियत संघ	7700	1100	—	—
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	52	—	—	—
बल्गारिया	21	—	—	—
आस्ट्रिया	1	—	—	—
स्विटजरलैंड	1	—	—	—
स्वीडन	15	—	—	—
सं० रा० अमरीका	3500	—	—	—
यू. ए. ई.	3500†	2500	25	1000
सऊदी अरब			50	—

(स्रोत : ऊन तथा ऊनी माल निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद)

टिप्पणी : यू.ए. ई. तथा सऊदी अरब के लिए ये आंकड़े ऊनी तथा एकलक निटवीयर के सम्बन्ध में हैं ।

2. कुछ मदों के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात वर्ष 1983 के दौरान आरंभ किए जा चुके हैं । अन्य मदों के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात वर्ष 1984 के दौरान शुरू होंगे ।

**Flights Operated by Foreign Airlines
at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras**

2315. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flights each foreign airlines operates at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras per month ;

(b) number of flights each month operated by Air India in the countries to

which the aforesaid airlines belongs to ; and

(c) the annual amount realised from such foreign airlines in lieu of non operation of corresponding flights in the respective countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is furnished in the attached statements I, II and III.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of flights of each foreign airline, to Delhi, Calcutta, Bomay and Madras per four weeks, as on 29th February, 1984.

S. No.	Name of Airlines	Points in India			
		Bombay	Delhi	Calcutta	Madras
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Aeroflot	Nil + 64 (Tech)*	32	8 + 8 (Tech)*	—
2.	Air Lanka	32	—	—	40
3.	Air France	24	32	—	—
4.	Air Mauritius	8	—	—	—
5.	Alitalia	16	20	—	—
6.	Alyemda	8	—	—	—
7.	Bangladesh Biman	16	—	64	—
8.	British Airways	32	40	8	—
9.	Ariana Afghan Airlines	—	24	—	—
10.	Burma Airways	—	—	—	—
11.	Cathay Pacific Airways	32	—	—	—
12.	Czechoslovak Airlines	16	—	—	—
13.	Druk Air	—	—	24	—
14.	Egypt Air	8	—	—	—
15.	Ethiopian Airlines	16	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
16.	Gulf Air	208	32	—	—
17.	Iraqi Airways	8	8	—	—
18.	Iran Air	16	—	—	—
19.	Japan Airlines	—	24	—	—
20.	Kenya Airways	24	—	—	—
21.	KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines	—	16	—	—
22.	Kuwait Airways	40	16	—	—
23.	Lufthansa German Airlines	32	32	—	—
24.	Malaysian Airlines	—	—	—	24
25.	Pan American World Airlines	16	32	—	—
26.	Pakistan International	32	32	—	—
27.	Qantas Airways	24	—	—	—
28.	Royal Nepal Airlines	—	72	16	—
29.	Sabena Belgian Airlines	12	—	—	—
30.	Scandinavian Airlines System	—	—	16	—
31.	Singapore Airlines	16	—	—	24
32.	Swissair	56	—	—	—
33.	Syrian Arab Airlines	8	8	—	—
34.	Saudi Arab Airlines	64	16	—	—
35.	Thai Airways	—	90	24	—
36.	Yemen Airways	8	—	—	—
37.	T. M. A.	16+72 (Tech)*	—	—	—
38.	Zambia Airways	8	—	—	—
Total :—		796+136 (Tech)*	476	168+8 (Tech)*	88

*Technical landing of a flight means a halt without traffic rights.

Note :—Two flights constitute one service in both directions.

Statements II

Statement showing the number of flights operated by Air India—India to other countries per four weeks as on 29th February, 1984.

Sl No.	Country	City	No. of flights	Freighter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.S.A.	New York	56	8
2.	Canada	Montreal	8	—
3.	U.K.	London	72	8
		Birmingham	8	—
4.	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	16	—
5.	West Germany	Frankfurt	44	16
6.	Italy	Rome	36	8
7.	France	Paris	32	4
8.	Holland	Amsterdam	8	—
9.	Switzerland	Geneva	8	—
		Zurich	—	12
10.	Belgium	Brussels	—	8
11.	Australia	Sydney	16	—
		Perth	16	—
(The same flight from/to India operates to both cities in Australia)				
12.	Malaysia	Kualalumpur	16	—
13.	Singapore	Singapore	40	—
14.	Japan	Tokyo	24	8
		Osaka	4	—
(One of the flights to/from Tokyo operates via Osaka)				
15.	Thailand	Bangkok	24	4
16.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	24	4
17.	Kenya	Nairobi	32	—
18.	Zambia	Lusaka	8	—
19.	Seychelles	Mahe	8	—

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tanzania	Dar-es-Salam	8	—
21.	Zimbabwe	Harere	8	—
22.	Ghana	Accra	16	—
23.	Nigeria	Lagos	16	—
24.	People Democratic Republic of Yemen	Aden	8	—
25.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	8	—
26.	Mauritius	Mauritius	8	—
27.	Egypt	Cairo	8	—
28.	Yemen Arab Republic	Sanna	8	—
29.	Bangladesh	Dhaka	8	—
30.	Iraq	Baghdad	16	—
31.	Saudi Arabia	Dhahran	48	—
		Jeddah	24	—
32.	Kuwait	Kuwait	52	—
33.	Oman	Muscat	56	—
34.	Qatar	Doha	32	—
35.	Bahrain	Bahrain	24	8
36.	United Arab	Dubai	128	16
	Emirates	Abu Dhabi	100	—
		Ras-Al-Khaymah	16	—
		Sharjah	40	—

Note :—Two flights constitute one service in both directions.

Statements—III

Amount realised from foreign Airlines in Lieu of non-operation of corresponding flights by Air India is as follows :

Airlines	Year	Compensation amount received (in US Dollars)
1. Czechoslovakian airline	1982-83	4,14,631
2. Sabena	January-December, 1982.	4,74,102
3. Syrian Arab Airlines	1982-83	14,94,813
	(This includes US Dollars 4,64,679 for the quarter January-March, 1983 yet to be realised).	
4. Scandinavian Airline (S.A.S.)	November 1981 to September 1982	5,29,154
	(S.A.S. had to pay commercial compensation for its operation to Delhi. Effective October 1982 SAS shifted its once weekly operations from Delhi to Calcutta. SAS now operates a twice weekly service to/from Calcutta. Under the agreement no commercial compensation is payable to Air India for operation by SAS to Calcutta.)	
	Total	29,12,700

Survey for Locating Places of Tourist Interest in Jammu and Kashmir

2316. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey have been conducted to locate new places of touristic interest in Jammu and Kashmir State ;

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to develop such places ; and

(c) if not, whether such a survey will be conducted in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEE ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) It is understood the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has asked M/s Tata Consultancy Service to conduct a survey to locate new places of tourist interest for development in the State. The survey has yet to be completed.

Service Conditions for Class II Employees of LIC Working in Kashmir

2317. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government and L.I.C. management have prescribed any service conditions for Class II employees of the L.I.C. working in Kashmir valley ;

(b) whether these conditions also include termination of service and other hardships ; and

(c) whether the norms of work have been found feasible by officials or they find these norms harsh and seek their replacement/modification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Scales of pay and other terms and conditions of service of all employees/officers of LIC (including Class II Officers working in Kashmir Valley) are regulated by Life Insurance Corporation (Staff) Rules, 1960. The Rules inter alia provide that in the event of better performance, incentives, like conveyance allowance, incentive bonus and telephone facilities etc. will be given and in case of poor performance, disincentives like cut in conveyance allowance and increments including termination will be imposed. The Rules also provide that any Development Officer whose services are liable to termination may be absorbed on the administrative side in Class III.

(c) The work norms have been found feasible. However, some Class II Officers have filed writ petitions in various High Courts and in the Supreme Courts, against the work norms. While High Courts of Andhra, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Patna & Punjab & Haryana have upheld the scheme of norms, the matter is sub-judice in other High Courts and in the Supreme Court.

Allotment of Funds for Individual Banks for Disbursement of Loans to Matriculates Unemployed Youths

2318. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has made any allotment of funds to individual banks for disbursement of loan of

Rs. 25,000 to each matriculate un-employed youth under NREP for 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the allocations State-wise for each bank under this scheme ;

(c) whether any quota of number of persons for whom the loans would be sanctioned has also been fixed State-wise ;

(d) if so, the number for each state separately ; and

(e) the number of applications accepted for the disbursement of loans upto 31 December, 1983 ; State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Government has formulated a scheme for self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth under which loans upto Rs. 25,000/- are given by banks to educated unemployed. The Scheme is not under the NREP. Since the Scheme is dependent upon credit being made available by the banks the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to the banks for providing assistance to beneficiaries.

The reserve Bank of India has advised all scheduled Commercial banks other than RRBs and Foreign banks to set apart at least 1% of their total advances for this Scheme. This works out to Rs. 325/- crores. However, the Scheme envisages provision of assistance to 2.5 lac borrowers this year, the actual amount required may be more than the amount indicated above. In that event, the banks have been advised to adjust the amount in excess of 1% of their total credit against the priority sector allocations. State-wise break-up of the funds will depend upon the state-wise break-up of the targets of beneficiaries allotted to each state.

(c) to (e) State-wise break-up of targets and applications sanctioned by banks as on 31.1.84 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

State-wise targets & No. of applications sanctioned by banks upto 31-1-84
under the new Scheme for Self-employment

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Targets	Applications Sanctioned by Banks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	4279
2.	Assam	6700	1007
3.	Bihar	29000	562
4.	Gujarat	11200	485
5.	Haryana	5300	475
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2000	111
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1800	—
8.	Karnataka	12100	2553
9.	Kerala	15100	1390
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17500	1309
11.	Maharashtra	20800	901
12.	Manipur	1000	—
13.	Meghalaya	400	—
14.	Nagaland	250	—
15.	Orissa	600	300
16.	Punjab	6700	1887
17.	Rajasthan	1000	1845
18.	Sikkim	100	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	17500	2079
20.	Tripura	900	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36000	1977
22.	West Bengal	25500	181
23.	A & N Island	100	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	—
25.	Chandigarh	500	8
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	10
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	—	—
28.	Mizoram	200	—
29.	Pondicherry	450	75
Grand Total :		250000	21434

Data Provisional.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने विभागों के सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को मूल हिन्दी में लिखे गए पत्रों की संख्या

2319. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय ने राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1983 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-1982, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में अलग-अलग देश में 'क' और 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों में कुल कितने मूल पत्र भेजे ;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्षवार कितने अलग-अलग मूलपत्र हिन्दी में थे और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ;

(ग) इन वर्षों में वर्षवार 'क' 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित उनके मन्त्रालय से सम्बद्ध, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों

हिन्दी में

	अक्टू-दिस.	जन-दिस.
	1982	1983
क्षेत्र 'क'	64	642
क्षेत्र 'ख'	—	369
क्षेत्र 'ग'	—	148

(ग) और (घ) केवल विभिन्न स्रोतों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त मूल पत्रों आदि के आंकड़े ही वर्षवार रखे जाते हैं, राज्यवार नहीं। 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 (दिसम्बर), 1983 तक के दौरान प्राप्त ऐसे पत्रों की संख्या क्रमशः 1245, 1059 तथा 784 रही। इनमें से ऐसे पत्रों को छोड़कर जिनका कोई उत्तर देना

से कितने मूल पत्र उनके मन्त्रालय को मिले हैं ; और

(घ) राज्यवार अलग अलग उनमें से कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी में थे और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) मन्त्रालय द्वारा देश के 'क', 'ख' तथा 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को भेजे गए मूल पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अलग से जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती। तथापि, क्षेत्रों 'क' 'ख' तथा 'ग' में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को भेजे गये मूल पत्रों के आंकड़े केवल अक्टूबर, 1982, जब कि राज-भाषा विभाग द्वारा क्षेत्रवार जानकारी मांगने वाला तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट सम्बन्धी नया प्रोफार्मा लागू किया गया, के बाद की अवधि के लिए ही उपलब्ध हैं और वे निम्नलिखित अनुसार हैं :

अंग्रेजी में

	अक्टू-दिस.	जन-दिस.
	1982	1983
	3022	15412
	376	5057
	868	4810

अपेक्षित नहीं था, सभा का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया।

पूर्ति मन्त्रालय से उसके विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या

2320. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान पृथक-पृथक 'ए' 'बी' और 'सी' क्षेत्रों में आने वाले राज्यों में कार्यरत अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को कुल कितने मूल पत्र भेजे हैं :

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार और वर्षवार कितने पत्र मूल रूप से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में पृथक पृथक लिखे गये ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय को इन वर्षों के दौरान 'ए' 'बी' और 'सी' क्षेत्रों में आने वाले राज्यों में कार्यरत अपने सम्बद्ध, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से वर्षवार कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(घ) उन मूल पत्रों में से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गये पत्रों की पृथक-पृथक राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) इस विभाग द्वारा वर्ष, 1981-82, 1982-83 में 'ए' 'बी' और 'सी' क्षेत्रों में आने वाले राज्यों में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों आदि को भेजे गए पत्रों के बारे में पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं, तथापि, इस विभाग द्वारा, इन दो वर्षों में सभी को भेजे गए पत्रों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1981-82	1982-83
1325	1459

तथापि, इस विभाग द्वारा, वर्ष, 1983-84 (31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक) में भेजे गए मूल पत्रों के बारे में आंकड़े क्षेत्र वार निम्नलिखित हैं :-

'ए' क्षेत्र - 681

'बी' क्षेत्र - 698

'सी' क्षेत्र - 575

(ख (1) उनमें से हिन्दी में भेजे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1981-82	1982-83
595	1017

(क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)

1983-84 (31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक)

(क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े)

'ए' क्षेत्र - 623

'बी' क्षेत्र - 445

'सी' क्षेत्र - 35

(2) उनमें से अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1981-82	1982-83
730	442

(क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)

1983-84 (31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक)

क्षेत्र वार आंकड़े

'ए' क्षेत्र - 58

'बी' क्षेत्र - 253

'सी' क्षेत्र - 540

(ग) इस विभाग को 'ए' 'बी' और 'सी' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों आदि से प्राप्त हुए मूल पत्रों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि,

प्राप्त हुए पत्रों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1983-84

1981-82 1982-83 (31 दिसम्बर 83 तक)

2870	3010	2972
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(घ) (1) उनमें से हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)

1983-84

1981-82 1982-83 (31 दिस., 1983 तक)

810	1028	914
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(2) उनमें से अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों की संख्या निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)

1983-84

1981-82 1982-83 (31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक)

2060	1982	2058
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स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर की चांदनी चौक शाखा में की गई अनियमितताएँ

2321. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर के निदेशक बोर्ड द्वारा चांदनी चौक बैंक की उक्त शाखा में की गई अनियमितताओं के संबंध में मामला क्रमांक 28 के बारे में 30 अगस्त, 1983 को क्या निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या किये गये निर्णय को यथोचित क्रियान्वित किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो

उसके तथा सम्बंधित व्यक्तियों के दोषी पाये जाने के भी क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त मामले में बैंक को किस प्रकार की हानि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर ने सूचित किया है कि उसकी चांदनी चौक (दिल्ली) शाखा में 28.50 लाख रुपए की पाई गई अनियमितता की सूचना कार्यपालक समिति को 30.8.1983 को दे दी गई थी। बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि ब्याज सहित पूरी राशि पार्टी से वसूल कर ली गई है। अलवत्ता, बैंक केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से दोषी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

Take over of Sick and closed Textile Mills of Madhya Pradesh

2322. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are seriously thinking to take over the sick units and closed textile mills of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, how soon Government are going to announce the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI-NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have not taken any decision to take over any closed or sick textile mill in Madhya Pradesh.

Distribution of Mass Loans at Ram Lila Grounds

2323. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : SHRI NIREN GHOSE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on January 4 1984 the commercial Banks at Delhi distributed mass loans to people in the presence of some political Leader at the Ram Lila Ground Delhi ;

(b) the names of political leaders who were present therein ; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the banks jointly on the occasion of the mass-loan ceremony ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) In order to accelerate the tempo of credit assistance to the smaller borrowers in the priority sectors, banks have been undertaking campaigns in different parts of the country the beneficiaries in a big way.

In many places they have been holding functions at which some beneficiaries receive bank assistance in public. These functions are organised to create greater awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities that they can avail from the banks and also to motivate them to undertake self-employment ventures with the help of bank credit. Bank also utilise these functions to demonstrate to the people that the benefits meant for the weaker sections are actually reaching them and that guidelines of Government and the Reserve Bank are being observed.

There is no fixed norm about either the size of the campaign, the type of public functions or the choice of the person to distribute the bank assistance to the beneficiaries. Bank usually determine the parameters of the campaigns/functions depending on local initiative and potential. For disbursement of bank assistance at the public function they invite prominent publicmen irrespective of their political affiliations or avocations or even members of the weaker sections from the audiences.

In line with this approach, 28 Public Sector Banks and 9 of the Indian Scheduled commercial banks operating in Delhi had launched a campaign in September 1983 to accelerate the flow of credit to small borrowers. During the course of the campaign

covering four months September-December 1983, these banks disbursed loans to the extent of about Rs 16 crores covering 40,770 borrowers. To mark the culmination of the campaign, 31 of the banks organised a function in Delhi on 4.1.1984 at which banks disbursed assistance to 31 beneficiaries. The function was presided over by the Union Finance Minister Shri Rajiv-Gandhi. M.P.s was the Chief guest. It is reported by the bank that invitations were extended to all the local M.P.s., Members of Metropolitan Council/Members of Municipal Corporation and other important dignitaries. Bank do not have information about all the political leaders who attended the function.

(c) Alongwith the public function held on January 4, 1984, to mark the culmination of the campaign for accelerated lending to small borrowers at Delhi, public sector banks had also organised an exhibition for public education as also to motivate smaller borrowers to avail bank credit and take up self-employment ventures. This exhibition displayed the various assets financed by the banks and the products of the assisted beneficiaries few of whom also demonstrated their crafts. Banks also utilised the exhibition for publicising their schemes for weaker Sections.

Banks are not in a position to indicate the expenditure that they have incurred separately for the exhibition and for the function. According to available information an expenditure of Rs. 10.45 Lakhs was incurred in a joint manner on stall rentals, electricity charges, publicity, furniture hire etc, was shared by the 31 banks which participated in the function and the exhibition. In addition some banks incurred some expenses for interior decoration of their stalls, banners, posters, leaflets etc.

Overdues of Rural Loans and Industrial Loans Extended by Nationalised Banks

2324. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of overdues of rural loans extended by the nationalised banks so far :

(b) the percentage of overdues of industrial loans extended by nationalised banks so far; and

(c) how Government are thinking to recover the money in both the cases, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) The data reporting system yields information only in respect of recovery of direct finance to agriculture. Available figure for percentage overdues of nationalised banks with regard to direct agricultural finance as at the end of June, 1981 is 53 per cent (approx.)

(c) The banks and State Government have been advised to take affective steps to improve the recovery position.

Contract with U.K. for Collaboration to Produce Combat LCA Project

2325. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Blitz' of 11th February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Government are likely to have a contract with the U.K. for collaboration to produce Combat LCA project to meet the Indian Air Force demand by 1990;

(b) if so, the terms of collaboration ; and

(c) whether global tenders were invited before arriving at a decision for the collaboration and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government have seen the media report.

(b) No collaboration agreement has been reached with any country for producing LCA.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-Utilisation of 100 per cent Offer Under Generalised System of Preferences for Export of Jute Products

2326. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is utilising only 50 per cent of the offer under Generalised System of Preferences for export of Jute products ; and

(b) if so, the consequences thereof and the reasons for not utilising 100 per cent offer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) and (b) So far as the jute goods are concerned there is no quantity (quota) earmarked for India in the GSP Schemes in the major markets of the world. While in the GSP Schemes of EEC and Australia there is no special offer by way of quota for jute products, in USA's GSP Scheme the limiting factor is the percentage of market shares of a beneficiary in respect of a particular product with reference to total imports into USA of all beneficiaries. In the Japanese GSP Scheme there is a quota fixed for all beneficiaries and generally if a beneficiary exceeds 50 per cent of this global quota, its exports will be subject to normal duty. As far as jute products are concerned, there is a flexible administration of 50 per cent criteria, but even here, there is no individual country quota. There is also no quota for jute products in the Canadian GSP Scheme.

Institute of Traditional Crafts in Kerala

2327. SHRI A. K. BALAN :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are reported to be actively considering the

establishment of separate institutes and courses for the uplift and modernisation of traditional crafts and technology ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up an "Institute for Traditional Crafts" in Kerala to popularise the traditional crafts like wood and ivory carving, metal casting, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Two Institutes namely (i) Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadohi (U. P.), (ii) National Craft Institute for Hand Printed Textiles at Jaipur (Rajasthan) are being set up.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Programmes Carried out by Rural Associations and Institutions

2328. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rural programmes carried out by rural associations and institutions are facing financial crisis ;

(b) whether a number of institutions and associations are being closed and the programmes are being abandoned ; and

(c) if so, steps taken by National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any rural programmes carried out by any rural associations and institutions are facing financial crisis and are being abandoned as a result of closure of such associations/institutions.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Soviet Space Experts

2329. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high powered Soviet delegation of space experts recently visited India , as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 9 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation, outcome of discussions held with Indian counter parts and names of places visited by them and duration of their stay ;

(c) whether some defects have been detected by the Soviet experts in the equipments made in India and to be delivered to the Soviet Union ;

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, the time by which these equipments will be supplied to Soviet Union ;

(e) how much expenditure has been incurred thereon; and

(f) details of joint work conducted in Delhi and Hyderabad by the Soviet and Indian experts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (f) A team of Soviet experts in the field of medical and material sciences visited India from 7th to 12th January, 1984 for consultation with Indian experts on a number of matters relating to the forthcoming Indo-Soviet Joint Space Flight, During this visit the Soviet experts worked along with their Indian counterparts at Delhi and at Hyderabad. These experts from both sides also carried out preliminary acceptance tests on a number of equipment which will be used for medical and material sciences experiments being planned to be conducted in space. After successful tests, these equipment were cleared and have been sent to USSR.

2. The names of the Soviet Specialists and their designations are given below :

(i) Dr. I. B. Goncharov, Medical Specialist from Institute of Medical and Biological Problems, Academy of Sciences, USSR.

(ii) Mr. A. D. Noskin, Specialist on Medical electronic equipment.

- (iii) Mr. A. M. Tourtchanikov, Material Sciences Specialist from the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

2. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the total expenditure incurred by different agencies like several scientific establishments and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in fabrication and testing of equipments required for the experiments to be conducted in space.

Seminar Organised by Nabard on Rural Programmes

2330. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar was organised by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development on the subject of abandoning of rural programmes by the associations and institutions due to non-availability of adequate funds for the programmes ;

(b) if so, the details of the same ; and

(c) whether any conclusions were arrived at and steps suggested to the NABARD to provide adequate funds for the rural development programmes ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Drug Control Measures in India

2331. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Narcotics Control Board have expressed its concern over the fast deteriorating drug control measures in India ; and

(b) the steps his Ministry propose to take against such weaknesses in its control system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The International Narcotics Control Board in their Report for 1983 have observed that India, situated between two illicit supply areas Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East--is mainly a transit country for heroin and cannabis resin and that the developments in this regard are causing serious concern to the Government of India.

The field formations remain vigilant in the matter. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in co ordination with the concerned Central and State Government Authorities. Close co-operation with the concerned international agencies is also maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The matter is kept under constant review for appropriate action.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rule 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 965 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1983, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7862/84].

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed anybody.

अपनी जगह जा कर खड़े होकर बोलिये ।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शांति से बोलो तो सबकी बात सुन लेता हूं । शांति से सुनाना चाहते हैं

*Not recorded.

तो सबकी बात सुन लेता हूँ। आप ऐसा करना चाहते हैं तो आपकी मर्जी। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

(व्यवधान) *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक आदमी कहना चाहे तो कह ले।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों कर रहे हैं ऐसा ? बैठ जाइये। एक एक करके बात करो तो मैं सुन लूँगा। लेकिन इससे क्या फायदा ? इसका आपको कोई फायदा होगा ? आप बैठ जाइये।

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me one thing, Mr. Lawrence, can you get anything out of this noise ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER ; You can shout if you like' Mr. Nadar, But I can listen to you. What do you get ? Do you get anything out of it ? By shouting do you get anything? Neither can I hear anything, nor can you say anything.

Does it behove any of you in the House ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I can listen to you, one by one. I will listen to you all, one by one.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you all one by one. If there is any relevancy.

I will listen to you. If it is not relevant, I will say so. So simple it is.

मैं बात तो एक ही आदमी की सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री हरिश्चंद्र कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर, कोचिन रिफाइनरी में भयंकर आग लगी है जिसमें दो आदमी मरे हैं। मैंने इस बारे में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। इस पर आप तुरन्त बहस करा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है। काफी मारे लोगों ने भी लिखकर दिया है।

If you listen to me then you will be satisfied.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER ; I have told you that I will listen to you. Let me tackle this refinery business and then I will listen to you.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हम लोग शांतिपूर्वक बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बता रहा हूँ आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : कम से कम पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर से पूछ लेना चाहिए, इतनी गम्भीर बात है।.....

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you about this refinery business...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that I have it under my consideration. Though this cannot be discussed under an adjournment motion. I have already admitted for Tuesday a Calling Attention Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it become more serious by shouting ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to say that because the notices for calling attention motion came only this morning after 10 O'clock, I could not have taken them up on Monday. So, naturally the first available day to put it down for was Tuesday.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : First available opportunity has been given.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : We have given calling attention notices on an unprecedent situation in West Bengal Assembly. The Police was called.....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It is my judgment which I have to give. It is I who have to decide. Before listening how can I say anything.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There has been gross violation of the Constitution in West Bengal Assembly. Every MLA has been guaranteed freedom of expression under the Constitution. It is a Centre subject because once a person is elected to the House, he enjoys certain constitutional privileges and freedom to express his views on the floor of the Assembly. But the constitutional guarantee has been violated. 470 MLAs have been beaten by the Police....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard your point. You said that the Speaker was manhandled. Right ?...

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Now listen. Sit down. What I say is that I had heard with rapt attention and I expressed my view as to how we should conduct the House. I cannot interfere in the affairs of the State Assembly. I can only get a report obtained from the Speaker and then only I can know myself and tell the House I will get that done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am still on my legs.

देखिए देव साहब, असेम्बलियाँ और पार्लियामेंट इसीलिये बनाये गए कि लट्ठम-लट्ठा बाहर न होने पाए, और यहाँ बातचीत करके काम कर लें। असेम्बलियों में भी अगर लट्ठ चलने लगे तो कहाँ जायेंगे, क्या करेंगे ? मैं इन्हीं सारी बातों का पता करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यही कहा कि सारी चीजों को जो भी कोई करता है, मैं किसी पार्टी के रैसपेक्ट में ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप डेकोरम नहीं रखेंगे, बात नहीं बनेगी।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am not....(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Home Minister to get a report from the Speaker there.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

Notifications under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :-

- (i) The Export of Frozen Frog legs (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983, published in Notification No. S.O. 92 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1984.

- (ii) S.O. 427 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1984 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3915 dated the 15th October, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7863/84]

Life Insurance Corporation of India (Daily Allowance and incidentals) Rules, 1983 and Notification under Finance Act, 1979

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Daily Allowance and Incidentals) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7864/84].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 88 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the delegates in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the close of the Third International Conference of Appellate Judges and Commonwealth Chief Justices being held in New Delhi from the 5th March to 10th March, 1984, from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41

of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7865/84].

Audit Report and Accounts of Marine Products Export Development Authority Cochin for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma;

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1982-83 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See N. LT-7866/84].

12.12 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1983-84.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1981-82.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of Reported Short Supply of Fertilizers to farmers in various parts of the Country

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :-

“The situation arising out of the reported short supply of fertilizers to farmers in various parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation”.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, The requirements of fertilizers for each State are assessed in consultation with the State Governments before the commencement of each season, i.e., Kharif and Rabi. The assessment is made on the basis of the area under different varieties of crops, the fertilizer doses to be applied and also keeping in view the past consumption trends in the State.

2. The consumption of fertilizers in 1982-83 is estimated at 63.88 lakh tonnes which was an increase of about 5.6% over the previous year's consumption. The target for the year 1983-84 was however fixed at 72 lakh tonnes of nutrients, envisaging an increase of 12.6%. There had been a slight slowing down of the growth rate in the earlier years partly because of adverse weather and also as a result of increase in prices of fertilizers which had to be ordered in 1980 and 1981. Accordingly, during 1983-84, a decision was taken by the Government with a view to boost consumption and achieve the targets to reduce the prices of all fertilizers by about 7½% w.e.f. 29.6.83. Further a special rebate of 10% was allowed on the old stocks of urea and DAP

lying with the Food Corporation of India. The weather during 1983-84 also fortunately proved to be favourable. It was noticed that from July 1983 onwards, the consumption of fertilizer spurted suddenly and big increases over the corresponding period of the previous year were recorded, in some States these being as high as 50% in July 1983.

3. The requirements of fertilizers in the country are met from indigenous production and from imports. During the period of Kharif 1983, it transpired that owing to problems of power and water in some major fertilizer plants in the South there were significant shortfalls in production. Against a targeted production of 38 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 11 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 , the production in 1983-84 now is expected to be about 35 lakh tonnes and 10.3 lakh tonnes respectively. With the very sudden increase in demand in the Southern States following good rainfall and the price reductions, a temporary shortage was reported in certain pockets of Andhra Pradesh during August-September. Immediate steps were taken to move stocks lying in Punjab and U.P. and 93.7 thousand tonnes of urea were moved to Andhra Pradesh out of the Food Corporation stocks lying in the northern region. Additional allocation of indigenously produced fertilisers was given to Andhra Pradesh and the shortage was rapidly overcome. The position was analysed thereafter and it was found that during the months of August-September, 1983, when the shortage had been indicated, the actual availability had been in fact more than 40% in excess of the actual consumption. The shortage might have therefore arisen in certain pockets mainly on account of problems of distribution within the State.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

4. Some reports of shortage of fertilisers were also received from West

Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Prompt steps were taken to meet their requirements by rushing additional supplies from the indigenous manufacturers other than the normal supplies as also from the imported material. The position of supplies for these States was also kept under close watch and in a review carried out in January it was found that for West Bengal, the physical availability had been 1.35 lakh tonnes of nutrients for the period October-December 1983 as against the requirement during that period of 1.05 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Similarly for Bihar the availability in this period was about 1.45 lakh tonnes as against the requirement of 1.21 lakh tonnes. The shortfalls had obviously been temporary and in isolated pockets and were more due to the distributional problems within the States than any inadequacy of overall supply.

5. As regards the overall supply for 1983-84 for the country, the position is that against the targeted consumption level of 72 lakh tonnes of nutrients the total availability from indigenous production, carried forward stocks (both indigenous and imported) and imports during 1983-84, has been in excess of 82 lakh tonnes. I may also add that higher demand and consumption of fertilisers which generated some stress in the demand-supply situation is indicative of a buoyant agricultural production reflected in the record foodgrains production of more than 142 million tonnes expected this year. This has been the result of determined and deliberate promotional efforts, extension of distribution net-work and motivating the farmers to adopt modern methods of farm production. The demand stress experienced in some areas had been kept under constant review in the Ministry and a Control Room has been functioning for this purpose. The increased demands were met even by adopting non conventional approach by :

- (a) moving stocks of fertilisers from the North to the Southern States;
- (b) allocating stocks from non-traditional suppliers to States where shortages were reported; and
- (c) diverting ships even in the high-seas to such States.

6. It is a matter of gratification for all of us that this year the fertiliser consumption is expected to register a growth of more than 12 per cent as against 5.6 per cent during 1982-83 and the foodgrains production is likely to grow at the rate of more than 11 per cent as against a decline of 4 per cent during 1982-83.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the efforts made by the Hon. Minister are praiseworthy. He has reduced the cost of fertilisers and has benefited the farmers to the extent of Rs. 30 crores. Farmers have taken full benefit of price reduction and have purchased more fertilisers and applied it to their crops and they have given the country over eight per cent more production this year.

Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that there was some defective distribution in the States like Andhra Pradesh and also in some other States. When there was stock of fertilisers available with the States, scarcity was created by them. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has asked any explanation from the State Government as to why they have failed to distribute the fertilisers on time to the proper place of consumption. That is a very serious omission on the part of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and also on the part of some other States.

Sir, now we are mostly dependent on inorganic fertilisers. When I started cultivation in 1942, I used to apply a little of organic fertiliser and used to get more yield. Now we are applying more of inorganic fertilisers and getting the necessary yield.

Sir, day by day fertility of the soil is going down because we have destroyed all forests and we are not applying green manures. Recently the Prime Minister put a ban on cutting the trees. And our Chief Minister tried to ridicule the scheme stating that even to cut trees in Andhra Pradesh, they have to take the permission of Delhi. That great gentleman does not understand that we have already destroyed a lot of forests. If the control is not there from the Centre, I think they will make whole of India a desert. What has happened in Mohenjo Daro, now in Pakistan? Rajasthan also has become a desert. And if our forests are not protected, then whole of India will become a desert. That much knowledge is not available with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I want to know whether the Agriculture Minister is going to educate him on this point. For cheap popularity he is talking all these things. I am afraid he may allow without the information of the Government of India destruction of forests in Andhra Pradesh and whatever little green manure is available there, may also be destroyed by him. Sir, in Telugu there is a saying :

Vanamunnakada varshamu
Varshame karshahuni pranamu

It means where there are forests, there will be rain. Rain is the life of the farmers. And I think the Hon Minister will convey these sentiments of the Government of India to him in very strong terms. Sir, rains also have got good connection with the forests. Either there will be heavy rains or no rain if there are no forests. Now we are having floods. Floods are also due to the destruction of forests. There are so many things connected with it.

One more danger is that fertility of the soil is going down from year to year. I want to know from the Agriculture Minister whether it would be possible that each year whenever he submits his report to the Parliament he may make a mention about the state of the fertility of the soil. Sir, this is not the question of extensive land for cultivation. Now, it is very important to know how much fertility we are having.

Whether it is six inches or ten inches. Day in and day out it is being eroded either by floods or by winds. It is a danger to the country. Moreover, the water level is coming down. In his own State of Haryana the water level was 64 feet below the surface in 1964. Now it has become less than five feet.

It means the whole of Haryana is sitting on water. They are making efforts in Haryana to take out water and reduce the water level. While taking care of the health of the people, we are not taking that much care of the land. That will destroy the whole thing. If the fertile soil becomes poor, the ration will become poor on account of less production. Even if you do not take care of railways, it does not matter. Of course, in one year you can produce so many wagons and lay so many railway lines. So also is the case with regard to industry. But once the soil is destroyed, it will take 50 to 100 years to bring it to its original level of fertility.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the compost and green measure will enhance the fertility of the soil and whether he will supplement the inorganic manures and if so, what is the scheme with him and whether he is going to maintain the fertility of the soil amount. I want to get a detailed reply from him.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, taking the farmers in modern technology is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, but I am sorry to say that this is none of the responsibilities of my Ministry to educate a Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please hear him.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh should obey the guidelines of the Central Government. If he has not done that.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : You allow the Minister to reply. But everybody is interrupting the Minister.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The requirements of Andhra Pradesh were properly assessed in consultation with the State Government and about 30 to 40 per cent increase for Andhra Pradesh in the supply of fertiliser was allowed over the previous year's requirements. Whereas the requirements were of a total of 3.13 lakh tonnes, the fertiliser available for the State as allocated and including the stocks already in the State was 4.12 lakh tonnes. It was much more than the total assessed requirement for that particular period when that shortage occurred. The shortage was not on account of any serious problem for which inquiry may be necessary. This was probably due to the lack of preparedness on the part of handling agencies in the State, the distributing agencies. Perhaps they could not foresee the very sudden spurt in the consumption of fertilisers and they did not lift the stocks in time and they did not have enough with them to meet the requirements of the farmers. But the situation was immediately rectified as it came to our notice.

Generally I agree with the hon. Member, but the questions he has raised, which are not relevant to this Calling Attention Motion, need not be replied to.

(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जो विषय सदन के समक्ष है उसके दो पक्ष हैं — एक पक्ष फर्टिलाइजर के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित है और दूसरा उसके वितरण से सम्बन्धित है। माननीय मन्त्री जी का फर्टिलाइजर के उत्पादन से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है मगर हम उम्मीद करते हैं उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित पक्ष के बारे में जो कुछ भी हम कहेंगे हमारी उन भावनाओं को वे अपने सहयोगी तक अवश्य पहुँचाने की कृपा करेंगे।

जहाँ तक फर्टिलाइजर के वितरण का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ राव साहब ने जिस

बेहतरी के साथ और जिस बढ़िया तरीके से उसको टैकिल किया है वह सराहनीय है और यहाँ पर हम जिन प्रश्नों को उठायेंगे उनका भी वे समाधान करेंगे।

इस समय स्थिति यह है कि हमारे जितने भी फर्टिलाइजर के प्लान्ट हैं, उनकी जितनी कैपेसिटी है, उसका हम केवल 60-65 प्रतिशत का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। सब्सिडी देने के बावजूद भी उत्पादन में ; खपत में तो वृद्धि जरूर हुई है, वृद्धि न होने के कारण किसानों को दिक्कत होती है। आज कल किसान फर्टिलाइजर का ज्यादा उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से आपका जो असैसमेंट है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप माननीय कैमिकल और फर्टिलाइजर मंत्रीजी से इसके बारे में बात करें। सारा सदन बहुत हद तक इस बात से संबंधित है। फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर उसका अधिकतम उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

1981 में करीब करीब 21 लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर का आयात हुआ था और 1982-83 में यह आयात घटा, जबकि फर्टिलाइजर के उत्पादन में जितनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी वृद्धि नहीं हुई, तो फिर आयात के घटने का क्या कारण है ? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो कमी कई प्रान्तों में दिखाई दे रही है, वह आयात की कमी की वजह से हो ? दूसरे यह कि सब्सिडी देने की वजह से लोग फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से रिक्वायरमेंट बढ़ गई है और यह कमी आयात की कमी के कारण नहीं हुई हो ? इस पक्ष को आप देखने की कृपा करें। अन्यथा यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि 1980-81 में 170 करोड़ रु० की सब्सिडी थी, जो अब वह बढ़कर 550 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है। इतनी सब्सिडी देने के बावजूद फर्टिलाइजर का आयात क्यों घट गया ?

माननीय मंत्री जी समस्या इस समय वितरण से ही सम्बन्धित नहीं है, घटिया वितरण से भी संबंधित है। वितरण में जो एजेंसियां काम कर रही है, बिहार के अन्दर, जैसी कि अखबारों में रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार वहाँ पर जिस कोआपरेटिव ओर्गेनिजेशन को यह काम सौंपा गया था, उस कोआपरेटिव ओर्गेनिजेशन के ऊपर फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का काफी पैसा बकाया था। फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन ने यह सोचकर कि वे बकाया भुगतान नहीं कर रहे हैं, चूँकि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस को रिइम्बर्स करना था, वह नहीं कर पाई है, कहीं इस वजह से तो बिहार में कमी का कारण नहीं रहा? पश्चिम बंगाल में कमी कारण जैसा कि आपने बताया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने फर्ज को पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है, जिसकी वजह से कमी है। इसी तरह से आन्ध्र के अन्दर भी कमोबेश की स्थिति बनी हुई है। इस प्रकार की बातें हर साल उठती हैं, इसलिए इसका कोई स्थायी निराकरण होना चाहिए। जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि एससमेंट लगाया जाता है, तो एससमेंट इस आधार पर लगाना चाहिए कि पिछले साल कितना खर्च हुआ और इस अनुमान के साथ आने वाले वर्ष के अन्दर कितनी जरूरत और हो सकती है। इस हिसाब से अनुमान लगाकर राज्यों को फर्टिलाइजर दिया जाना चाहिए और एजेंसियों की क्षमता को भी भली-भाँति परख लेना चाहिए।

1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक शिकायत उठी थी कि फर्टिलाइजर घटिया किस्म का मिल रहा है। हरियाणा में भी इसी प्रकार की शिकायत उठी थी। एक शिकायत यह भी कि आई. एस. आई. स्टैंडर्ड होने के बावजूद भी फर्टिलाइजर घटिया मिला है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति के निवारण के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। जब राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियां घटिया किस्म का फर्टिलाइजर बितरित

कर रही हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? एक बात यह कि जब कोई काम सरकारी एजेंसी नहीं कर पाती है और प्राइवेट एजेंसियों को सौंपा जाता है, तो बिल्कुल ही घटिया किस्म का फर्टिलाइजर उपलब्ध करवाते हैं। उन एजेंसियों के खिलाफ, जो फर्टिलाइजर में मिलावट करती हैं, जिससे कि किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? मिलावट का जो वर्तमान कानून है, क्या आप फर्टिलाइजर को भी उसके अन्तर्गत लाये हैं ताकि इसमें किये जा रहे मिलावट को रोका जा सके?

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जो हमारी फर्टिलाइजर की खपत है वह घटी है। हम जब यह कहते हैं कि हमारा सिंचित रकवा बढ़ा है, तो उस हिसाब से फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग नहीं बढ़ा है। हमारा दावा यह है कि हमारी सिंचित क्षमता बढ़ी है, ड्राइ-लैंड-फार्मिंग बढ़ी है, तो उस अनुपात में फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग भी बढ़ना चाहिये, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

जो हमारा आयातित-फर्टिलाइजर है उसके घटिया होने की शिकायतें मिली हैं। जब बन्दरगाह पर फर्टिलाइजर उतरता है वहाँ कोई ऐसा माध्यम नहीं है जिससे उसकी जाँच करा सकें कि क्या यह फर्टिलाइजर उसी किस्म का है जो उसके बारे में बतलाया गया है। इस काम के लिए हमारे पास वहाँ प्रयोगशाला होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से जो सघन कृषि क्षेत्र हैं जैसे हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार के कुछ हिस्से-वहाँ कीट-नाशक तथा खेती से सम्बन्धित अन्य चीजों की जाँच के लिए उन चीजों को दूर न भेजना पड़े, इस दृष्टि से क्या आप “मोबाइल प्रयोगशाला” बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, बहुत अच्छे सवाल उठाये गये हैं। पहला सवाल तो यह पूछा है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है तो हमारा आयात क्यों घट रहा है ? असल बात यह नहीं है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है, लेकिन यह सही है कि प्रोडक्शन टारगेट के मुकाबले में घट रहा है, वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन वैसे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता गया है - मैं आपको फिगर्स बतलाता हूँ - 1980-81 में टोटल प्रोडक्शन 30.05 लाख टन था, उसके बाद 1981-82 में हमारा इण्डोजिनस प्रोडक्शन 40.93 लाख टन हो गया। इसी हिसाब से हमारा इम्पोर्ट घटा - 1980-81 में 27.59 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट हुआ, लेकिन 1981-82 में चूँकि 10 लाख टन से अधिक हमारा इण्डोजिनस प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, इसलिए हमने 7 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट कम किया। 1982-83 में हमारा प्रोडक्शन 44 लाख टन पर पहुँच गया और इम्पोर्ट घट कर 11.32 लाख टन रह गया, क्योंकि इम्पोर्ट पर जो फ़ारन-एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है उसको हम बचाना चाहते थे। इस बार भी जो फिगर्स मैंने स्टेटमेंट में दी हैं उनके मुताबिक 45 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन का अन्दाजा है, जितना हमने टारगेट रखा था, यह उसके मुताबिक नहीं है। इसलिये हमने इस साल इम्पोर्ट बढ़ा दिया है, 3 लाख टन के करीब पिछले साल की निस्बत इम्पोर्ट बढ़ाया है।

दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने हैवी-सब्सिडी के बारे में पूछा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हैवी सब्सिडी जो देनी पड़ी है, उसका फायदा किसानों को ज्यादा नहीं पहुँच रहा है। उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज मार्डनाइजेशन की तरफ कम ध्यान दे रही हैं। बहुत से प्लांट्स ऐसे हैं जहाँ का वर्किंग इनएफिशियेन्ट है, लेकिन जहाँ तक नये कारखानों का ताल्लुक है जैसे कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में "इफको" है - वह अपनी इंस्टाल्ड

कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करके दिखलाता रहा है। इसको देखते हुए प्राइवेट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स भी अगर अपनी कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन को बढ़ायें तो कास्ट कम हो सकती है। इसका कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री से डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध है और वे इस पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। असल वजह यह है कि इण्डस्ट्रीज का जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है, उसके ऊपर प्रोफिट एन्स्योर्ड है और जो उनका अपना इन्वेस्टमेंट है, उसके ऊपर कुछ न कुछ प्रोफिट देना पड़ेगा ताकि इण्डस्ट्री चलती रहे। अपनी एफीशियेन्सी बढ़ाने के लिए शायद वे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च नहीं करते हैं ऐसा मेरा अपना विचार है लेकिन इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान है।

क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल की तरफ हम बहुत तवज्जह दे रहे हैं। इम्पोर्टेड फर्टिलाइजर्स की बात आपने कही। बाहर से जो फर्टिलाइजर्स खरीदते हैं, वह एम एम टी सी के द्वारा खरीद करते हैं और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री फर्टिलाइजर्स खरीद कर इनका बन्दोबस्त करती है। एग्री-कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री तो अपनी डिमांड बता देती है। बाहर से जो फर्टिलाइजर्स आता है, उसकी क्वालिटी वहाँ पर ठीक से चेक होती है या नहीं होती है, इसका ध्यान तो हम रखते ही हैं लेकिन इसके अलावा अपने देश में आने के बाद उसकी क्वालिटी चेक हो और फर्टिलाइजर्स कैसा आया है, इसको देखने के लिए आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि हमने तीन लेबोरेटरीज कोस्टल एरियाज के अन्दर सेट-अप करने का फ़ैसला किया है और उन लेबोरेटरीज में जहाँ पोर्ट्स पर इम्पोर्ट हो कर फर्टिलाइजर्स उतरेगा, उसको चेक किया जाएगा, उसकी क्वालिटी को देखा जाएगा। इसके अलावा इन लेबोरेटरीज के अन्दर हम दूसरे फर्टिलाइजर्स के एनेलीसिस के लिए, टेस्टिंग के लिए सुविधाएं देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से आप ने पेस्टीसाइड्स और इन्सेक्टीसाइड्स की क्वालिटी का भी जिक्र किया। उनकी क्वालिटी को कन्ट्रोल करने की हमारी कोशिश है और एसेंशियल कोमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसे मामलों में कड़ी सजा दी जाए। जो कायदे कानून इसके लिए बने हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उन पर अमल हो और जो फर्टिलाइजर्स कन्ट्रोल आर्डर है, उसको काम्प्रीहेंसिव तरीके से एमंड करने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं ताकि जो लूपहोल्स हों, वे बन्द हो जायें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स सख्ती से इनका पालन करा सकें क्योंकि इन्फोर्समेंट इन एक्टों का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथों में है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट तो इस मामले में सिर्फ गाइडेंस ही देती है। अब हमारी कोशिश यह है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी कुछ न कुछ इस मामले में करे, जिससे क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल पर निगाह रखी जा सके। इस पर निगाह रखने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की लेबोरेटरीज की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए और हम अपनी भी लेबोरेटरीज कायम करना चाहते हैं। इसमें खाली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की ही जिम्मेवारी न रहे बल्कि हम भी देख सकें और बता सकें कि कहां पर क्वालिटी खराब है। जहां से फर्टिलाइजर्स के एडलट्रेशन की शिकायत आती है, उसको चैक कराने के लिए और पेस्टीसाइड्स के लिए भी हमने एक टीम बनाई है और अलग-अलग जोन में जा कर जब उसने अपनी आँखों से देखा तो हमारी आंखें खुली। जो नमूने देखे गए, उनमें से बहुत ज्यादा नमूने सब-स्टेन्डर्ड थे और इस चीज को रोकने के लिए हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस काम में तेजी लाएं और जो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, उनमें अच्छी तरह से पैरवी करा कर उनको कामयाब कराएं और ज्यादा सैम्पुल्स उठावें। इन सब बातों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान है।

ग्रीथ आफ फर्टिलाइजर्स की जो बात है, जो टार्गेट्स हम निर्धारित करते रहे हैं,

वे पूरे नहीं हो पाए हैं और उसकी वजह मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बता दी है। सन् 1980-81 में कीमतें बढ़ानी पड़ गई थी और उसकी वजह से खपत में कमी आ गई। अब खपत में तेजी आई है, जिसकी वजह से इस साल रिकार्ड फसल होने जा रही है और हम पिछले सारे रिकार्ड तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। फर्टीलाइजर्स की कीमत कम करने से और कुछ मौसम भी अच्छा रहा, जिसका फायदा किसानों ने उठाया और उसकी वजह से फर्टीलाइजर्स की खपत बढ़ी है और कुछ टेम्पोरेरी शार्टेज भी कहीं-कहीं देखने में आई है, जिसको हमने पूरा किया।

एजेन्टों के ऊपर हम जितनी सख्ती कर सकते हैं और कड़ी निगाह रख सकते हैं, उसके लिए हम अपनी तरफ से पूरे यत्न कर रहे हैं। मेनुफैक्चरर्स अपने एजेन्ट मुक़र्रर करते हैं लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर्स का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कोआपरेटिव्स के थ्रू हो। बहुत सी कोआपरेटिव्स अपना हिस्सा ले रही हैं। इस तरफ भी हमारा पूरा ध्यान है और चार-चार मेनुफैक्चरर्स को भी इसके बारे में कहा है। एजेन्ट्स के लेवल पर या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लेवल पर जहां पर फारमर्स के लिए सोल एजेन्ट्स हैं वहां अगर कोई एडलट्रेशन होता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेवारी उस सोल एजेन्ट पर होती है। इसकी जिम्मेवारी फेडरेशन को या बड़े डिपो होल्डर को या मेनुफैक्चरर्स को खुद भी उठानी पड़ेगी और उसके परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे। इस तरह से आप देखें कि हम हर तरह से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स के मामले में इस तरह की बातें न हों।

**** (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramavatar Shastri will speak now.

**** (Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have already said on different occasions any body whose name is not here does not go on record. It is left to the Minister to reply or not.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri will speak now.

**** (Interruptions)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सम्मुख जो वक्तव्य पेश किया है, वह खुशफहमी का द्योतक है। सरकार का कहना है कि इस वर्ष खाद की कमी नहीं रही है जिसके कारण रबी की फसल में वृद्धि न आशातीत सफलता मिलने की संभावना है। मंत्री जी का कहना है कि इस वर्ष उर्वरकों की खपत में 12 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में 11 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का दावा किया गया है।

मंत्री महोदय के इस वक्तव्य से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि यह वास्तविकता के विपरीत है। सरकार ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि इस वर्ष आंध्र प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा से यूरिया खादों की कमी की शिकायतें मिली हैं। उन शिकायतों को मैं सही मानता हूँ।

बिहार के बारे में मुझे खाद की कमी के कारण हुई गेहूँ की फसल की क्षति की जानकारी है। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र पटना का बीमारी की स्थिति में भी दौरा करने के बाद देखा कि, फुलवारी शरीफ, नौबतपुर, बिक्रम, दानापुर, बिहटा और जतलान क्षेत्र में वर्षा के बाद यूरिया खाद नहीं मिलने के कारण गेहूँ के उत्पादन में 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक हानि होने की संभावना है। जिस यूरिया खाद के बोरे का मूल्य साढ़े ग्यारह रुपए है, उसे किसानों को विवश हो कर 140 से 165 रुपए बौरा खरीदना पड़ा। सरकारी आदेश के बावजूद प्रति किसान दो बौरा यूरिया देने के बजाय

फुलवारी शरीफ के प्रखंड विकास अधिकारी ने शासक दल के विधायक के दबाव में आकर बीस-बीस बौरे खाद की सप्लाई की जिसकी ख़ुलकर चोर-बाजारी की गई।

भागलपुर जिले में भी किसानों को सरकारी दुकानों में खाद नहीं मिली। किसानों को 150 रुपए से लेकर 250 रुपए प्रति बौरा दाम देकर चोरबाजार में खाद खरीदना पड़ा। अनुमान है कि खाद की कमी के कारण इस जिले में गेहूँ की फसल की 50 से 60 प्रतिशत तक क्षति होगी। कहीं कहीं खाद में नमक मिलाकर बेचा गया है। पुराने और खराब खादों को भी अधिक दामों पर बेचा गया।

औरंगाबाद जिले में भी यूरिया खाद के अभाव में गेहूँ की 40 प्रतिशत फसल की क्षति होने का अनुमान है। इस जिले में 150 रुपए प्रति बौरा उर्वरक बेचा गया।

बिहार के अन्य जिलों में भी खाद की कमी को ले कर हाहाकार मचा हुआ था और सभी खाद के वितरक विस्कोमान और निजी एजेंसियों की बदइतज्जामी एवं चोरबाजारी की निंदा कर रहे थे। बिहार में बिस्कोमान की ओर से 60 प्रतिशत और निजी वितरण संस्थाओं की ओर से 40 प्रतिशत यूरिया तथा अन्य खाद बेची जाती है। कहते हैं कि बिस्कोमान ने इस साल कम खाद मंगवाया जिसके कारण उसकी चोरबाजारी में मदद मिली।

बरौनी खाद कारखाने से मिलने वाली खाद नहीं मिली। विदेश से बिहार के लिए जिस खाद का आयात किया गया उसे किसी अन्य राज्य को भेज दिया गया। इसके क्या कारण थे।

क्या यह सच बात है कि सिंदरी से एक रैक यूरिया खाद कानपुर सार्वजनिक वितरण की दुकानों द्वारा बेचने के लिए भेजी गई थी। यदि हां तो क्या यह बात सच है कि संपूर्ण

खाद को अधिक दाम पर काले बाजार से बेच दिया गया। क्या यह बात सही है कि काला-बाजारी करने वालों के गोदामों पर कानपुर के जिलाधीश ने छापा मारकर जाँच करवाई और संबंधित अधिकारी को निलंबित करने की सिफारिश की। यदि हां तो क्या यह सच है कि खाद की बिक्री करवाने के लिए नियुक्त अधिकारी मुख्य मार्केटिंग अफसर ने चोर-बाजारी करने वालों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की। यदि हां, तो क्यों? क्या यह बात भी सच है कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्री श्री वसंत साठे एवं अन्य अधिकारियों को कानपुर खाद घोटाले के बारे में पत्र में लिखा। फिर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

यह बात ठीक है कि 1983 में खादों के दामों में कमी करने से खादों के प्रयोग में वृद्धि हुई है। क्या सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए खाद के मूल्यों में कमी करने का विचार रखती है।

क्या सरकार खाद की बिक्री के लिए दो एजेंसियों के बजाए केवल एक एजेंसी (सहयोग समितियाँ) ही रखने का विचार रखती है ताकि खादों की चोर बाजारी को रोकने एवं बिक्री को नियंत्रित करने में मदद मिले।

क्या सरकार बिहार से बिस्कोमान के प्रबंध को और चुस्त दुरुस्त करने का विचार रखती है ताकि वह खाद का बटवारा उचित ढंग से कर सके।

सरकार ने सन् 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राज्यों को खरीफ और रबी के लिए खाद की जो सप्लाई की है उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

सन् 1982-83 और 1983-84 में देश में खाद के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बहुत लंबे चौड़े सवाल शास्त्री जी ने कर दिए। मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है कि कुछ अरसे के लिए कुछ स्टेट्स में खाद की कमी की शिकायत मिली है। बिहार भी उनमें से एक है। जिन दिनों बिहार में खाद की कमी थी, मैं वहां पटना भी गया था और मेरी निगाह में भी वे शिकायतें आईं। उस वक्त वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बातचीत की और खाद सप्लाई करने वाली एजेंसियों से भी बात की। और यहाँ आकर मैंने मिनिस्ट्री को हिदायत दी कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस कमी को पूरा किया जाए और बाहर से जो खाद आ रहा है वह जहाज बिहार के लिए डायवर्ट करें और रैंक जल्दी से भेजें। उसके बाद मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वह कमी कुछ अरसे के बाद ठीक हो गई। इसमें शक नहीं कि कुछ अरसे के लिए वहां ब्लैक मार्केट खाद का हुआ जो खेद जनक बात है। मैं शास्त्री जी से सहमत हूँ। उसकी रोकथाम के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ उपाय किये। उनसे बातचीत की थी, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ कठिनाई बताई। उस वक्त मुझे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा था कि अगर इस वक्त ज्यादा सख्ती करेंगे तो हो सकता है और छिपा लिया जाए। जितना सप्लाई हो रहा है यह भी न मिले। तो इस तरीके से जितना हो सका, किया।

एलोकेशन बिहार में भी जो अंदाजा था पिछले साल की कंजेशन के अनुसार, उससे 30-40 प्रतिशत ज्यादा बिहार के लिए किया गया। अवेलेबिलिटी भी वहां कम नहीं थी। जो कमी हुई वह वक्त के ऊपर खाद उठाने की थी। कुछ एजेंसियों की तरफ से जिसमें बिस्कोमान भी शामिल है जो वहां अपेक्स कोऑपरेटिव है खाद के वितरण के लिए। बिहार में टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट इस साल के लिए एक लाख 60 हजार टन की भी।

पिछले साल की अपेक्षा तीस-चालीस परसेंट ज्यादा थी जबकि एवेलेबल था एक लाख 53 हजार टन। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जहाँ कमी हो जाती है, वहाँ एडलट्रेशन अवश्य होता है। लोग यह नहीं देखते कि क्यालिटी कैसी है? बिहार में भी संभव है, ऐसा हुआ हो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहाँ नमक मिलाया गया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यूरिया में सबसे ज्यादा नमक मिलाने की ही बात होती है। अगर, शास्त्री जी ने थोड़ी सी स्पेसिफिक बात बता दी होती तो हम जरूर छापा मार लेते। जहाँ तक सिन्दरी की खाद आपने बताया है...
.....(व्यवधान)।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यह मामला आपका नहीं है। यह फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री का काम है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में कमी देखने का काम मेरा है। इसी पर आज कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन भी है। शास्त्री जी ने सुझाव दिया कि दो की बजाय एक एक एजेंसी हो, मैं उनका मतलब समझा नहीं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोआपरेटिव के जरिए बेची जाए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमारी कोशिश यही है कि को-आपरेटिव के जरिए ही बेची जाए और हम बेचने की कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं। प्राइवेट एजेंसियों ने अपने डीलर्स मुकरर किए हुए हैं। किस हद तक हम उनको हटा सकते हैं, यह कहना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है? सरकार की नीति मैंने आपको बता दी है। हमारी कोशिश यही है कि प्राइवेट डीलर्स न हों। अगर हो तो ऐसे न हो जो दूसरा

धंधा भी करते हों। यूरिया का बोरी के साथ अगर नमक रखा हो तो मिलावट आसान हो जाती है। हमारी कोशिश है कि किसानों के बच्चों को और जो इंडीरियर में एजुकेटेड अन-एम्प्लायड है, उनको एजेंसी मिले। डीलर के कई मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं, और एजेंट भी होते जाते हैं। उसकी बजह से कुछ दिक्कतें बढ़ जाती हैं। अगर पांच मैनुफैक्चरर्स है, और एक डीलर के पास एजेंसी है तो पांच अलग-अलग सेल पाइंट बन जायेंगे। हमारी शर्त पूरी करने के लिए एक ही डीलर का नाम बताते हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इसमें कुछ सुधार किया जाए। कीमत कम करने का सुझाव भी शास्त्री जी ने दिया है, जिसका अभी मैं जवाब देने में असमर्थ हूँ।

आप हरेक स्टेट की पोजीशन जानना चाहते हैं तो वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ। इससे आपको जानकारी हो जायेगी कि कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट थी और कितनी एवेलेबिलिटी थी?

12.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair.]

Andhra Pradesh--demand 3.13 lakhs tonnes; availability-4.12 lakhs tonnes. Karnataka--requirement--1.25 lakhs tonnes, availability--1.41 lakhs tonnes, more than their requirements; same is with regard to Kerala--total requirements--45,000 tonnes and availability--91,000 tonnes; Tamil Nadu total requirements--2.98 lakhs tonnes and availability--3.51 lakhs tonnes and similarly, with regard to Maharashtra, total requirements assessed are 1.65 lakhs tonnes and availability--2.52 lakhs tonnes, one lakh tonnes more than what they require.

13.00 hrs.

The same is the case with regard to Rajasthan. These are the figures from October to January.

	Total require- ment assessed (Tonnes)	Availa- bility. (in tonnes)
Rajasthan-	1.27 Lakhs	1.32 Lakhs.
Haryana.	1.80 „	1.97 „
Punjab	5.90 Lakhs	— „

Punjab consumes a lot of fertilisers. So, the availability is more or less the same. It was only 2,000 tonnes less than the total requirements of Punjab. But, there has been no complaint from Punjab in this respect.

Similarly, Sir, in U. P., I am sorry the data has not been received from the State Government. They have not even furnished the figures. Himachal Pradesh has more availability—almost it is double that of the total requirements. Assam, unfortunately, is consuming very small quantities of fertilisers. It is only 4,000 tonnes for the whole State. The availability was 8,000 tonnes for Assam. For Bihar, Shri Shastri Ji is keen to know. The figures are :

Requirements.	1.60 lakhs tonnes.
Availability.	1.83 „ „

So, the availability was much more than even the increased assesment of the requirements. For this year, the shortage has temporarily occurred for the reasons that I have already given. I do not think that I need to read all this ; because the hon. Member wanted to know about some States, I have given the figures.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Sir, the statement of the Minister contains several contradictory points. At one time he says this. I quote :

“With the very sudden increase in demand in the Southern States following good rainfall and the price reductions, a temporary shortage was reported in certain pockets of Andhra Pradesh during August-September. Immediate steps were taken to move stocks lying in Punjab and U. P. and 93.7 thousand tonnes of urea were moved to Andhra Pradesh out of the Food Corporation stocks lying in northern region.”

Afterwards, again, he says and I quote :

“The position was analysed thereafter and it was found that during the months of August-September, 1983, when the shortage had been indicated, the actual availability had been in fact more than 40% in excess of the actual consumption. The shortage might have therefore arisen in certain pockets mainly on account of problems of distribution within the State.”

The Minister says that the problem has arisen because of the problem of distribution within the State. If that is so, why the direction has been given to send fertilisers from the other States to a particular State ? That means the problem of distribution may not be within the State. It is a problem regarding distribution throughout the country. In para 4 he is also giving the same contradictory points. I quote :

“Some reports of shortage of fertilisers were also received from West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Prompt steps were taken to meet their requirements by rushing additional supplies from the indigenous manufactures other than the normal supplies as also from the imported material.

He again says :

“The shortfalls had obviously been temporary and in isolated pockets and were more due to the distributional problems within the States than any inadequacy of overall supply.”

That is why I have drawn your attention to the fact that the Statement contains contradictory points. Actually the problem is mainly because of hoarding and black-marketing. I want to know what prompt action the Government proposes to take to a stop hoarding and blackmarketing in fertilizers. One clear cut case of blackmarketing was brought forward by an hon. Member of this House Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. A full rake load of urea coming from Sindri fertilizer was sold in the blackmarket while that was

for the public distribution system. The District Magistrate, Kanpur was informed of this and immediately he enquired into the allegation and found that the allegation was correct. He wrote a letter to the Chief of FCI Marketing in UP to take action against the officer concerned and suspend him and institute further enquiries. This was brought to the notice of the Minister of Fertilizers, Mr. Sathe, the State Minister Mr. Rath and the CMD of the FCI by Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. His letters have been acknowledged. But no action has been taken against the officer concerned. This is the way how the Government is dealing with this case when clear evidence of black marketing was brought to notice. I raised my objection on the Calling Attention because it is a question concerned with Fertilizer Ministry. Fertilizer Minister is not present. FCI and everything is controlled by Food Minister. He is not present. How can a poor Agriculture Minister answer all our question which are related to other Ministries? The Minister was telling while replying to another member that one dealer was having agency for so many manufacturers and they do all the mischief. What is the solution which Government thinks of that, to solve this problem? Will Government take steps for restructuring public distribution system in view of their past experience?

As regards production, what is the total requirement? What is the total indigenous production? What is produced by public sector units? What is produced by private sector units? What is the installed capacity of public sector units? Are they producing according to installed capacity? If not, what are the reasons? May I know whether public sector units will be equipped and strengthened in such a way that they may be able to produce as per the installed capacity envisaged?

In Kerala we are having two important divisions of the FACT; one is Cochin Division and the other is Udyogmandal division. In the light of the problems faced in the area of fertilisers, I want to know from the Government, through you, whether any action has been taken to expand the two Divisions of FACT. Similarly, I want to know whether the Government has taken

any concrete step to use the urban solid base waste as fertiliser. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us what was the investment in the field of fertiliser production for the last so many years, that is, during all these plan periods? I want to know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with the present investment. If he feels that the present investment is not sufficient, what action does he propose to take in order to increase the investment in the field of fertiliser production.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member has unfortunately erred in his judgement on the efficient working of my Ministry in distributing fertilisers from one single case which he mentioned.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : If you permit me, I can quote so many cases.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I think the hon. Member knows what a massive operation is involved in the distribution of 72 lakh tonnes of fertilisers in a year, reaching all this quantity to the farmers, looking after the quality, looking after the need of every district and every State, assessing the needs properly and then rushing the supply where shortages occur and keeping an eye also on the agents, manufacturers and everybody else. All these things are being done here in the Ministry day and night manually. It is not a computerised system or anything. In this large country, to carry out an operation like this and successfully, is not an easy thing and this has to be appreciated. If the hon. Member does not know what it is, then I do not know how to throw more light on this and how to educate them on what we are doing. This is not all. We only want to promote consumption of fertilisers. In certain districts where consumption is low. All these things have been done in a manner which have attracted praises not only from within the country but even from outside and the result is increase in production. In spite of droughts and bad weather in the past few years, we have been breaking record after record, years after year. He wants to know about the production in the public sector and in the private sector. Then there is also the cooperative sector which he

has forgotten. It is not possible for me to give the break-up of production in all these three sectors. But I have stated the total production that is expected. It is about 38 lakh tonnes during 1983-85 and some of our large plants in the cooperative sector particularly, have been working and producing more than their installed capacity, even up to 110%. So, it is not everywhere that capacity has not been fully utilised. I have already said more than what the hon. Member could say on this subject. I myself said that investment in the industry is not bringing the desired returns. I do not know what more he wants me to say. If he wants to know the details, he should address the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers to know how much more investment they are planning in the Fertiliser industry next year or in the Seventh Plan period which is being formulated.

I do not think, there is anything else that needs to be answered.....(*Interruptions*) We are doing a lot, I do not know what more you want us to do(*Interruptions*). You did not know, how the agents are appointed; I have given the information. We have taken note of the fact that one agent is working for more than two or three manufacturers.

If the hon. Member wants to know anything else, I would let him know.

13.16 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*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Every day we are losing 5-10 minutes like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Who is responsible for this? You should ask this question of yourself. Every one of you

should direct that question to yourself—every hon. Member including myself. There should be self-introspection. It is now 2.25. We should have met at 2.15, P. M. ten minutes back But every hon. Member should do some self-introspection, and ask himself as to whether he is doing his duty to the people of this country and whether the assurance given to them when he was elected is being carried out. It is up to you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Let us not waste time any more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mallikarjun, on behalf of Shri Buta Singh.

14.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : on behalf of my colleague, Shri Buta Singh with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in the House during the week commencing 12th March, 1984, will consist of :

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Submission to the vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1984-85.
3. Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendations of the Railway convention committee.
4. Discussion and voting on :
 - (a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1984-85.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1983-84.
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1981-82.

5. Discussion and voting on :

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84.

(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1981-82.

6. General Discussion on the Pondicherry Budget for 1984-85.

7. Discussion and voting on :

(a) Demands for Grants on Accounts (Pondicherry) for 1984-85.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry) for 1983-84.

8. Consideration and passing of the Asiatic Society Bill, 1984 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने वाले सप्ताह में नीचे लिखे विषयों को जोड़ा जाए।

फौजी-फौजियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए और जो अन्तर करेगा, वह देश को तोड़ने की बान करेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फौजी पेंशनरों के हक में फैसला दिया परन्तु सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को लागू कर समान पेंशन नहीं दे रही है। इससे फौजी पेंशनरों में असंतोष है, जबकि रक्षा मंत्री ने विश्वास भी दिला दिया था कि अन्तर मिटाया जाएगा और फौजी पेंशनरों की माँग पूरी की जायेगी।

किसान की फसल शीत लहर व ओला-वृष्टि से बिल्कुल तबाह हो गई है। और किसानों का जीवन दूबर हो रहा है। किसानों को उनकी फसलों का मुआवजा दिया जाए। माल नहरी व बाराही व कर्जा हर किसान किस्म हर किसान को माफ किया जाए।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : The following two subjects may be included in the business of the next week.

1. The persons were killed and at least fourteen persons injured in the worst ever fire in Kerala that broke out in the fuel tanks of the Cochin refineri, at Ambalamugal about 14 km. From Cochin, following a loud explosion. The noise of the explosion is reported to have been heard up to a distance of 40 kms. and in the impact of the explosion several roof tops of the buildings in the neighbourhood were blown off and many buildings of the refinery are reported to have been badly shaken. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 4 crores.

2. Court of inquiry into the Air India Boeing 707 crash at Bombay has submitted its report to the Government. The findings are reported to have been hair raising. As reported, the court of inquiry has said that the crew of the ill-fated plane was grossly negligent in the performance of its duties, that Air India was guilty of deliberately having falsified training records and withheld information from the Director General of Civil Aviation at the time of renewal of pilots' licences, and that the situation in the plane's cockpit minutes before landing was one of total confusion. This matter requires to be debated in the parliament.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Kindly include the following item in the List of Business scheduled for next week.

A through probe and investigation is warranted as instance of more attempts on distortion of historical facts in prescribed textbooks are coming to light.

Derogatory, misguided, contemptuous references about different religions and founders and preachers of faiths are common in our history books, injuring religious sentiments of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and other religions alike. This gives way to suspicious illwill and hatred in the minds of people of different faiths against each other.

A necessary machinery needs to be created which shall scrutinise and remove the faulty portions of prescribed text books which in particular are poisoning the minds of the younger generation studying in the

schools, colleges and universities. Jammu and Kashmir has banned the circulation of history of civilisation. The other States and the Centre should follow suit in this and other cases. The Centre and State Governments should devise laws for severe punishment of those responsible for writing, printing and publishing of such books...**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever he has said now will not go on record. Only the approved version will go on record.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, 12 मार्च से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें तथा विचार के लिए समय निकालने की कृपा करें।

1. मिलावट या नकली चीजों की बिक्री होने की बात कोई नई नहीं है। लेकिन चाय जैसी रोजमर्रा के उपयोग की ओर सभी वर्गों के लोगों के काम आने वाली चीज में मिलावट होने या नकली चाय बिकने की खबर निश्चय ही चौंकाने वाली है। गत दिनों लखनऊ तथा अलीगढ़ में पूति विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा बीस लाख रुपये की नकली चाय बरामद करने से जाहिर है कि यह काला धंधा देश के विभिन्न भागों में काफी तेजी पर है। नमूनों की जांच में पाया गया है कि चाय के बुरादे में अखरोट व लकड़ी का बुरादा मिला हुआ था। गत वर्षों में चाय की कीमतें काफी बढ़ी हैं, इसलिए मिलावट और नकली चाय की बिक्री की आशंका और भी बढ़ गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसी धोखाधड़ी ज्यादा हो रही है, जहां न तो कोई सैपल लेने वाला है और न शिकायत को सुनने वाला है।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस मामले की गंभीरता को समझते हुए सरकार तुरन्त इस संबंध में कठोर कार्यवाही करने हेतु निर्देश दे

ताकि आम जनता को लूटने तथा उसके स्वास्थ्य के साथ होने वाले खिलवाड़ से बचाया जा सके।

2. देश में अनुसूचित जातियों, जन-जातियों तथा अन्य कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों पर आए दिन अमानुषिक अत्याचारों की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। कहीं उनकी संपत्ति और घरों को आग लगाई जाती है तो कहीं उनकी निर्मम हत्याएँ की जाती हैं। कहीं उन को जिन्दा जलाया जाता है तो कहीं उनकी स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है। कहीं उनकी फसलों को काटा जाता है। आजादी के 37 वर्षों के बाद भी इन लोगों की जान-माल की रक्षा नहीं हो पा रही है और उन में अमुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो रही है।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, I would like to include in next week's business the following for discussion:

1. A situation has arisen that the advancing gas front in Bombay High may force the ONGC to shut down and even abandon two or three oil wells. If these oil wells are not shut down immediately, the gas encroachment may invade the neighbouring wells.

2. The Government has been okaying the collaborations of the foreign concern with the Indian concerns, on a number of occasions. This step would definitely affect the Indian economy inasmuch as our motto of socialistic growth of the economy would be hampered.

These should be discussed in the House next week.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में निम्न-निम्न प्रस्तावों का समावेश करवाना चाहता हूँ।

1. दुर्गम दूरस्थ पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का विकास, सरकार की घोषित नीति रही है लेकिन स्थानीय कठिनाइयों के कारण अपेक्षित विकास

नहीं हो पा रहा है। सप्तम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन क्षेत्रों के विकास विशेष तौर पर औद्योगिक विकास की आवश्यकताओं के संदर्भ में इस सदन को विचार करना चाहिए ताकि भावी विकास की रणनीति निर्धारित हो सके।

2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए आई. आर. डी. पी. एवं एन. आर. ई. पी. विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से करोड़ों रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा व्यय किया जा रहा है परन्तु इसका पूर्ण अपेक्षित लाभ संबंधित वर्ग को प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस क्रम में भी सदन को विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित विषय को आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

1. बिहार राज्य में नालन्दा जिला समेत कई जिलों में लगभग पांच लाख हाथकरवा में पांच लाख बुनकर काम करते हैं। कच्चे माल की मस्ती दर आपूर्ति के अभाव, उनके द्वारा उत्पादित मालों के लिए बाजार कमी, आर्थिक एवं टेक्निकल आदि सुविधाओं के न मिलने के कारण उनके मामले भुखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न है।

अखिल भारतीय हैंडलूम फैब्रिक्स मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी द्वारा पर्याप्त मात्रा में उनके मामलों की खरीद, बिहार शरीफ में डिजाइन केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट एवं बुनकर सर्विस सेन्टर की स्थापना और नेशनल हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की शाखा खोलना बुनकरों की दयनीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए अत्यावश्यक है।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :

I request the Minister of Parliamentary

Affairs to include in the next week's business the proposal regarding provision of show room facility at all railway stations in the country for display and sale of various varieties of Kashmir apples, so that market for the same fruit is widened within the country.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 12. 3. 84 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के लिए सदन की सरकारी कार्य सूची में मैं निम्नलिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित करना चाहता हूँ :

उत्तर प्रदेश में महाविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की हड़ताल—

उत्तर प्रदेश में महाविद्यालयों के शिक्षक गत 16 फरवरी से अनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल पर हैं, जिससे वहाँ उच्च शिक्षा का अध्यापन कार्य ठप्प पड़ गया है। छात्र एवं अभिभावक परेशान हैं। विभिन्न परीक्षाएँ आसन हैं। परीक्षाएं समय पर होंगी या नहीं, कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता। एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बना हुआ है। शिक्षकों का आरोप है कि प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के साथ जो समझौता हुआ था, वर्तमान सरकार उसका सम्मान कर रही है। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण प्रकरण यह है कि प्रदेशीय सरकार बातचीत तक करने से कतरा रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार निरपेक्ष भाव से बैठी हुई है। सरकार को शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधियों से बात करनी चाहिए और उनकी वाजिब मांगों को मान कर टकराव की स्थिति को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

अतएव उत्तर प्रदेश में महाविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की अनिश्चितकालीन हड़ताल पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिए और उसे समाप्त करने के उपाय निकाले जाने चाहिए।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : The Government

of India proposes to set up a university for fisheries during the Seventh Plan period. The location of the university has not yet been determined. Vizhinjam in Kerala is an ideal place for the establishment of the university for fisheries. The construction of a fishing harbour is already going on in Vizhinjam. There had been an Institute of Nautical Studies functioning at Vizhinjam. Vizhinjam is having a very good sea-shore. There is an agricultural college and Vellayani lake in the nearby place of Vizhinjam. Apart from that, Kerala has the highest population of fishermen in the country. A number of Central Institutes, such as Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Integrated Fisheries Project and Exploratory, Fisheries Project are located in Kerala. There is tremendous potential for development of off-shore fishing as well as brackish water fish culture in Kerala. The State Government have also pioneered several new ventures such as the Shrimp Hatchery at Azhikode and the Seed Farm at Malampuzha. The State Government have also set up five fishermen training centres. Under these circumstances, it is only suitable to establish the proposed university for fisheries at Vizhinjam, Kerala. So, I urge upon the Government of India to proceed with this suggestion.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I am thankful to the hon. Members for reference to various matters to be included in the Government business for next week. But it is not possible. As has been decided by the BAC, only Government business will be taken up next week. If any member so desires, he can raise it in the BAC through the representative of his Party so that it can be considered by the BAC.

14.41 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET, 1984-85 — GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up general discussion on the general budget, for which 15 hours have been

allotted. Shri Sunil Maitra will initiate the discussion. His party has ten minutes less than one hour.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the speech of the Finance Minister, containing the budget proposals, was a smooth piece of talk with, of course, facile conclusions. As a matter of fact, it seems to be an equally smooth walk over the carpeted floor, and the carpet almost looked like a Persian carpet. But when one removes the carpet and sees beneath it, then one finds that dirt and filth have been swept beneath the carpet. What are the dirt and filth, let me try to unravel one by one.

For example, take agriculture. The Finance Minister says on agriculture :

“The agricultural production as a whole is likely to increase by 9 per cent over the previous year. Hon. Members will agree that this is convincing testimony of the soundness of our agricultural strategy.”

At the outset, let me inform the hon. Minister that I do not agree with him. He is making this statement and this claim because this year the food production reached the all time high of 142 million tonnes. But if we examine the food production over a period of say, 10, 15 or 20 years, then only the full picture will emerge before the country. Now if we make a graph of the agricultural production in this country, it suddenly rises and then equally suddenly drops down. So, when the hon. Minister makes a claim that the policy of the Government successfully proves the soundness of the agricultural strategy, let us try to examine the actual food production since they come to power in 1980. The average food production between 1980 and 1984 was 133.29 million tonnes. If you take the average of the decade, between 1974-75 and 1983-84, it is still less, it is 123.32 million tonnes. THE WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1983, published by the World Bank has tried to examine the agricultural growth in India and it has this to say :

"In the decade between 1960-70 agricultural growth in our country has registered an increase of 1.9 per cent."

Between 1970-81 i.e. in the next decade, the growth of Indian agriculture was again 1.9 per cent. That means between 1960 and 1981, the growth in agricultural production was stagnant at 1.9 per cent. Because you have produced 142 million tonnes of food-grains this year, from this fact you cannot conclude that your strategy - if at all you had any strategy - has proved that it was successful or that it is convincing enough. If in the course of the last twenty years your agricultural growth standing at 1.9 per cent, what is the significance of your strategy? And see what was your strategy then and what is now? You are boasting about the soundness of your strategy.

Then again if you see the daily per capita availability of cereals and pulses, between 1961-70 it was 447.56 grams; between 1971-80 it was reduced to 442.22 grams and in your period i.e. between 1980 and 1984 it has still gone down to 437.02 grams. Therefore, with this decreasing curve, I don't know how the Finance Minister considers himself to be able enough to make the claim that really their agricultural strategy has succeeded. Actually it was no strategy. Everywhere it was a strategy of improvisation. You tried to improvise as and when a situation developed; and somehow or other you tried to tackle the situation that emerged year by year. Therefore, there was no strategy. And if there was any, it met with complete failure.

Actually why our agriculture production and our food production is at a stagnant pace? You see the basic thing for the agricultural growth as we have been maintaining in the House for the last so many years, is land reforms. Unless and until you go in for these land reforms, it will not be possible for you to increase the production,

Secondly your entire agricultural production is operating within the framework of the market economy. What is the

incentive? If you really believe in market economy, then go the whole hog for the market economy. There should be some incentive for the producers to produce. For example the present support price of the wheat between 1980-81 and 1984-85 registered 29.9 per cent increase i.e. from Rs. 117 per quintal to Rs. 152 per quintal. But how has the cost of inputs gone up? The fertiliser price between 1980-84 has gone up by 48 per cent; the diesel price in the same period has gone up by more than 200 per cent and the seed price have also increased. So, whereas the cost of inputs has gone up tremendously your offer for increase in the support price in the surplus agricultural commodities that are marketed is only 29.9 percent. This being so, there is no incentive for the agriculturists to produce. So, if you really want to operate within the framework of the market economy, you must give some incentive to the producers. And only then it will be possible for you to go in for the increase in the agricultural production.

Then coming to the question of industry, the Finance Minister has claimed on page 2 of his speech that for the four-year period after 1979-80, the industrial growth will average slightly more than five per cent. Even 5 per cent is a niggardly increase according to his own admission, compared to the targeted annual production of 8 per cent in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. If you today claim that the average was 5 per cent in the four-year period, this is no achievement at all. I am going to examine whether even this claim is correct. This claim is also not correct. How do you calculate that it is slightly more than 5 per cent?

Sir, I have got this ECONOMIC SURVEY of the previous years 1981-82 and 1982-83. There you will find that industrial production has been calculated on the basis of calendar year and suddenly this year even without notifying any one the method of calculation was changed. Even the ECONOMIC SURVEY does not say that the method of calculation was changed from calendar year to fiscal year. When I was going through the ECONOMIC SURVEY, it was irritating.

I made some calculations. If we take the growth of the last four years as per the calendar year, it comes to 4.6 per cent and if you take the growth on the basis of the fiscal year, it comes to 5.2 per cent. Therefore, how should we describe it? Is it only because to enable the Finance Minister to make the claim on the floor of the House that the rate of industrial production was more than 5 per cent, the basis was changed from calendar year to fiscal year? Even then, this so-called achievement must be viewed against the target set in the Sixth Plan, a target of 8 per cent. Even there, they have failed, but the changeover from calendar year to fiscal year, I am sorry to say, is another example of manipulative politics and manipulation of the statistical data in order to arrive at the conclusion which the Finance Minister came to and wanted the country to believe.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Did you calculate for fiscal year and calendar year?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Yes, I have calculated. Let them say, my calculation is wrong.

Take, for example, the press release of the P.I.B. released by the hon. Minister of Industry, Mr. Tiwari. It was released on January 19, 1984. Here, Mr. Tiwari claims that during October 1983, the index of industrial production has shown a growth of 7 per cent as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, i.e., October 1982 and October 1983—if you compare these two figures, the growth is 7 per cent.

I can give you another figure. I take the figure of December 1982 and I take the figure of December 1983. The rate of growth of industrial production comes down to 3.9 per cent. Therefore, why are you playing with figures? Why is this jugglery with figures? You take out some date in the previous year, some month in the previous year and then you take the corresponding month and then you go on calculating. Whichever figure suits you, you take up that figure and dole it out to the Parliament and through the parliament and through the press to the people of this country and say, 'Look here,

how wonderfully we have performed.' As a matter of fact, your performance was very shoddy.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Finance Minister.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Finance Minister will reply, Mr. Panika.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This is our industrial production.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He is now manipulating to show...*(Interruptions)*. The Finance Minister has brought the correct picture in the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : They Finance Minister is capable enough to defend himself. He does not need your help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The will always provoke you, you should not get provoked.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't get provoked

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, my time is running out and so many points are there.

Again, let us go back to the World Development Report 1983, published by the World Bank.

If you take the span of 20 years from 1960, between, 1960 and 1970 the rate of industrial growth in our country was 5.4%, between 1970-81 i.e. in the next decade the World Bank says it had gone down from 5.4% in the Previous decade to 4.4% in the decade 1970-81. This is another achievement of this Government of which, I think, they feel very Proud.

What is the condition actually of a very vital Portion of our industrial Production with which the ordinary people of this country are vitally concerned, i.e. the production of consumer goods industries? Here the Reserve Bank of India bulletin of October, 1983. In March 1983 the consumer goods industries production was 170.3; April 169.6, May 156.4, June 151.5 and in July 146.5. This is the interest figure available so far as the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin is concerned. So far as the consumption goods production this year is concerned, the production is going down and it is bound to have effect on prices. therefore, the claim that the industrial production has gone up or is going up, is not correct, What is the reason? One of the reasons is demand recession, People do not have the Purchasing Power to Purchase goods and commodities. There is demand recession in the market, and therefore, the Production is also going down.

If you take study of the Reserve Bank of India into consideration as published by the Economic Times dated 11th September, 1983 the Reserve Bank of India says that of 28350 factories/industries closed in June 1972, 23% factories were closed down because of the demand recession. We call it market recession. Therefore, one of the reasons for the slower growth in our industrial production is market recession.

Another thing which has been discussed in this House and over which I am not going to dilate is the import liberalisation. Multi-nationals are dumping there goods in the market. Production of our industries is being curtailed and our industries are being forced to close down.

The second thing is the concession given to MRTP and multi-national concerns. The

result is that they are driving out the small and medium size industries.

If you take into account the increase in total assets of 100 giants in the private corporate sector, then only you will realise the seriousness of the situation. The Business Standard brought out this data that total assets of top 100 industrial giants in 1980-81 was Rs. 9150, 99,00,000. In 1981-82 it has gone up to Rs. 11345,45,00,000.

15.00 hrs.

That means, in a matter of one year the total assets of the 100 top industrial, joint-ventures went up by more than Rs. 2000 crores. This only focusses light on one aspect of the matter that because of the concessions giving to these MRTP companies and these multi-nationals, they are squeezing small business and small industry and the medium industry out of the market. Then, Sir, another disturbing feature has emerged in the industrial scene of our country. Deliberate attempts are being made today to inject foreign equity capital in purely Indian industries. Take for example, the question of Escorts and DCM. Very recently, the Government of India last year formulated the policy of investment from non-resident Indians. Now, the Caparo group of companies ALIAS Mr. Swraj Paul invested in DCM and Escorts. How do you characterise the capital that is emanating from Caparo group of companies of Mr. Swraj Paul? Is it Indian capital? The fellow who lived in this country goes abroad and denounces the Indian citizenship for a morsel of sterling or pound. Can you call him Indian? May-be you call them non-resident Indians. But they are not Indians. But you are inviting their money to invest and to inject this money into the equity capital of purely Indian companies. When Escorts resisted it, the Government of India, through the Life Insurance Corporation of India has intervened. You thought it fit to intervene. You see, 52% of the total companies were becoming sick. It is not my report. Out of the total companies that have fallen sick in this country, the Reserve Bank of India says, 52% of these companies have gone

sick because of management including mismanagement, including diversion of funds, in fighting, lack of marketing strategy and so on and so forth.

When these companies are falling sick, the Government did not think it necessary to intervene. I am giving you one example. There is a factory in Calcutta called Steel and Allied Products in which the overwhelming majority of the equity is held by the financial institutions of the Government of India. I wrote as many as three letter to the distinguished predecessor of the present Finance Minister to do something about this Steel and Allied Products of Calcutta. About Rs. 12 crores have been loaned to this company. With industry after industry falling sick and a thousands of workers going out of employment, the Government did not think it necessary to intervene. But in the case of Escorts where Caparo group of companies' money was involved, the Government thought it necessary, thought it prudent to intervene. Can you reconcile the two stands of the Government?

At the same time, when we, specially from the Left, say something about the workers' strike, about their agitation and other things, immediately pat comes the reply from the other side that because of you, they are sick. Mr. Daga is perhaps nodding his head agreeing to my point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, most probably, he also belongs to the Left but sitting on the Right.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : May I tell you for your information that the Reserve Bank of India study says that only 2% of all the industries that have been closed down are accounted for due to labour trouble and 98% of the factories or industries that have been closed down was because of mismanagement or other reasons? Then, what is the remedy?

In order to boost the industrial growth in this country, the SINE QUA NON is the expansion of the internal market. The expansion of the internal market is not possible unless and until you inject purchasing capacity in the hands of 70 per cent

of the people of this country who belong to the rural areas, those who are peasants, and you cannot increase the purchasing capacity of the peasants, unless and until you go in for drastic land reforms which is in the 20-point programme. It was there during the Emergency; it is there now also. But it has been relegated to the last position. The State Governments, excepting a very few, are really not interested in land reforms. They say that they are equally interested in land reforms and it is in their 20-point programme also.

Now, if really they are serious, would they care to reply to one point? The West Bengal Assembly passed the two land reforms Bills in the year 1981. One was the land Acquisition (West Bengal) Amendment Bill, 1981. I am reading from the reply given to an Unstarred Question No. 422 in the Rajya Sabha on 1st March, 1984. The Bill was received by the Centre on 21st May, 1981 and they say that the Bill is under the consideration of the Union Government. For more than 3 years, the Bill is under the consideration of the Central Government. They could not persuade the President of India to give his assent to the Bill. The other Bill, the West Bengal land Reforms Amendment Bill, 1981, was received by the Centre on 1st July, 1981 and, on 25th January, 1984, suddenly the Government of India, the Central Government, woke up and made some queries to the Government of West Bengal. So far as land reforms are concerned, in order to increase the purchasing capacity of 70 per cent of the prospective purchasers in our own home market, nothing is done. And they say that they are serious about land reforms. Therefore, today, the industries are in recession.

Then, coming to the question of inflation, of course, I must admit that the Finance Minister in his speech has shown some anxiety over inflation. But what is actually the position now? He has taken the credit that, during the Janata time, there was 21 per cent and it was brought down to 16 per cent; then, it was brought down to 6 per cent; further, it was brought down to 2 percent and now it has again risen to 10 percent. Will you

please tell the country that when you brought down inflation from 21 per cent to 16 per cent, actually it was 37 per cent rise; when you again brought it down to 6 per cent, it was 43 per cent rise; when it was brought down to 2 per cent, it was 45 per cent rise over 1978-79 and, when again it has gone upto more than 10 per cent, it is 55 per cent rise over 1978-79. You say that you have brought down the rate of inflation from 21 per cent to 16 per cent as if it means that actually the prices have come down. This is an impression which is sought to be created on the people of this country. But actually it was 16 per cent above 21 per cent; it was 6 per cent above 16 per cent; it was 2 per cent above 16 per cent and now 10 per cent above 2 per. Therefore, not only you have failed to curb inflation but the fire of inflation is rising notwithstanding your claim that you have taken remedial measures.

The remedial measures taken were that the cash reserve ratio was increased from 7 per cent to 9 per cent in three stages, that is, you cut the Plan at the end of the fiscal year by 3 per cent; you cut down the non-Plan expenditure by 5 per cent and you stopped the recruitment of the people. And still today you have not paid five instalments of D.A. that are Payable to the Central Government employees.

Notwithstanding all these measures, today the rate of inflation is more than 10% and it seems that nothing is going to stop the inflation. What is the reason? Apart from your taxation policy, excise duty, customs duty, apart from your policy, of allowing the monopolists to reap enormous profits by jacking up the prices, apart from your policy of deficit financing, very recently specially after you came back to power, you have injected another policy, the policy of increasing administered prices. What is the extent of this increase in administered prices?

On petroleum and petroleum products, you levied as much as Rs. 5,500 crores between 1980 and 1983 on the people in addition to what the people were paying earlier to that.

Railway fares have increased. There is an increase in freight rates by.

Rs. 130.91 crores in 1980-81

Rs. 286.22 crores in 1981-82

Rs. 88.85 crores in 1982-83 and

Rs. 310 crores in 1983-84.

bringing the increase to a total of Rs. 815.98 crores.

Even after 1983-84, you think that prices have not gone up. Even after this much increase in prices, if you give lecture here and if you insist in your speech that it will be possible for the Government to control the prices, there is no fool and no stupid person in this country who is going to believe that really the prices can be controlled if the Government goes on behaving in this way.

There is also rise in the prices of coal. In 1980, one metric tonne of coal at pit head was costing Rs. 101.18. I am taking 1980 because, after you have come to power again, what have you done to economy? Coal prices have gone from Rs. 101.18 in 1980 to

Rs. 128.02 on 14-2-81

Rs. 145.90 on 27-5-82

Rs. 183.00 on 9-1-84 that is 25% increase in one jump.

You increased the support price of paddy by Rs. 10/-. At the same time, you increased the support price of rice by Rs. 20/- per quintal. If 1.5 quintals of paddy is equal to one quintal of rice, then the increase should have been Rs. 15/-. Instead, now it has been Rs. 20/-. Every time, the issue price is raised, it is raised on this basis.

Therefore, there is no wonder that the prices are rising and this Government is unable to arrest this trend of rising prices.

I will come to the most vocal part and really the Finance Minister becomes very vocal regarding the balance of payment position.

The Finance Minister says :

"In my Budget speech last year, I have informed the House of the improvement that had taken place in our balance of payments in 1982-83. I am happy to say that this improvement has gained strength in 1983-84. The trade gap had declined from Rs. 5,800 crores in 1981-82 to about Rs. 5,500 crores in 1982-83 and is expected to decline further in the current year. Our foreign exchange reserve inclusive of IMF drawings have increased by Rs. 662 crores in the current financial year up to 10th February."

Impression is sought to be created that the balance of payment position is very happy and because it is very happy subsequently the Finance Minister came to certain conclusions and on the basis of that conclusion, the Finance Minister has already acted. To that I will come later. Apparently the picture seems to be very rosy. But in reality is it so? What was the deficit in your balance of trade in the last four years? In 1980-81 it was Rs. 5,813 crores; in 1981-82 it was Rs. 5,868 crores; in 1982-83 it was Rs. 5,467 crores; and in 1983-84 it is to be a little more than Rs. 5,000 but less than what it was in 1982-83; that is the claim of the Finance Minister.

The crude that we exported in 1982-83 was 4.3 million tonnes and in 1983-84 we exported 6.4 million tonnes. Import of crude in 1982-83 was 16.9 million tonnes and in 1983-84 it was 16.3 million tonnes. But import of petroleum products has gone up : in 1982-83 it was 5.02 million tonnes and in 1983-84 it was 5.2 million tonnes.

It is because of increase in the production of crude and because of increased export of crude that today you are in a position to manage your balance of payments position. But at the same time I am putting this question to the House and the House should very seriously ponder over this question. Petroleum is a non-renewable energy and today the way you have been exporting petroleum, such reckless export of petroleum, is it really in the interest of the health of our economy? If it is non-rene-

wable, then at the speed at which you go on exporting year crude, very soon your entire stock will be exhausted. When the entire world is trying to preserve its stock, preserve its mineral wealth—it is a very rare commodity which they are trying to preserve, here India presents a different picture. The picture is that recklessly we are exporting our crude in order to earn foreign exchange so that we can show to the people of this country that our balance of payment position is very happy. Very frequently, whenever this question is raised, it is said that we are exporting crude because we cannot refine the Bombay High oil here in this country, we do not have the refineries for that. In 1976-77 you started exploring Bombay High and also started exporting. From 1976-77 till today, 1984, that is, in the last seven or eight years' time it was not possible for you to construct refineries which would be able to handle the Bombay High crude, so that we do not have to import petroleum. But to what extent have you cut the import of petroleum? Compared to 1982-83, in 1983-84 you were able to reduce the import of petroleum only to the extent of 0.6 million tonnes, that is, six lakh tonnes you imported less than what you imported in 1982-83. Therefore, in such a situation, I think, it is not only inadvisable but they are doing a definite disservice to the country by so recklessly exporting the crude in order to earn foreign exchange, just to present a picture of a comfortable balance of payments position.

Again, it is being said that our export performance this year will be better than that of last year and that the last year was better than the year before last. In 1981-82 the total value of exports was Rs. 7,803 crores and in 1982-83 it was Rs. 8,814 crores. Of that, in 1981-82, petroleum crude amounted to Rs. 196 crores and in 1982-83 Rs. 1,152 crores. If you take out the export of crude, that is, if you take out Rs. 1,152 crores out of Rs. 8,814 crores which is the total value of the goods and commodities exported, actually the rise in exports in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82 was only, 0.72% or not more than 1%. This 13% is only illusory as much as 12% is accounted for by the exports of crude. If you take a similar view, this year that is in 1983-84 and if you take out the

crude in the economy, then more or less I am certain that the growth in our export trade will be more or less of the same order. It may be a growth of 1% or 1.5% and not beyond that. You call it a happy position? When desperately you are trying for exports and all around the world excepting the socialist countries you are coming up with stumbling blocks because of their protectionist policies, because of their extremely high commodity prices, because of their comfortable economic position and because of their economic might, it is next to impossible for you to go on increasing exports to any substantial extent. If that be so, then on what basis to-day when your balance of trade deficit is hovering around Rs. 5000 crores you say that your balance of payments position is very happy? Out of petroleum you save Rs. 1000 crores. Then from deposits of non-resident Indians in 9 months you got Rs. 800 crores and I think in a full year it will be a little more than Rs. 1000 crores. But with 13% interest, after 6 years when you go to repay them, it will be more than Rs. 2000 crores. Can you afford to do it? And basing yourself on this assessment that your foreign exchange reserves were good and that your balance of payments position is so comfortable, you have come to the conclusion and announced to this House that you do not intend to take the remaining Rs. 1.1 billion SDRs from the International Monetary Fund. Here also it seems to be a little bit fishy.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to conclude by 3.34 p.m.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : On 8th June 1983 the Finance Minister gave an interview to the ECONOMIC TIMES. The ECONOMIC TIMES correspondent asked him, 'Are you going in for the third IMF loan programme?' Mr. Mukherjee : 'An IMF team came and we had consultations with them. I can simply say that I am going for the third tranche'. This is what the Finance Minister is reported to have said to the Economic Times that the third instalment was going to be taken. Then on 11th July, talking to the Press Club of India, the Finance Minister said, 'Instead of 1.5 billion SDRs I am going to take 1.2 billion SDRs.' On 8th June, he says that he was going in for the full third instalment of IMF loan and on 11th

July he tells the Press Club of India, 'No, instead of 1.5 billion SDRs I am going to take 1.2 billion SDRs.' Then on 15th January 1984 the Prime Minister declares that India would/forgo 1.1 billion SDRs of IMF loan. Naturally, the question arises as to what happened between 8th June 1983 and 15th January 1984, which ultimately led to the Prime Minister to declare that 'I am not going in for 1.1 billion dollar residuary of the loan' Something must have happened to which the hon. Finance Minister has already eluded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The financial position should have been better.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Finance Minister has already eluded that something of a very important event was going to happen towards the end of this year. Was it because of this important event that was going to happen that you retraced the step? The Finance Minister has already confessed to THE TIMES that the World Bank and the IMF Teams have already come. In June last year, he was already discussing with the World Bank and IMF teams; if I infer like, that, was I wrong the IMF, in the discussion, was demanding of the Finance Minister that the subsidies should be cut; that there should be more and more liberalisation of imports; that wages of the workers should be attacked? Because of these considerations ultimately, you said that 'we are not going in for this 1.1 billion dollar of the third tranche of the IMF Loan'. Sir, my suspicion becomes all the more wellfounded when I had the occasion to read the speech of the Finance Minister after declaring that 'we are no' going in for this 1.1 billion dollar IMF Loan, the Finance Minister said that :

'I must also take this opportunity to express our appreciation in for the goodwill and mutual understanding that has marked our relationship with the IMF during the entire period of the E. F. F. arrangement.'

All this is a complement given to the IMF. All this goody-goody language simply has not ticked; when we read the language of the Prime Minister when she addressed the Non-aligned Summit in Delhi

she virulently made an attack against the very same IMF; the IMF are squeezing and twisting the arms of the third world countries. On the one hand she was roaring against IMF and all its dealings and conditionality, on the other hand, the Finance Minister is saying that:

"Our relationship with the IMF for the extended fund facilities for a period of three years had been very cordial."

Is it because you want to keep the door open so that after that great even has happened if it is in your luck to come back and sit there, you can again call these people and you can open the door again so that you can re-negotiate the loan and then go in for the next trache of the IMF loan?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to conclude.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I need some more time.

There is every reason to feel that there is other consideration. What really prompted them to forego the loan? You said that the balance of payment position was very happy. Let me quote what the Deputy Governor said on the 10th February. This is the month of March. Barely a month back, the Reserve Bank held in Seminar on exports in Calcutta. I am quoting from the *ECONOMIC TIMES*, dated 12th February, 1984. The Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Shri A. Ghosh, said here yesterday that the decision not to draw the full amount of IMF loan was taken because of the comfortable position but in view of the difficulties that the country would face, ...it would find it hard to meet its repayment obligations. This is the version of a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. It was not because their balance of payment position was happy, that they were foregoing the loan. It was because of the serious difficulty that they foresaw at the time of repayment. Therefore, you did not go in for the loan.

Therefore, why try to paint a picture as if everything was very fine?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you cannot conclude immediately. Mr. Maitra and if you want to continue next time and if you want some more time, then, you can speak on the next day.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you can speak on the next day.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, he has already taken so much time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I am telling him. He can take only that much time that is allotted to his party. After all, he can take only 5 more minutes or so. Now we go to the next item.

15.31 hrs.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[Amendment of section B. etc.]

श्री अनवार अहमद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 में और संशोधन करने हेतु विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976.

The motion was adopted.

श्री अनवार अहमद : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL**(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)*

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

**SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
MINISTERS (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Substitution of Section 3)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowance of Ministers Act, 1952.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I introduce** the Bill.

* Published, in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part-II, Section 2 dated 9-3-1984.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL**(Amendment of Articles 200 and 201)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It is a very important Bill. It may be taken up for consideration today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will be taken up according to rules. I have no powers.

15.34 hrs.

**FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION)
AMENDMENT BILL***

(Insertion of new section 6A)

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 9.3.1984.

15.35 hrs.

HINDU SCRIPTURES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS LITERATURE (REVIEW AND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri on 24 February, 1984, namely :—

“That the Bill to provide for a review of Hindu scriptures and other religious literature and for that purpose establish a Commission and for matters connected therewith, with a view to identify and omit or amend such words, sentences, paragraphs, stanzas, chapters etc. from the scriptures and other religious literature which tend to encourage or propagate hatred, discrimination, inequality or untouchability among citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, vocation or place of birth, in violation of the principles enshrined in the Constitution of India and the solemn resolution of the people of India contained in the Preamble to the Constitution, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Sunder Singh was on his legs. He has already taken 11 minutes. He may continue.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं पिछली दफा बतला रहा था कि बड़े-बड़े पैगम्बर हुए हैं, देवता हुए हैं, उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े प्रचार किये हैं कि हरिजनों का सुधार होना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं हो सका। इसकी वजह यह है कि जिस का सुधार होना है वह खुद कोशिश करे, तब हो सकता है। बगैर कोशिश किए कुछ नहीं होगा। आपने कहा कि किताबों में लिखा है कि हरिजनों के साथ छूत-छात करो, भंगी आप के सामने आ जाय तो उसको हट जाना चाहिए—ये सब पुरानी बातें हो गई हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : बहुत पुरानी बातें हैं लेकिन अब भी ऐसा होता है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अभी भी ऐसा होता होगा, लेकिन जो निकम्मे एम०एल०ए० या एम० पी० हैं उनके यहां होता होगा। जो अच्छे हैं उन के यहां नहीं हो सकता। हमारे यहां अब ऐसा नहीं हो सकता और अगर कहीं होता है तो हम उसके खिलाफ लड़ सकते हैं। जब दूसरे हুকूम के लिए लड़ाई की जाती है तो इसके लिए भी लड़ाई की जाय, फिर कैसे यह चीज हो सकती है। आप कहते हैं कि हमें यह लिखा हुआ है और वह लिखा हुआ है और गन्दी बातें लिखी हुई हैं और इनको निकालना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमें इस की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए कि क्या लिखा है किसी गलत आदमी ने अगर कोई ऐसी बात लिख दी होगी, तो लिखने दो। जो उसकी मर्जी थी, वह उसने लिख दी और वह ऐसा लिखता रहे लेकिन आप यह देखिए कि महात्मा गांधी जी ने क्या लिखा था। उसको आप पढ़ें। वे क्या कहते हैं, वह मैं आप को बताता हूँ। जिनको आप बुरा समझते हैं, उन्होंने 5 मई 1921 में 'यंग इंडिया' में क्या लिखा था, वह मैं आप को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“Swaraj is a meaningless term, if we desire to keep a fifth of India under perpetual subjection and deliberately deny to them the fruits of national culture. We are seeking the aid of God in this great purifying movement, but we deny to the most deserving among His creatures the rights of humanity. Inhuman ourselves we may not plead before the throne for deliverance from the inhumanity of others”.

यह महात्मा गांधी ने 1921 में कहा था और उस बक्त स्वराज नहीं मिला था।

उन्होंने कहा था कि यह बहुत इनह्यूमन है, जो हरिजनों के साथ ऐसा किया जाता है। हरिजन, जो देश का पांचवा हिस्सा हैं, उनके साथ बदसलूकी करते हैं, तो इसको हमें मिल कर दूर करना चाहिए। जो गलत लिखा है, उसकी बात को आप छोड़िये, उसमें कुछ नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो इसके लिए लड़ाई की है, उस तरह की लड़ाई आप को भी करनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा था :

"Be in good cheer and believe that we are selected by the Lord to do great things and we will do them. Hold your self in readiness ; that is to be pure and holy and love for love's sake, love the poor the miserable, the down-trodden, God will bless you."

महात्मा गांधी गरीबों के साथ थे और वे लोग उनकी इज्जत करते थे। इसलिए अंग्रेज भी उनसे मुकाबला न कर सके और उनको यहां से भागना पड़ा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन हैं, न उनके पास मकान है, न दुकान है, न जमीन है और न आसमान है और उन के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी का मिसाल ले कर लड़ाई करने के लिए आप को तैयार रहना चाहिए। यह जो 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम सरकार ने चलाया है, इसको बड़े लोग कहां इस मुल्क में चलने देते हैं और अगर नहीं चलने देते, तो इसके लिए लड़ाई करनी चाहिए। आज जमाना बदल गया है। आज किस से मदद आप चाह रहे हैं। आज लोग आपस में लड़ रहे हैं और जमीनों के कब्जे के लिए एक दूसरे को मार रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी जी के पास क्या था? कुछ नहीं था लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने इन गरीबों के लिए इतना किया और देश के लिये इतना किया। आज आप को लीड लेनी है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जब हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेसीडेंट एक हरिजन होगा, तब मैं समझूंगा कि हरिजनों

के लिए कुछ हुआ है। आप को इसके लिये तैयार हो जाना चाहिए। तभी सोसाइटी ठीक हो सकती है।

मैं आपको बताऊँ कि जब मैं मिनिस्टर था, तो मैंने अपने अफसरों को कहा था कि आपको चोरी नहीं करनी चाहिए, ईमानदारी से आप को काम करना चाहिये और लोग यह न चाहें कि कोई अच्छा हरिजन अफसर लाओ जो हमें राहत दे। तो आपको ऐसा होना चाहिए। आप सोसाइटी से लड़ाई नहीं कर सकते, सोसाइटी का जो ढंग है, उसको नहीं बदल सकते क्योंकि न आप के पास पैसा है और न जमीन है। जो सोसाइटी को कुछ देता है। वह लीड करेगा और जो सोसाइटी से लेता है, हो विल बी डूम्ड, ऐसा मेरा विचार है। वे मर रहे हैं। उन्हें हमें बचाना चाहिए। हमें ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये कि ऊँचे उठें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इन्होंने कहा है कि जब ये मिनिस्टर थे तो इन्होंने यह कहा था कि 'चोरी करो, लूट करो'।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैंने यह कहा ही नहीं है। मैं आपको बताऊँ, मैं कैसा आदमी हूँ। जब मुझे मिनिस्ट्री मिली थी तो मैं जवाहर लाल जी के पास गया था और मैंने उनसे कहा था कि मुझे मिनिस्ट्री नहीं चाहिए, मुझे जमीन चाहिए। क्योंकि जिसके पास जमीन होती है। उसके पास लाठी होती है। जवाहर लाल जी ने मुझे जमीन दी थी। जमीन होने से लाठी पास में आती है। अगर कोई हमें दो को मारेगा तो हम चार को मारेंगे।

इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें किसी दूसरे का कुसूर नहीं है, यह हमारा ही कुसूर है। हम मैम्बर बन गए, मिनिस्टर बन गये। हम सब कुछ तो बन गये फिर क्यों हमें यह सब करना है। आप कहते हैं कि हमारी 20 करोड़ की आबादी है, वह है।

लेकिन महात्मा गांधी ने हमारे बारे में कहा था कि 'यू आर दी लीडर आफ दी फ्यूचर'। हम 20 करोड़ आदमी बहुत आगे जायेंगे क्योंकि हम सोसाइटी को देते बहुत ज्यादा हैं और सोसायटी से लेते बहुत कम हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You would have read the motion moved by Shri Shastri. Pleased confine your speech to that.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अगर हमें लड़ाई करनी है तो महात्मा गांधी के उसूलों के मुताबिक लड़ाई करो। महात्मा गांधी इंसानी तौर पर इतने ऊंचे थे कि उन्होंने अंग्रेजी को यहां से निकाल दिया। उन्हीं के मुताबिक चल कर जो हम पर ज्यादाती करता है, उसको परे फेंको। हम आगे आएँ और महात्मा गांधी के दिखाये हुए रास्ते से आगे बढ़ें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार (पाटन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं शास्त्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि वे पिछड़े वर्ग पर होने वाले अन्याय को मिटाने के लिये एक बिल लाये हैं। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं गुजरात की समस्या आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आज सारे देश में धार्मिक असमानता, सामाजिक असमानता और राजनीतिक असमानता बढ़ रही है। फिर गुजरात में अनुसूचित जातियों के ऊपर पिछले सात सालों से एक भारी समस्या आ खड़ी हुई है। वह समस्या यह है कि गुजरात में मोची जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल कर लिया गया है। सारे देश में इस तरह की जाती अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं है।

गुजरात में मोची जाति को ऊंची जाति के बराबर अधिकार मिले हुए हैं। वे पढ़े-लिखे

लोग हैं। वे ऊंची जातियों, ब्राह्मणों, राजपूतों की बस्ती में रहते हैं। वे मन्दिर में जा सकते हैं। वे लोग कच्चे चमड़े का काम नहीं करते हैं। वे मरे हुए पशुओं को नहीं उठाते हैं। वे लोग कच्चे चमड़े को छूते तक नहीं हैं। इस जाति को पिछले सात सालों से अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने की वजह से वहां अनुसूचित जातियों पर अन्याय हो रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मोची जाति के अनुसूचित जाति में आने के बाद ही गुजरात में आरक्षण और जातिवाद के नाम पर बैमनस्य उत्पन्न हुआ। इस जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में से निकाला जाए।

भारतीय संविधान में जो आरक्षण अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को मिला है उसका मैं पिछले साल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैडीकल कालेज में 11 सीट अनुसूचित जाति को आरक्षण के लिए मिली थी। इसमें 9 सीटें मोची जाति को दी गई और बाकी तीस जातियों, बुनकर, चमार, गड़ी, भंगी नाड़िया आदि के लिए दो सीटें मिली। यह अन्याय आज पिछले सात साल से चल रहा है। इस पर सन 1981 में गुजरात की रूलिंग पार्टी और विपक्ष के 26 सदस्यों ने एक आवेदन पत्र प्रधानमन्त्री जी को दिया था कि गुजरात में मोची जाति अछूत नहीं है। ये तो बल्कि हरिजनों के साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार करते हैं। इसके बावजूद गुजरात में इसको अछूत मानकर हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है।

1978 में छठी लोक सभा में 27 फरवरी 1978 को सरकार की तरफ से बिल आया था जिसमें गुजरात में मोची जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में से निकालने का प्रावधान था। लेकिन छठी लोक सभा भंग होने की वजह से बिल संप्स हो गया। आज परिस्थिति हमारे लिए बहुत कठिन है।

गुजरात में सन 8981 में जो एंटी रिजर्वेशन मूवमेंट चला उसमें 3 करोड़ रुपए का गुजरात में नुकसान हुआ। '42 नौजवानों को मारा गया और जातिवाद 1981 में इतना बढ़ गया है कि हरिजनों के साथ दफ्तरों में, राजनीतिक स्तर पर, सामाजिक स्तर पर अन्याय हो रहा है। इसलिए मोची जाति को मैं हरिजनों से अलग रखने की मांग करता हूँ। सारे देश की बात तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन हमारे यहां जिला स्तर पर, तहसील स्तर पर आज भी मेरे संसद सदस्य होने के बावजूद मैं वहां चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकता, और अनुसूचित जाति के लोग कुएं पर नहीं जा सकते, मन्दिर में नहीं जा सकते।

पिछड़े वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने के लिए संविधान में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन गुजरात में यह आरक्षण का लाभ मोची जाति उठा रही है। गुजरात के दलितों को न्याय देने के लिए संसद से मांग कर रहा हूँ। आज सामाजिक असमानता का कारोबार गुजरात में चल रहा है। आज गुजरात में राजनीतिक स्तर पर जिला, पंचायत, तहसील, और सरकारी नौकरियों में मोची जाति को रिजर्वेशन दिया जाता है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में मिलने वाले लाभों को भी वे लोग ले रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस जाति को अनुसूचित जाति की लिस्ट में से निकाल कर हम लोगों को न्याय दिलाया जाए।

मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री जी का आभारी हूँ जो ये बिल सदन में लाए हैं और आपका भी आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो विधेयक हमारे माननीय सांसद श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री इस सदन में लाए हैं, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ।

संविधान बनाने वालों ने बड़ी गहराई से सोच समझकर हमारे इस संविधान को बनाया था। आर्टिकल 14-15 में लिखा हुआ है :

Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

आर्टिकल 16-17 और 18 में लिखा हुआ है :

Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment; Abolition of untouchability; Abolition of titles.

इसके बाद कानून पर कानून बने कि इस देश में सभी इन्सानों को बराबर दर्जा दिया जाए। आजादी के 36 वर्षों बाद भी हमारी हालत जात-बिरादरी और छुआछूत के मामले में वही ही है। इन्सान, इन्सान का शोषण कर रहा है। इसमें राजनीति और राजनीतिज्ञों का भी बड़ा हाथ है जो जात-बिरादरी के नाम पर जीतकर आना चाहते हैं और इस देश की सत्ता को हथियाना चाहते हैं। हिन्दू धर्मग्रन्थ तथा अन्य धार्मिक साहित्य (पुनरीक्षण एवं संशोधन) विधेयक, 1983 शास्त्री जी लाए हैं, इसमें इनकी मंशा यह है कि जितनी भी इन्सान और इन्सान के बीच में नफरत और छुआछूत फैलाने वाली चीजें हजारों साल पहले चाहे मनु या धर्म के ठेकेदारों ने कही हों, आज इस संविधान के लागू होने के बाद भी इस देश में चल रही हैं। इस सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए जिससे सख्ती के साथ प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सके। हमारे परमार साहब ने गुजरात आन्दोलन की बात कही। आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन को लेकर 1700-1800 गरीब हरिजनों के घरों में आग लगा दी और उनके हाथ-पैर तोड़ दिए गए। 36 साल की आजादी के बाद भी पिछड़ा हुआ समझकर लाठिया चलायी जाएं और घर खाली करा दिए जाएं तो इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है? उसके बावजूद भी आप हिन्दुस्तान को दुनिया के नक्शे पर ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं। इस मुल्क के 15

प्रतिशत लोग सत्ता में हर तरीके से मालिक बने बैठे हैं और बाकी के 85 प्रतिशत को जानवरों से भी बदतर समझा जाता है। इस देश के दबे-पिसे और शोषित लोग जिस दिन देशद्रोही हो जायेंगे, उस दिन से आपकी जम्हूरीयत नहीं चल सकेगी। उड़ीसा, केरल, बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास जीविकोपार्जन के साधन नहीं हैं। मैं उड़ीसा गया था। वहां मैंने देखा कि हरिजन और आदिवासी खेत में काम करके इस मुल्क को अनाज देते हैं। लेकिन, उन लोगों को तालाबों में जाकर कीड़े-मकोड़े और दूसरी चीजें खाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। वहां पर मजदूरी के नाम पर ढाई हाथ भरकर धान मिलता है। उन लोगों को 12 घंटे से ज्यादा काम करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है। इस मुल्क की कल्पना सही मानें में कहना चाहते हैं तो आदिवासियों हरिजनों को 50 परसेंट नौकरियों में स्थान देने पड़ेंगे और इसी तरह से जमीन, खेत, कारखाने और दूसरे सामनों में भी देने पड़ेंगे। उनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार आवश्यक है।

जो चीजें हमारे धर्म साहित्य में हैं जैसे शतपथ ब्राह्मण के एक मन्त्र के अनुसार शूद्र को सोमरस नहीं पिलाना चाहिए, शूद्र से बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। पंचविश ब्राह्मण एवं एतरेय ब्राह्मण के अनुसार शूद्र को कोई अधिकार नहीं, वह दूसरों का सेवक है, आपस्तम्भ-धर्म सूत्र के अनुसार शूद्र तथा पतित शमशान की तरह है, आदि आदि, यह बातें बिल्कुल निरर्थक हैं आज के जमाने में। ऐसी बातों की पढ़ाया जाना हमारे देश की एकता के विपरीत है। शूद्र स्त्री के साथ व्यभिचार का दंड केवल ग्राम निकाला, ब्राह्मण या द्विजस्वी के साथ व्यभिचार का दंड प्राण दंड, ऐसी बातें

ईक्वल पनिशमेंट और ईक्वल जस्टिस के सिद्धांत के विपरीत है। इस ततरह के धर्म साहित्य को चलाने वालों को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। आज इस मुल्क के अस्तित्व का सवाल है और वह तभी सुरक्षित रह सकता है जब सबको समान अधिकार हों।

होना यह चाहिए कि जो जहां काम करता है वहां उसे अधिकार होना चाहिए, जैसे जमीन, खेत, खाने जिनमें हरिजन आदिवासी अपना खून पसीना बहाते हैं, उन पर अधिकार भी उन्हीं का होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज उनकी स्थिति जानवरों से भी बदतर है, कीड़े मकोड़ों की तरह है। उनका न जन्म के समय नाम लेने वाला है, और न मरने के समय कोई नाम लेने वाला होता है।

जो लोग 85 प्रतिशत हैं चाहे मुसलमान, ईसाई, पिछड़ा वर्ग हो, 52 प्रतिशत चाहे हरिजन आदिवासी हों, 85 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी होने पर भी नौकरियों में इनका स्थान केवल 10, 11 परसेंट ही है और जिन की आबादी कम है उनका स्थान नौकरियों में अधिक है, यह सर्वथा अनुसूचित है। पिछड़ी बिरादरी के लोगों को कलेक्टर, एस० पी० बनाकर भेजते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में तो वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री को देखना पड़ता है कि कितने बैकवर्ड शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और मुसलमान आई० ए० एस० अफसर हैं। मुसलमानों की तो हरिजनों से भी बदतर स्थिति हो गई है।

शूद्र की उपस्थिति में वेद न पढ़ें जिस धर्म की धार्मिक किताबों में ऐसी बातें लिखी हों और जो ऐसी बातों का मन्दिरों या धर्म स्थानों में प्रचार करते हों उनको गिरफ्तार कर लेना चाहिए क्योंकि संविधान के अनुच्छेदों के अनुसार इस तरह की बातों का प्रसार और प्रचार करने का या किताबों में लिखने का

किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। और जिन किताबों में लिखा हुआ है उनको वहां से निकालने का इस बिल में प्रोवीजन होना चाहिए। मैं तो शास्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह अपने बिल में इस बात का प्रोवीजन करें।

16.00 Hours

इस आयोग की सिफारिशों के बाद अगर कोई धर्म का ठेकेदार, चाहे पुजारी हो या पंडा हो, चाहे हरिद्वार, इलाहबाद या जगन्नाथपुरी का हो, उसके लिए सजा का इसमें प्रावीजन होना चाहिए। ऐसा आदमी जो हमारी आजादी और देश की एकता के लिए इन्सान इन्सान में नफरत पैदा करता है, उसके लिए सजा का प्रावीजन होना चाहिए। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की सभ्यता को खराब करने वाला, एकता को तोड़ने वाला और देश की संस्कृति में इन्सान-इन्सान को अलग करने वाला उसी तरह देश का गद्दार होना चाहिए जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान में या कहीं और उसे देशद्रोही का दर्जा दिया जाता है। उसे कम से कम आजीवन कारावास का दण्ड हो, ऐसा कानून में प्रावधान होना चाहिये। अगर सजा का प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे तो पंडे वगैर कुछ काम किये, इन्सान-इन्सान में नफरत पैदा करके अंधविश्वास पैदा कर के, छुआछूत की भावना फैलाकर जातिवाद को मजबूत करके जो हराम को खा रहे हैं, मन्दिर-मठों में उनकी हराम की कमाई को आप बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उनके ऊपर आप कोई रोक नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनकी आमदनी पर प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये, आज वह विलासिता का जीवन बिता रहे हैं।

मैं जिस जगह से चुनकर आता हूं, वह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा धार्मिक स्थान हरिद्वार है। वहां करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये की बिल्डिंगों

में इनके मठ बने हुए हैं, उनके गेट पर जाइये, देशी-विदेशी कुत्ते मिलेंगे। जहां से उनको कुत्ता पसन्द आया वहां से ले आये, 10, 20 कुत्ते उनके गेट पर मिलेंगे, फिर रायफल वाला मिलेगा, फिर बन्दूक वाला मिलेगा फिर आप महन्त तक पहुंच सकते हैं। उनसे कोई साधारण आदमी मिल नहीं सकता है। आज देश की प्रधान मन्त्री से मिलने के लिए उतना कष्ट नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा जितना हरिद्वार के धर्म के ठेकेदारों से मिलने के लिये उठाना पड़ेगा। वहाँ जाइये तो पहले उनका कुत्ता स्वागत करेगा, फिर बन्दूक वाला, फिर उनके बदमाश स्वागत करेंगे और फिर हरिद्वार के गुंडे आपका स्वागत करेंगे, तब जाकर आप उनसे मिल सकते हैं।

धर्म के नाम पर हम इस देश की एकता के लिये एक और आवाज उठा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हरिद्वार, इलाहबाद, जगन्नाथपुरी आदि जगहों में बैठने वाले ये सब विदेशी जासूस सी आई ए के पैसे पर धर्म के नाम पर इस देश के लोगों को गुमराह करते हैं। सी आई ए के पैसे पर देश में जातिवाद को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में झूठे देवी-देवता खड़े कर के इस देश के लोगों को गुमराह करते हैं और साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। यह काम ये धर्म के ठेकेदार कर रहे हैं।

भारत-माता का मन्दिर, जिसमें प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी गई थीं, हमने विरोध किया था कि उनको भारत-माता के मन्दिर के उद्घाटन में नहीं जाना चाहिए, जो मन्दिर सी आई ए के पैसे पर बना हो जिसका पुजारी सी आई ए का आदमी हो वहां सी आई ए वाले लाखों करोड़ों रुपया लगायें, और इस मुल्क के प्रधान मन्त्री उसका स्वागत करें, यह ठीक नहीं। प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को हम देशी और विदेशी नीति के

मामले में प्रगतिशील मानते हैं, लेकिन अगर
 ** प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी
 इस तरह के मन्दिर का उद्घाटन करें तो इससे
 ज्यादा गलत बात हमारे लिए और कोई नहीं
 हो सकती। आज बाल योगेश्वर;

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम
 दुलारी सिन्हा) : जो बिल है उस पर बोलें,
 इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :
 आप क्यों परेशान हैं ? स्पीकर साहब व्यवस्था
 देंगे।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : गलत बात
 है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whenever
 and hon. Member of speaks, let him not
 make any personal remarks about others.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सही बात
 कड़वी होती है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अगर यह सही
 बात है तो आज हिन्दुस्तान में** चौधरी चरण
 सिंह हैं और उन्होंने नापाक सम्बन्ध वाजपेयी
 जी से किया है। देश में एक आग फैलाना
 चाहते हैं। वह देश की सद्भावना को तोड़ना
 चाहते हैं। इस पार्टी पर रोक लगनी चाहिए।
 आज दुनिया जानती है कि इन्दिरा जी देश
 में सद्भाव लाने के लिये क्या-क्या प्रयत्न
 कर रही हैं। आपके इस भाषण से थोड़े ही
 कुछ होगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let personal
 remarks be avoided.

Pleased don't make personal remarks
 about any Hon. Member belonging to any
 particular community.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
 मेरा उद्देश्य किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष पर कटाक्ष
 करना नहीं है। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी
 इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहेंगी, तो वह
 रोज जा कर मन्दिर में बैठी रहें, हम एक
 लफ्ज भी नहीं कहेंगे। भविष्य में अगर कोई
 और प्रधान मंत्री होगा और उस समय सी
 आई ए के द्वारा फीड किए हुए धर्म के ठेकेदारों
 और मठों के मालिकों को प्रोत्साहन दिया
 जाएगा, तो हम उसका भी विरोध करेंगे।
 पत्रों के एडिटोरियल में कहा गया कि प्रधान
 मंत्री को भारत माता के मन्दिर में नहीं
 जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह
 वहां गई।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
 राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : क्या प्रधान मंत्री को
 इनकी नीतियों और इनके निर्देशन पर चलना
 होगा ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जो लोग देश की
 गवर्नमेंट में हैं, उन्हें देश की भावनाओं का
 ख्याल रखना होगा। प्रधान मंत्री देश की
 मसीहा नहीं हैं। इस बारे में बड़ी गलतफहमी
 है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी केवल इनकी ही
 नेता नहीं हैं, वह पूरे सदन की नेता हैं। क्या
 श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बारे में केवल इन्हीं
 को कहने का अधिकार है, मुझे कहने का
 अधिकार नहीं है ? वह केवल इन्हीं की प्रधान
 मंत्री नहीं हैं, वह मेरी भी प्रधान मंत्री हैं,
 इस देश के एक-एक नागरिक की प्रधान मंत्री
 है। इसलिए जितना अधिकार इन्हें उनका
 समर्थन करने का है, उससे ज्यादा अधिकार
 मुझे उनकी गलत नीतियों का विरोध करने
 का है। (व्यवधान) यह अधिकार संविधान

में दिया गया है। यह इनके बूते से बाहर की बात है कि यह विरोधी पक्ष के इस अधिकार को छीन सकें।

एक तरफ इस मुल्क की सामाजिक स्थिति को खराब किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार के संरक्षण में सी आई ए और साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों को धर्मस्थानों के माध्यम से देश की धरती पर बुलाया जा रहा है। मैं शास्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह एक बड़ा विधेयक लाकर यह प्रावधान भी करें कि सी आई ए, विदेशी साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के द्वारा पैसा दे कर इस मुल्क में धर्मस्थानों को नहीं चलने दिया जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बाजपेयी, बैठे हुए हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण को खत्म करना चाहिए। हर देश भक्त और मानवता के प्रेमी का कर्तव्य है कि इन बुराइयों का अन्त किया जाए। विष्णु स्मृति के अनुसार यदि शूद्र ऊँचे आसन पर बैठ जाए, तो उसके वटबस को दाग कर देश से निकाल दिया जाए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के साढ़े 22 करोड़ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज इस तरह की किताबों को वर्दाश्त करते हैं, तो यह उनका धैर्य हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिम दिन वह खड़े हो गए उस दिन इन सारे धार्मिक साहित्यों को फूँक देंगे, उन की इस देश के चौराहों पर होलियाँ जला देंगे जिन में यह लिखा हो कि अगर ऊँचे स्थान पर शूद्र बैठा हो तो डाट कर उसे देश से निकाल दिया जाय। क्या यह देशद्रोह नहीं है? क्या यह देश की एकता के विरुद्ध नहीं है? ऐसी चीजों को देश की एकता के विरुद्ध मानकर, देश की एकता को तोड़ने वाला मानकर इन को उस में से निकालना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

“शूद्र बालग को शिक्षा हेतु कुछ बताए तो उस के मुख में गरम तेल भरवा दे। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि क्या दुनिया के किसी और मुल्क में इस तरह की चीजें बरदाश्त हो सकती हैं? सत्ता में बैठने के बाद सही लोग अपने अपने देश की इन चीजों को, संकीर्णतावादी चीजों को निकाल कर फेंक देते हैं, लेकिन यह हमारा ही देश है जिस देश के अन्दर ये चीजें बरदाश्त होती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jagpal Singh Ji, these writings belong to the very primitive age. Now, nobody can do it. The law will not allow it to be done to anybody. These belong to primitive age. The law is there, the law will take care of it to see that nothing is done against any community.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Our constitution is the latest Smriti, and we abide by it and by no other Smriti. That should be understood by our friends. But you allow them to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These things belong to the primitive age.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय बाजपेयी जी की इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन एक तरफ हमारा कांस्टीच्यूशन है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we are bound by the Constitution. Nobody can discriminate in the name of caste, colour creed and all that.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं वही सवाल उठा रहा हूँ कि आज भी अगर कुछ किताबों के द्वारा उन को कान्टीन्यू रखा जाय तो वह हिन्दुस्तान कांस्टीच्यूशन के खिलाफ है, उन को नहीं मानना चाहिए, उन को रिजेक्ट कर देना चाहिए बाइ ला, बाइ पार्लियामेंट, बाई लेजिस्लेशन, बाई विधान समाज उनको रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिए। यह कहना

चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीच्यूशन के रहते हुए ये चीजें नहीं रहने दी जाएंगी। ऐसी चीजों के खिलाफ सक्ती से कानून बने और आज जो उन को मानते हों, जो उनको पढ़ाते हों क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीच्यूशन के अगेंस्ट मान सकते हैं? ये चीजें कांस्टीच्यूशन के अगेंस्ट मानी जानी चाहिए।

इसी विष्णु स्मृति में लिखा है कि ब्राह्मण को मंगलकारी, क्षत्रिय को बलशाली, वैश्य को वैभवशाली और शूद्र को निन्दाकारी नाम रखना चाहिए और वह नाम आज भी रखे जाते हैं। बिहार, उड़ीसा या और किसी पिछड़े प्रदेश में जाइए, आज भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी अपने नाम के साथ सिंह नहीं लिख सकता। अगर कहीं किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में जा कर रख भी लेगा तो वह अपने गाँव में जाकर अपने नाम के साथ सिंह नहीं लिख सकता। क्या इस स्मृति का रेफ्लेक्शन आज भी हमारे समाज में नहीं है? आज भी वह सामने चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकता है और आज भी अनटचेबिलिटी हो, तो यही साबित होता है कि इस तरह की चीजों को चलाने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ हमारी सरकार ने कोई एफेक्टिव कदम नहीं उठाया है और उन कानूनों को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है।

एक आपस्तम्भ धर्मशास्त्र है जिस में कहा है कि जैसे कुत्ता है वैसे ही शूद्र है। बताइए-जैसे कुत्ता है वैसे ही शूद्र है? दोनों को ईक्वल कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पुरानी नहीं है। आज भी कुत्ते से प्यार हो सकता है, इस मुल्क के अन्दर ये जो गोरी-गोरी मेम हैं, ये कुत्ते को बड़े प्यार से चाटते हुए गाड़ी में बैठा कर ले जा सकती हैं लेकिन इन्सान के बच्चे से नफरत करती हैं, इन्सान के बच्चे को भूख से मरते हुए को रोटी नहीं दे सकती हैं, तो वह कास्टीइज्म का, हमारे फ्यूडलिज्म का और अनटचेबिलिटी का ही रेफ्लेक्शन है और इस

में हिन्दुस्तान की साम्राज्यवादी और पूंजीवादी ताकतों का हाथ है। हमारी फ्यूडल सोसायटी की जितनी भी इस तरह की चीजें थीं उनको बाकायदा योजनाबद्ध तरीके से जिन्दा रखा जा रहा है। हमारी इस मौजूदा राजनैतिक व्यवस्था में उन के मुँह को इस का खून लग चुका है और ये चीजें रहेंगी। इस देश हैं ऐसे ऐसे लोग जो इन समस्याओं को न जानते हों, हवाई जहाज के चालक हों और रातों रात मुल्क के चालक बन जायें यह तभी हो सकता है जब यहाँ जातिवाद हो, छुआछूत हो, यहाँ इन्सान-इन्सान के बीच खाई पड़ी हो। यह तब तक ही सम्भव है वरना यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। इसमें कहा गया है कि किसी शूद्र द्वारा वेद सुन लेने पर उसके कानों में पिघला हुआ सीसा भरवा देना चाहिए। यह चीजें जो हैं वह अगर समाप्त हो जायें या सिर्फ किताबों में ही पड़ी रहें, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन साहित्य के द्वारा इन चीजों को आज भी जिन्दा रखा जा रहा है, इसपर हमारा आक्षेप है। यदि समाज में इसका इस्तेमाल न हो, इन्सान-इन्सान के बीच में यह रोड़ा न बने तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि आज भी इन चीजों को मजबूती के साथ जिन्दा रखा जा रहा है। राजनीति में बैठे हुए लोग इन चीजों को और भी ज्यादा जिन्दा रख रहे हैं। इस लिए यहां पर जो विधेयक आया है उसका मैं पुरजोर तरीके से समर्थन करता हूँ। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि वेदों के शब्द उच्चारण करने पर शूद्र की जिब्ब्या काट लेनी चाहिए। या सारी चीजें इन किताबों में हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० अम्बेदकर ने संविधान बनाते समय गांधी जी से पूछा था कि मनुस्मृति में जो वर्ण-व्यवस्था है, क्या आप उसके खिलाफ हैं तो गांधी जी ने कहा था कि वर्ण-व्यवस्था तो हिन्दू रेलिजन की बँक-बोन है, रीढ़ की हड्डी है। इसपर काफी मतभेद

रहा। मैं गांधी जी की कोई आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता (व्यवधान) और मैं गांधी जी को भगवान या देवता भी नहीं मानता। वे देश भक्त थे और राष्ट्र पिता हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अगर कोई गलत बात कही हो तो उसके लिए मैं क्या कहूँ? बहरहाल मैं इसपर कोई कन्ट्रो-वर्सी नहीं बनना चाहता लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनु और इस वर्ण-व्य-वस्था से पहले इस देश में आर्यन्स और द्रावी-डियन्स की कल्चर में एक समझौता हुआ था कि हम एक दूसरे के साथ मिलकर रहेंगे और एक दूसरे के देवी-देवताओं को पूजेंगे। एक और अगर विष्णु की पूजा हुई है तो दूसरी ओर शिव भी पूजे गए हैं। लेकिन हजारों साल के बाद भी आज अगर इस तरह की चीजें जिन्दा हैं तो उसका कारण यह है कि साहित्य में वह जिन्दा रही है। इसलिए आज हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश के जो 85 प्रतिशत पिछड़े और दबे हुए लोग हैं, वे चाहे फिर किसी भी धर्म के क्यों न हों, उनको उनके सही हक मिलने ही चाहिए। आज यदि देशभक्ति का सही विश्लेषण किया जाय तो आप देखेंगे कि आज हरिजन, आदिवासी या माइनारिटीज में जो सबसे बड़ा बेईमान भी है वह तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से ऊंची सत्ता में धर्म के ठेकेदार बनकर बैठने वाले बड़े से बड़े ईमानदार से भी कई गुना अच्छा है क्योंकि वह एक देशभक्त है और इस देश की एकता में विश्वास रखता है। कई हजार वर्ष से दबे होने के बाद भी आज वह पक्का देशभक्त है, देशप्रेमी है और 18-18 घंटे काम करने के बाद भी वह बगा-वत करने की बात नहीं सोचता है। यदि ये सब चीजें चलती रहीं तो देश की एकता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन पेट की आग, पेट की भूख देशभक्त को भी गद्दार बना दिया करती है। अगर आपने यह सब चीजें चलाई।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : कौन चला रहा है ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप चला रही हैं। आप खुद इसकी हिस्सेदार हैं। श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी जी यहां नहीं हैं। आप जानती हैं, आज जो इस देश के उच्च पदों पर बैठता है, वह हरिजन के हाथ का पानी नहीं पी सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को तो संविधान में शपथ लेने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कौन है ? अटल कुमार बाजपेयी ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अटल कुमार बाजपेयी नहीं राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उनको नजदीक से जानता हूँ। इनका आरोप बिल्कुल गलत है। वे खुद छुआछूत नहीं मानती हैं। मैं उनके स्वभाव को जानता हूँ, भावनाओं को जानता हूँ, उन्होंने हरिजनों और दलितों को ऊपर उठाने का काम इलाहाबाद में किया है। बल्कि यहां पर जिस स्तर पर हैं, उस स्तर पर किया है। उत्तर-प्रदेश कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष थी, तब भी उन्होंने काफी काम किया था। इसलिए इनका यह आरोप बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने कभी श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी को दावत दी है। उनको कभी अपने हाथ से पानी पिलाया है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : बिल्कुल दिया है। जब वे उत्तर-प्रदेश में मन्त्री थी, तब मैंने ही अपने क्षेत्र में उनका कार्यक्रम रखा

था . मैं उनको जानता हूँ । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें किसी भी प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव नहीं है । यह राजनीतिक भाषण दिया जा रहा है । इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा आप समय का ख्याल रखिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jagpal Singh, you are opposing only a system. But you should not bring in any name or personality. You oppose the system. But you should not bring in any name or personality who are in that system without their knowledge.

Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, I do not know how I was made a Hindu. I was born and then I was told that I belonged to the Hindu Community. Therefore, I am not responsible for belonging to any religion or anything. Therefore, don't bring in personality. If you oppose the system, you are entitled to do it and our country is democratic. You preach your own system. But you don't bring in any personality.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Therefore, I will have to reply ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will be called later. Your name is here. Personal remark against anybody should not be made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : One should avoid it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is a very capable orator. He knows it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ । मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन सब चीजों को निकालने का तरीका सोचे और एक तरीका माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जो इशारों-इशारों में बता रहे हैं । हम सभी लोग सामाजिक व्यवस्था में बैठने वाले लोग, राजनीति में बैठने वाले लोग

अपनी व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी समझें, तब जाकर इस मुल्क की सबसे बड़ी सेवा होगी । इस मुल्क से जिस रोज कास्टीजम खत्म हो जाएगा, जातिवाद चला जाएगा, इस मुल्क में इन्सान-इन्सान से नफरत करना बन्द कर देगा, तो चाइना ने दो साल बाद हम से आजादी प्राप्त करने के इतनी तरक्की की है, हम आने वाले दस साल में चाइना से ज्यादा तरक्की कर सकेंगे । लेकिन देश की व्यवस्था में इन्मान का पार्टिसिपेशन न हो, मानव शक्ति का सही इस्तेमाल न हो, इसलिए मानव शक्ति के सही इस्तेमाल के लिए, इस मुल्क की समस्याओं को निपटाने के लिए यदि किसी योजना में एक हजार आदमी लगते हैं तो वहाँ बीस हजार आदमियों को लगाइए, तब जाकर इस देश की गरीबी खत्म होगी । इस देश के लोग बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं में इकट्ठे रह कर, इकट्ठे काम करके, इकट्ठे खाकर के, इकट्ठे इस देश की समस्याओं से झूझकरके इस मुल्क की सामाजिक व्यवस्था में बदलाव ला सकते हैं । लेकिन उस रास्ते पर हमारी सरकार चलना नहीं चाहती है । इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस व्यवस्था को मौजूदा सरकार मौजूदा सामाजिक व्यवस्था को लाने में अपने को मजबूर सकझता है, क्योंकि हम सभी लोग कहीं न कहीं से उस मशीन के पुर्जे बने हुए हैं । जब तक हम उस मशीन के पुर्जे बने रहेंगे, तब तक उस मशीन को नहीं तोड़ पायेंगे । इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार ही अपनी तरफ से इस तरह का कोई बिल लाए, ताकि इस देश के लोग बराबर रह कर, ताकि इस देश के लोग बराबर रहें, समान रह कर एक दूसरे से प्यार और मौहब्बत कर के इस मुल्क के विकास में हाथ बटायें । आबादी के हिसाब से जिन का जो हक बनता है, योग्यता के

हिसाब से जो हक बनता है, उस हिसाब से अधिकार दिलाने का काम करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अवसर पर इस विधेयक मदन के सामने लाने वाले माननीय सदस्य श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री जी का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत हिम्मत दिखाई है जो इस तरह का विधेयक इस सदन में लेकर आये—इस के लिए मैं विशेष रूप से उन को धन्यवाद और मुबारकवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the time allotted for this bill is 2 hours. Now, the 2 hours, time is exhausted. There are still 3 or 4 members to speak. The time allotted for the Bill is over. Do you want to extend the time for the Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : By how much?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : दो घंटे बढ़ाये जाय।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करते हैं कि यह बहुत गम्भीर बिल है, इस पर अनेक सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए दो घंटे भी कम होंगे, मैं चाहता हूँ कि चार घंटे और दिये जाय।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not 2 hours. Let us first extend it by 1 hour. If we are not able to complete it, then we will see. So, the time is extended by 1 hour. Shri Panika.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मंत्री जी तो हमारा लंच-आवर भी खा जाते हैं, इसलिये हमको दो घंटे और दीजिये।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी विडम्बना की

बात है कि जिस देश की संस्कृति आदर्शवाद पर आधारित हो जहाँ “सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे भवन्तु निरामयाः” का आदर्श सर्वोपरि रहा है, वहाँ स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के इतने वर्षों बाद इस तरह का बिल लाया गया है। यह बात सही है कि भारत अपने तमाम ऋषियों, महर्षियों सन्तों के प्रति आभारी और गौरवान्वित रहेगा जिन्होंने पुराणों, शास्त्रों, वेदों, उपनिषदों, रामायण, रामचरितमानस जैसे ग्रन्थों की रचना की हैं। इन महर्षियों, ऋषियों और सन्तों के चिन्तन की जो धारा रही है उसी का यह परिणाम है जो इस तरह की विचार-धारा जन-मानस के सामने आ सकी है। इस में कहीं भी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो मानवता के खिलाफ हो। इस में यदि कहीं कोई विसंगति या विकृति आई है तो उस के कारण जो हमारे ग्रन्थ, उपनिषद् या वेद हैं हम उन की आलोचना नहीं कर सकते। इन्हीं ग्रन्थों के कारण हमारी संस्कृति का नाम सारी दुनिया में छाया हुआ है। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी जब पिछले वर्ष यू० एन० ओ० गई थी, तब उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति की विशेषता बतलाते हुए कहा था कि हमारे वेद पुराण, उपनिषद्, 6 दर्शन हमारे देश की विशेषता रहे हैं। हमारे यहां विचारों की आज से नहीं बल्कि शुरू से ही स्वतन्त्रता रही है और यह उसी का द्योतक है कि हम स्वतन्त्र विचारों के रहे हैं। विभिन्न अवसरों पर हमारे ग्रन्थों की जो रचना हुई है यह उसी का नतीजा है कि आज हमारी धरती पर वैचारिक स्वतन्त्रता कायम है।

यदि आप हमारे इन 6 दर्शनों के बारे में विचार करें तो आप देखेंगे कि कोई ईश्वरवाद को, कोई अनीश्वरवाद को, कोई योग को मानता है, लेकिन इन के अन्दर आपस में कहीं भी टकराहट नहीं है। यह ऐतिहासिक तथ्य

है। आप संत तुलसीदास को ही ले- जिस समय भारतीय संस्कृति कठिनाई में पड़ी हुई थी उस समय उनका प्रादुर्भाव हुआ था और उन्होंने अपनी वाणी से, अपनी रचना से उसको बचाया, इसलिये हम उनकी आलोचना नहीं करते। लेकिन जिस भावना से यह बिल यहां लाया गया है यदि उस भावना के अनुरूप माननीय सदस्य यहां चर्चा करें तो मैं उनका स्वागत करूंगा लेकिन हो क्या रहा है। माननीय सदस्य जगपाल सिंह जी चले गये, मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं राजनीति में जातीयता और बिरादरी को कौन लाया? चौधरी चरणसिंह, मान्यवर, हमारे लोकदल के नेता हैं***।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Names are being mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't mention.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आदरणीय भूत-पूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री का नाम नहीं लेंगे, तो किस का लेंगे। उनका नाम तो जपना चाहिए। अभी जब हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी के बारे में बोला जा रहा था, तब आप नहीं बोले।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no personal remark.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is objectionable. To describe an Hon. Member of the House.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में राजनीति में** चौधरी चरण सिंह ने किया। ये नेता वही हैं, जिनकी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में हरिजन-बोट नहीं डाल सकता था, यह अटल जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और ये क्या करते हैं कि ** (व्यवधान) ... भुझे बोलने दीजिए। जब श्री जगपाल सिंह

बोल रहे थे, तो आप ताली बजा रहे थे। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप असामाजिक बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं सामाजिक बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप चौधरी चरण सिंह के बारे में यह कह रहे हैं। क्या इन्दिरा गांधी ब्राह्मवादी नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... जो वर्तमान मन्त्री मंडल है, उसमें कितने ब्राह्मण हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : देश में जो वातावरण खराब किया, वह किस ने किया। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह जो प्रवृत्ति चली, यह कब से चली है। कुछ राज्यों में हिन्दुस्तान के जन मानस को भ्रम में डाल कर इन्होंने 1967 में संविद सरकारें बनाई थी। उस समय से यह चीज चली है और आप जानते ही हैं कि चौधरी चरण सिंह को ** कहा जाता है हिन्दुस्तान में और दुनिया में। ... (व्यवधान) ...

16.32 hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair,)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप बिल पर बोलें।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं, कि कुर्सी के लालच में उन्होंने जनता पार्टी को तोड़ दिया और मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, वाजपेयी जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, आर० एस० एस० की दोहरी सदस्यता का बहाना लेकर उस को तोड़ दिया। कुर्सी के लालच में ऐसा किया गया, क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ये बातें रिकार्ड में रहेंगी ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : रहेंगी ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
ROSE—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you rising on a point of order ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । क्या इस सदन में किसी आनरेबल मेम्बर को ** कह कर बुलाया जा सकता है ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : लोग कहते हैं, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ । जनता में यह आम धारणा है और यह एक ऐतिहासिक तत्व है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, किसी मेम्बर के विचारों से मतभेद प्रकट करना अलग बात है और यह सदन में होता रहा है लेकिन इस तरह से नाम देना शुरू कर देंगे, तो इस से इस वाद-विवाद की गरिमा नहीं बढ़ेगी ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अभी जब राजीव जी का नाम लिया जा रहा था, तब आप नहीं बोले । हवाई जहाज चलाने वाला कह कर

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन दोनों में फर्क है । हवाई जहाज चलाने वाला कहना कोई बदनामी नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into the records. It is not in good taste to have.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it is defamatory or objectionable, I will look into the record and I will get it removed.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं यह कह रहा था कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद ये सारे-कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं और राजनीतिक शंकावाद इस देश में चला । मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ । मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता । कुछ सदस्यों ने अभी कहा था कि कौन प्रधान मन्त्री बनना चाहता है । मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जितने उधर बैठने वाले हैं, विरोधी दलों के जो नेता हैं, सभी ने अपने पुत्रों को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है चाहे वे कांग्रेस (ज) के नेता हों, चाहे हमारे चौधरी चरण सिंह हों । श्री सोलंकी को, अपने दामाद को टिकट दिलाया और क्या-क्या किया । यही नहीं श्री ** ने ** राजनीति में लाने और देश का नेतृत्व दिलाने का प्रयास किया । हमारे जो देश के नेता हैं, विरोध पक्ष में बैठने वाले नेता हैं, जिन्होंने शादियाँ नहीं की हैं, वे अपने समर्थकों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Panikka, please do not take the names of those people who cannot defend themselves here. No such name should go on record.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जिन परिस्थितियों में आज देश है, उनमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी है देश को सबल नेतृत्व प्रदान कर सकती हैं ।

वाजपेयी जी ने यह ठीक कहा है कि हमारे संविधान को बनाने वाले डा० अम्बेदकर थे । इसलिए ऐसे बिल की जो सोनकर जी लाए हैं, आज देश को कोई जरूरत नहीं

है। इस बिल से देश में दुर्भावना पैदा होगी, फिरकापरस्ती पैदा होगी। इन चीजों से हमें दूर रहना है। निश्चित तौर पर भारतवर्ष का जो संविधान है उसमें कोई ऐसी धारा नहीं है जिससे जातिवाद, छुआछूत और साम्प्रदायिकता पर चोट न होती हो। सभी धाराएं इन बुराइयों को समाप्त करने वाली हैं। जब हमारे सामने संविधान है तो हमें कुछ पुरानी चीजों का हवाला देकर ऐसा बिल नहीं लाना चाहिए।

आप हमारे धर्मग्रन्थ उपनिषद् को ले लीजिए। मैंने वेदों को भी पढ़ा है। कहीं उनमें भेदभाव की बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां जैन धर्म है, बौद्ध धर्म है, वे अनीश्वरवादी धर्म हैं। उनमें भी कहीं भेदभाव की बात नहीं है। हमारी जो भारतीय संस्कृति है उसमें कहीं भी कोई टकराहट नहीं है। हमारे जो धर्मग्रन्थ हैं जिनके प्रति इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों की आस्था है, करोड़ों लोगों की भावना है, हमें उनकी आस्था और भावना का निरादर नहीं करना चाहिए और ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

मंडल आयोग पर जब चर्चा हो रही थी तो उस समय भी मैंने कहा था कि बुद्धि किसी की है बपौती नहीं। अगर देश में सन्त तुलसीदास, कबीरदास हुए हैं तो सन्त रविदास भी हुए हैं। हमारे यहां कानून बनाने वाले डा० अम्बेदकर भी हुए हैं। इस प्रकार के उदाहरण देश में विद्यमान हैं, फिर ऐसी बात क्यों हो। हम क्यों किसी की भावना को ठेस पहुंचाएं?

मान्यवर, हमारे संविधान में समता का मूल अधिकार है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि उस समता के कोई मायने नहीं हैं जब तक सभी को समान अवसर प्राप्त करने के साधन प्राप्त न हों। अगर सबको समान अवसर प्राप्त करने के

साधन सुलभ हो जाएं तो फिर देश में रिजर्वेशन की भी जरूरत नहीं है। अगर पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे से प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे कम्पीट कर सकें तो उन्हें समान अवसर प्राप्त करने के साधन सुलभ हो गए, ऐसा हमें मानना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी यह स्थिति देश में नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि देश को उत्तरोत्तर इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ाया जाए। हमारी सरकार दिन-प्रतिदिन शिक्षा में, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में सुधार कर रही है। हमारे देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ रहे हैं। आप इस तरह का बिल लाकर लोगों का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं संस्कृत का विद्यार्थी हूं। मैंने वेदों को पढ़ा है। मैंने गीता को भी पढ़ा है। गीता में भगवान कृष्ण ने कहा है—

सर्वं धर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं ब्रज
अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा
शुचः ॥

उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर किसी इन्सान को रास्ता न सूझता हो तो मेरी शरण में आओ, भगवान के चरणों में समर्पण करो। जो भगवान को समर्पित होगा वह कभी निकम्मा नहीं हो सकता। यह हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति की देन है, यही रामचरितमानस है।

यह सभी जगह है। आज समय की आवश्यकता है कि इन राजनीतिक धन्धों को छोड़ कर इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए। अन्यथा इन बातों का असर पंजाब, आसाम और जम्मू काश्मीर के मामलों पर पड़ सकता है। आप देखिए पंजाब में अकाली दल ने जो आंदोलन चलाया है उनमें भी इन्हीं संकीर्ण

बातों को लिया गया है। संविधान में सिक्खों की सलाह से ही उनको हिन्दू धर्म में रखा गया ताकि उनके पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण की सुविधा मिल सके। इतिहास भी इस बात का साक्षी है कि सिक्ख हिन्दुओं से अलग नहीं हैं।

देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रीय एकता को कायम रखने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने के लिए हमको काम करना चाहिए। जातियता की, साम्प्रदायिकता और क्षेत्रीयता की खिलाफत करनी चाहिए। जाति, धर्म और क्षेत्र के नाम पर राजनीति को छोड़ना चाहिए। जाति और धर्म के नाम पर बनी पार्टियां इस देश में चल नहीं सकती हैं। पिछले चुनावों ने इस बात को साबित कर दिया है और आने वाला समय भी यही बताएगा।

हिन्दू एक संस्कृति है। उसमें छोटेपन की कोई बात नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान में वही संस्कृति चल सकती है जो सभी इन्सानों के प्रति सद्भाव रखती हो। इसलिए इसको राजनीति से दूर रखकर हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। आज सामाजिक और सामाजिक चेतना की जरूरत है। कानून बनाकर काम नहीं हो सकता है। यदि कानून बनाकर धर्मग्रन्थों पर रोक लगाने की बात करेंगे तो इससे कटुता पैदा होगी, झगड़े पैदा होंगे। आज आपस में सहयोग और सद्भाव पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है न कि दुराव। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Mr Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words in support of

The Hindu Scriptures and other religious literature (Review and Amendment) Bill, 1983 of my hon. friend Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

It has been enshrined in our Constitution that the Government would strive to establish a secular and casteless society in the country. Our Constitution secures to all citizens social, economic and political justice, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. The Government has also been empowered to punish anyone preaching casteism, working against the principal of secularism and indulging in activities of religious fanaticism. The followers of Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism have equal rights with statutory encouragement and support, like those of Hindus who form the majority. The books of Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism do not contain any words which create dissension among their followers, which sow the seeds of animosity among their followers.

It is really unfortunate that the Vedas and other religious scriptures of Hinduism should contain references to casteism. Manusmriti, which is the highest code of ethics for Hindu religion, states in many places that Brahmins can appropriate the property of Shudras without hesitation. In Ramayana it is said that even illiterate and ignorant Brahmin deserves to be worshipped and a shudra inspite of being a learned person, should not be worshipped. In Maitriyani Samhita, it is stated that shudras should not be allowed to milk a cow and they should not witness YAJNAS. In Panchvish Brahmana and Aitreya Brahmana, the reference is there that shudras are just like cremation ground and they are only to serve others. You will agree with me that such references will enrage the people who are not Brahmins.

Tamilnadu had the unique honour of having Thanthai Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy, who is popularly known as Thanthai Periyar, and who is the father of rationalism in the country, is the foremost social reformer of this century. He dedicated his life for the eradication of Brahminism, the bed-rock of

casteism in the country. As saga of sacrifice supplemented by Arignar Anna and Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has put Tamil Nadu in the pinnacle so far as social rejuvenation, is concerned. In sheer disgust Dr. Ambedkar and his followers left Hinduism and became Buddhists. But Thanthai Periyar till his last breath remained a Hindu and died a Hindu. He breathed social equality. He worked for the eradication of BRAHMANEYAM. He realised his dream of social equality before his demise.

Arignar Anna became the first Chief Minister of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. He was followed by Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, who has lived his life in the service of the downtrodden. He continues his crusade against casteism even today.

The hon. Member belonging to Lok Dal has brought this Bill. He wants a review of Hindu scriptures and other religious literature. For that purpose he wants a Commission to be constituted by the Government. I support this Bill wholeheartedly. If the Government wants to implement the principles embedded in the Constitution, then this Bill should be permitted to become the law. The Minister should not restrict herself to political party considerations in accepting this Bill, which seeks to establish a casteless society in the country. The establishment of secular society will be expedited by a Bill of this nature. She should come forward and accept this Bill.

I extend my full support to this Bill and before I resume my seat I would only say that the symbol of my Party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is Rising Sun and I want that rising sun should glow over a casteless and secular society in India. With these words I conclude by saying that the cherished goal of D.M.K. has been reflected in this Bill.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे साथी माननीय सोनकर जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उसमें उनकी भावनाओं की मैं पूरी तरह कद्र करता हूँ। हकीकत यह है कि धर्म के नाम

पर हमारे देश में एक अरसे से मानव जाति के ऊपर विभिन्न प्रकार के जुल्म और अत्याचार ढाए जा रहे हैं। अफसोस की बात यह है कि उन जुल्म और अत्याचारों में आज भी कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं धर्म का न तो पण्डित हूँ और न ही मुझे इस बारे में जानकारी है। मैं एक छोटी सी बुद्धि का आदमी हूँ। इतना अवश्य जानता हूँ कि धर्म, इन्सान-इन्सान में भाईचारा, प्यार मोहब्बत और आपस में मिल-जुलकर रहना सिखाते हैं। जिस धर्म में इन्सान-इन्सान के प्रति नफरत, ऊँच-नीच का भेदभाव और अमानुषिक अत्याचार हो तो इन बात को मैं धर्म के खिलाफ समझता हूँ। ऐसा मानकर चलता हूँ कि यह कोई धर्म ही नहीं है। जो धर्म, छुआछूत को बढ़ावा दे और इन्सान-इन्सान में फर्क करें, वह किस बात का धर्म है? हिन्दू धर्म का कुछ पुस्तकें ऐसी हैं जो इन्सान के बीच में नफरत की दीवार खड़ी करती है और इस बात का प्रचार करती हैं कि कर्म से इन्सान बड़ा है। जो आदमी जैसा काम करता है, उसकी जाति उसी प्रकार से बनाई गई थी। ऐसी व्यवस्था मनु जी ने की थी। पठन-पाठन करने वाला ब्राह्मण, लड़ाई में जाने वाला क्षत्रिय, व्यापार करने वाला वैश्य और जा सेवा करता था उसको शूद्र श्रेणी में रखा गया। लेकिन इसको तो हजारों साल हो गए। जब यह व्यवस्था बनी थी वही चली आ रही है। कितना भी कोई बुद्धिहीन या बदसूरत आदमी अगर उच्च जाति में वह जन्म लेता है तो पूज्य है। अगर जो शूद्र के घर में पैदा हो वह कितना ही विद्वान हो और उसको उचित स्थान और आदर न दिया जाय, यह कहां का न्याय है। आज शूद्रों को फौज में भर्ती नहीं किया जा रहा है, पी० ए० सी० से निकाला जा रहा है यह कह कर वितुम मार्शल ऐस के नहीं हो। तो मतलब यह हुआ कि जो संघर्ष करे वही बहादुर होगा

आज पैसे से भी आदमी के स्टेटस को आंका जाता है। लेकिन यह भी ठीक नहीं है। आज शूद्रों में भी बहुत लोग पैसे वाले हैं, इसके बाद भी उनको शूद्र ही समझा जाता है और समाज में उन्हें विशेष स्थान नहीं है। संविधान के अनुसार लिंग, जाति, या धर्म के नाम पर छुआछूत मना है। इसलिए जिन पुस्तकों में आदमी को छोटा समझा जाता है, जैसे अनटचेबिलिटी को ऑफेंस माना गया है, उसी तरह से जो पुस्तकें हैं और छुआछूत को बढ़ा रही हैं उनको बंद करना चाहिए। ऐसा करना सर्वथा संविधान के अनुसार होगा। इसमें राजनीति का मवाल नहीं है क्योंकि गम्भीर मामला है।

हम देखते हैं कि सामूहिक रूप से दलितों आदिवासियों की महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार और हत्याएँ की जाती हैं। उसकी जड़ में यही सारी बातें हैं जिसकी वजह से हमारे देश में जुल्म होता है। कुछ लोगों का रवैया बन गया है धर्म की आड़ में लोगों पर अत्याचार करते हैं। इसलिए हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए, और इसमें राजनीति नहीं लानी चाहिए। किसी नेता को बुरा भला कहना अच्छी बात नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि लोग प्रेरणा लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी हिन्दू धर्म के अनुयायी हैं, कुछ फ़ैनेटिक्स को छोड़कर, सभी भाई चारे को मानते हैं। आज शिक्षा के प्रसार से समानता और भाई चारे का प्रचार किया जा रहा है जिससे लोगों की आंखें खुली हैं ऐसी हालत में आदमी आदमी के बीच भेदभाव करना या डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करना, या किसी को नीच समझना सर्वथा अनुचित और ग़लत है। इस बात को हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले मानते हैं, कुछ फ़ैनेटिक्स को छोड़कर। कोई आदमी अगर किसी छोटी कौम में पैदा हो जाता है, इस

लिए उसे छोटा नहीं माना जाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इस बात के लिए वह तैयार न हों। बहुत सी बातें बहुत से धर्मों में ग़लत लिखी हैं, उनको निकाला जाय तो मेरे ख़याल से किसी को भी आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

विद्वानों और धार्मिक पंडितों का कहना है कि दुनिया भर के लोग हमारे हिन्दू धर्म का अध्ययन करने के लिए भारत आते हैं। आज हिन्दू धर्म का प्रचार 7 समुद्र पार विलायतों में हो रहा है, यूरोप में हो रहा है, पश्चिम के बहुत से देशों, तथा पूर्व के जापान, थाइलैंड, सिंगापुर में भी धर्म का प्रचार हो रहा है, जगह-जगह आर्य समाज के मन्दिर बने हुए हैं लेकिन आज भी जांत-पांत, ऊंच-नीच की जो बातें कही गई हैं अगर वह नहीं होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि और अधिक प्रचार हो सकता था।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है। इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय यहां चल रहा है और माननीय गृह-मन्त्री कक्ष के बाहर चली गई हैं और यहां हाउस में कोरम भी नहीं है। सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों की स्थिति देखिये।

सभापति महोदय : दूसरे मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : श्री पुजारी और श्री मल्लिकार्जुन बैठे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन कोरम नहीं है। हम कोरम का प्रश्न उठाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम बेल बजाई जायें।

अब कोरम हो गया है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर हमारे देश में जातिवाद, ऊँच-नीच, छुआछूत न होती तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारा देश जिन्दगी में कभी गुलाम नहीं हो सकता था। हम करीब 700,800 साल गुलाम रहे हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण जातिवाद और ऊँच-नीच है। अगर हिन्दू धर्म-ग्रन्थों में यह जातिवाद, ऊँच-नीच, इन्सान-इन्सान के बीच में फर्क नहीं होता तो बहुत से धर्मों का जन्म ही नहीं होता। बौद्ध जैन, और सिख धर्म इसलिए इस मुल्क में बने कि इन्सान के साथ इन्सानियत का बर्ताव नहीं किया गया।

आज भी ऐसी पुस्तकें हैं जहाँ इन्सान से बेहतर कुत्ते-बिल्ली को माना गया है। एक चौके में कुत्ता, बिल्ली जा सकता है लेकिन इन्सान का बच्चा नहीं जा सकता, यह क्या धर्म है ?

आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में देखिये किसी भी प्रदेश में, शहर में, गांव में, एक भी हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ छूतछात की बीमारी न हो।

17.00 hrs.

यह कहा जाता है कि ये छोटे लोगों की बिरादरी के लोग हैं, ये नीची जाति या निम्न वर्ग के लोग हैं और इस आधार पर कहीं उन्हें कुँए से पानी नहीं भरने दिया जाता, कहीं चारपाई पर नहीं बैठने दिया जाता, कहीं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बरात नहीं निकाल सकते, दूल्हे को घोड़े या रथ पर नहीं बैठने दिया जाता, उनकी स्त्रियां जेबर नहीं पहन सकतीं।

यह भावना कैसे पैदा हुई ? इसकी प्रेरणा धर्म-ग्रन्थों से मिली है, जिसकी वजह से इन्सान इन्सान के बीच फर्क किया जाता है।

भारतीय संविधान कहता है कि धर्म, जाति और सैक्स के आधार पर किसी व्यक्ति के साथ डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा सरकार ने अनटचेबिलिटी ऑफिसिज के बारे में एक कानून बनाया हुआ है, जिसके अनुसार मुंह से या प्रैक्टिस में छुआछूत बरतने वालों के लिए दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके बावजूद बहुत से लोग धर्म को कानून से ऊपर मानते हैं और कहते हैं कि ये तो सरकार के बनाए हुए कानून हैं, भगवान और धर्म की पुस्तकों में ये बातें लिखी हुई हैं। वे सरकार के बनाए हुए कानूनों को नम्बर दो का समझते हैं और उन्हें कोई अहमियत नहीं देते हैं।

मुझे अफसोस है कि बाल्मीकि रामायण और तुलसीदास की रामायण में बहुत फर्क है, उनकी हिस्ट्री में फर्क है और दोनों में भिन्न बातें कही गई हैं, फिर भी लोग तुलसीदास की रामायण के अनुयायी हैं। उसमें लिखा है : "ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी, ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी"। इसमें ढोल और अशिक्षित लोगों के साथ शूद्रों, जिन्हें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लोग कहा जाता है, और स्त्री जाति को भी अपमानित किया गया है, जबकि हमारा संविधान कहता है कि नारी और पुरुष में कोई भेद नहीं करना चाहिए और अगर कोई करेगा, तो उसके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जायगी। ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकतीं।

एक तरफ भारत का संविधान कहता है कि इन्सान-इन्सान के बीच कोई फर्क नहीं किया जाएगा, हमने धर्मनिरपेक्षता को स्वीकार किया है, हमारे देश में धर्म के नाम पर किसी व्यक्ति के साथ डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं की

जाएगा। दूसरी तरफ हिन्दू धर्म की पुस्तकें खुल्लम-खुल्ला कहती हैं कि शूद्र अपवित्र हैं। अगर भारत आजाद न हुआ होता, अगर यहां गोधी और नेहरू जैसी महान् हस्तियां न हुई होतीं, अगर यहां पर परम पूज्य बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर जैसी महान हस्ती न होती, जिन्होंने जीवन भर छुआछूत के खिलाफ संघर्ष किया, तो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की हालत इससे भी बदतर होती।

यह ठीक है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा काफी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। सरकार ने उनके लिए एक दर्जे से लेकर एम.ए. तक फीस माफ की है और उन्हें वजीफा देने की व्यवस्था की है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए जो सुविधाएं दे रही है, वे कम नहीं हैं, बशर्ते कि उनका सदुपयोग किया जाए। उनकी आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति सुधर भी रही है।

छुआछूत वाली बात केवल गांवों के लोग या अनपढ़ लोग ही नहीं मानते, दफतरो के बहुत से लोग हमारे पास शिकायतें लेकर आते हैं—हम जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं—और कहते हैं कि दफतरो में छुआछूत बरती जाती है, सवर्ण लोगों के लिए अलग ग्लास हैं और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए अलग ग्लास होता है।

कहीं पर तो पानी भी नहीं पीने दिया जाता और जो शिक्षा के मन्दिर हैं जहां पर शिक्षा दी जाती है, जहाँ शिक्षा पाकर आदमी आदमी बनता है वहां पर भी एक जमाना था कि जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का बच्चा पढ़ने जाता था तो उस को पानी नहीं पीने दिया जाता था। इस प्रकार की प्रैक्टिस कहीं-कहीं आज भी है।

साउथ में मनु जी के विधान के अनुसार क्या था कि अगर शूद्र चल रहा हो तो उसके पीछे झांखर बांध दो ताकि उस पर किसी ऊंची जाति के चलने वाले का पैर न पड़ने पाए। अगर वेद या किसी चीज को शूद्र सुने तो उस के कान में सीसा पिघलाकर या तेल डाल दिया जाय। शूद्र अगर किसी भगवान को स्पर्श कर ले तो तेल गरम करके उस का हाथ जला दिया जाय। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कई ग्रन्थों में है। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह किस तरह का धर्म रह गया ?

मैंने अपनी बात को जहाँ से प्रारम्भ किया था, वही कहता हूं, मेरी जैसी छोटी बुद्धि का आदमी धर्म का मतलब जो समझता है वह यही समझता है कि धर्म इन्सान-इन्सान के बीच प्यार, मौहब्बत जगाने के लिए, एक दूसरे के नजदीक आने के लिए, करूंगा और मैत्री की भावना पैदा करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं न कि इन्सान-इन्सान के बीच नफरत और ऊंच-नीच की भावना पैदा करने के लिए। शास्त्री जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि यह पास तो नहीं हो पाएगा क्योंकि सन् 71 से जब से मैं इस लोक सभा में आया हूं तब से देख रहा हूं प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के रेजोल्यूशन बिदड़ा ही हो जाते हैं, लेकिन इसके पीछे जो भावना छिपी है उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और इस बात को मानकर चलता हूं कि अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो देश में जाति और धर्म के नाम पर जो इन्सान का शोषण होता है, उनको जलाया जाता है, उन का कत्ले आम होता है, उनकी फसलों को लूटा जाता है, उनकी सम्पत्ति को उजाड़ा जाता है, शायद इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों। और हमारे देश में समानता, एकता और अखण्डता की भावना पैदा हो जिस में एक-दूसरे को

भाई-भाई और एक देशवासी समझें और उनके साथ प्यार और मौहब्बत का व्यवहार करें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आप का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे साथी श्री राम प्यारे पणिका जी और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इसी बहस के दौरान यह बात कही कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्यों कि संविधान में सब कुछ दिया हुआ है जो इस विल के द्वारा अभिप्रेत है । उनका मतलब है कि अस्पृश्यता समाप्त की जाएगी, किसी भी व्यक्ति के साथ उसके जन्म, लिंग अथवा धर्म के हिसाब से कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाएगा, सब को समान माना जायगा और यही नहीं, बल्कि जो पिछड़े लोग हैं या हरिजन हैं उनका कुछ अधिक सुविधाएं भी दी जाएंगी, उनके स्तर को ऊंचा किया जायगा, यह संविधान में दिया हुआ है और वही चूंकि अब नयी मनु-स्मृति हो गया है इसलिए अब इस प्रकार के विधेयक की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके समझने में थोड़ी भूल हुई है । मैं राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री जी का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने यह विधेयक लाकर कुछ बातों की ओर इस सदन का और पूरे देश का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है । आप देखें कि वह क्या कहते हैं ? मेरा विचार है कि कुछ सज्जन जो इस पर बोले हैं उन्होंने इसको ठीक तरीके से शायद पढ़ा नहीं । अगर वह पढ़ते तो यह बात कभी नहीं कहते कि संविधान में ये सब बातें दी हुई हैं । शास्त्री जी ने क्या कहा है ? संविधान में जो कुछ लिखा है उसके विपरीत जहां जो कुछ लिखा है उसको हटाने की बात उन्होंने कही

है । उन्होंने कहा है- "हिन्दू धर्मग्रन्थों तथा अन्य धार्मिक साहित्य से ऐसे शब्दों, वाक्यों, कंडिकाओं पद्य खण्डों, अध्यायों आदि का, जिनसे भारत के संविधान में अन्तर्विष्ट सिद्धांतों और संविधान की प्रस्तावना में अन्तर्विष्ट भारत की जनता के पुनीत संकल्प के विपरीत, धर्म, मूलवंश, जाति, लिंग, व्यवसाय या जन्म स्थान के आधार पर नागरिकों के प्रति घृणा; ने भेदभाव, असमानता या अस्पृश्यता को प्रोत्साहस मिलता है या प्रचार होता है, पता लगाने और उनका लोप करने या उनमें संशोधन करने की दृष्टि से, हिन्दू धर्मग्रन्थों तथा अन्य धार्मिक साहित्य का पुनरीक्षण करने और इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक आयोग की स्थापना करने तथा इससे संबंधित बातों का उपबन्ध करने हेतु यह विधेयक यहाँ पर लाया गया है ।"

इसमें पूरी बात आ गई है । अब किसी को भी कोई शंका हो तो वह दूर करले, वह इसको दोबारा पढ़ ले । इस विधेयक में उन्होंने कोई पहाड़ नहीं तोड़ दिया है बल्कि काफी सोच समझकर उन्होंने इसकी धारायें बनाई हैं । उन्होंने इसमें कहा है कि इस आयोग की स्थापना की जाए जिसका यह कर्तव्य होगा कि इन सारी चीजों को देखे और पता लगाए । उन्होंने इस विधेयक की धारा (8) और (9) में यह भी कहा है कि आयोग उन धर्मग्रन्थों तथा धार्मिक पाठों/पुस्तकों के बारे में जिनमें उसने यह संशोधन किया है, आम लोगों को उस रीति से, जिसे वह उपयुक्त समझे, जानकारी देगा । आयोग उन धर्मग्रन्थों तथा अन्य धार्मिक पाठों / पुस्तकों की जिनका उसने पुनरीक्षण कर लिया है, अद्यतन सूची समय-समय पर प्रकाशित करेगा । मैं समझता हूँ संविधान की भावना के यह बिल्कुल अनुकूल है और यह करना चाहिए ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अब ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है और धर्मग्रन्थों से इसको लोप करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन उनकी बात मैं अपने को समझा नहीं पाऊंगा क्योंकि मेरे मन में यह बात जम नहीं रही है। आजकल तो विचारों के मामले में प्रचार और प्रसार का विशेष महत्व है। जो चीजें, जो पैराग्राफ, जो लेख, जो श्लोक जनता में भेद-भाव पैदा करें, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र की भावना को बहुत आगे बढ़ावें उन चीजों का प्रचार-प्रसार यदि जारी रहेगा तो संविधान के अन्तर्गत जिन बातों को हम चाहते हैं वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेंगी। मैं इस बात को तो मानता हूँ कि शहरों में यह भावना कुछ कम हुई है, पहले के मुकाबले ज्यादा लोग पढ़ने भी लगे हैं, लेकिन देश का जो 85 प्रतिशत भाग देहात है वहाँ पर इस भावना में मुश्किल से 5 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ के लोग आज भी ब्राह्मण और पुजारी के वंश में हैं। अगर बच्चा पैदा होगा तो पंडितजी आयेंगे और जैसा वे बतायेंगे वैसा नाम रखा जायेगा। उसके विवाह के समय और मृत्यु के बाद भी श्राद्ध में जैसा कि पंडित जी बताते हैं वैसा ही उनको करना पड़ता है। जब तक ग्रन्थों में इस प्रकार की बातें रहेंगी तब तक तथा कथित ब्राह्मण और पुजारी उसका सहारा लेकर मन्त्रोच्चारण कर के यह सारे कर्मकाण्ड करायेंगे। इस तरीके से सारे देश में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, शूद्र और वैश्य की भावना समाप्त होनी चाहिए। मनुष्य को उसके कर्मों से श्रेष्ठ माना जाना चाहिए। नीच कर्म करे तो नीच माना जाना चाहिए, चाहे वह ब्राह्मण के घर का हो, चाहे क्षत्रिय घर में जन्म लिया हो और चाहे वैश्य के घर में जन्म लिया हो। लेकिन इसके बजाय ब्राह्मण अभी भी श्रेष्ठ माना जाता है। क्षत्रिय को

दूसरे नम्बर पर माना जाता है और वैश्य को तीसरे नम्बर पर माना जाता है और शूद्र को आज भी सबसे नीचे माना जाता है। आज भी यदि आप श्रीमन् गावों में जायेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि शूद्र बेचारा खाट पर नहीं बैठ सकता है। जब दूसरे लोग बैठे हों तो वह खाट पर नहीं बैठता है। जमीन पर बैठता है। शूद्र यदि कोई पढ़ा-लिखा निकल जाए, तो उसी को दूसरों को पहले नमस्ते करनी पड़ती है, पहले उसको कोई नमस्ते नहीं करता है। श्रीमन्, गावों में तो यही हालत है।

इसीलिए जब हम यहां पर यह बात कहते हैं कि हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लास के लिए आप स्थान सुरक्षित कीजिए। आप जो नाप तोल लेकर बैठते हैं कि अगर कोई आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न है तो उसे नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए, इस स्थान पर मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न व्यक्ति भी अभी समाज में उतना आदर का पात्र नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए जाति के आधार पर संरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुरानी किताब है, वह किसी पम्पलैट और पोस्टर की तरह से है। जैसे किसी चीज का प्रचार करना हो, पम्पलैट या पोस्टर जैसे छापते हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे धर्मग्रन्थ हैं जिनके अन्दर ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र—चार टुकड़े किए हुए हैं। आज भी वे लुप्त नहीं हो पाए हैं, क्योंकि उन्हीं के द्वारा यह कर्मकाण्ड कराया जा रहा है। असल में हमारी सारी की सारी वर्ण व्यवस्था ही इसी प्रकार की है। यदि यह वर्ण व्यवस्था समाप्त हो तो सारी चीजें अपने आप समाप्त हो जायें और इस विधेयक को यहां लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े।

मैं आपको “मनुस्मृति” में से ब्राह्मण के कर्मों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ :

अप्यापनमययनं भजनं भाजनं नया
दानं प्रतिग्रहं चैव ब्राह्मणपानामकल्यत्

पढ़ाना, पढ़ना, यज्ञ कराना, करना, दान देना और लेना इन कर्मों को ब्राह्मण के लिए बनाया गया है।

एकमेव तु शूद्रस्य प्रभुः कर्म समादिशत्
एतेषागेव वर्णानां शुश्रूषामनसूयया

ब्राह्मण ने ब्राह्मण आदि तीन वर्गों की अनिन्दक रहते हुए सेवा करना शूद्र के लिए प्रधान कर्म बनाया। तीनों वर्गों की जीवन भर सेवा करते रहना, यही अच्छा कर्म है।

श्रीमन्, शूद्र दो प्रकार के होते हैं। आम आदमी तो यही समझते हैं कि शूद्र एक ही प्रकार का होता है लेकिन बरेली में एक पंडित जी थे, जो पाछाजी कहलाते थे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मैं बैंकवर्क क्लास का हूँ, लेकिन आप मुझे खाट पर बैठाते हैं तो मैं क्या हूँ? उन्होंने बतलाया कि शूद्र दो प्रकार के होते हैं—एक स्पर्शय और दूसरे अस्पर्शय। एक को छू सकते हैं और दूसरे को छू नहीं सकते। मैंने पूछा—मैं किस में आता हूँ? उन्होंने कहा कि तुम स्पर्शय हो, तुम्हें छू सकते हैं। आप मुझे बतलाइये क्या इस तरह की संकुचित विचार-धारा देश को आगे ले जा सकती है?

मैं आप को आगे बतलाता हूँ—इस में लिखा है—

उत्तपांगोभदवाज्यैष्ठ ब्रह्मणश्चैव धारणात्
सर्वस्यैवास्य सर्गस्य धनंतो ब्राह्मणः प्रभुः

ब्रह्मा के मुख से उत्पन्न होने से ज्येष्ठ होने से और वेद के धारण करने से धर्मानुसार ब्राह्मण ही सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि का स्वामी होता है। ब्राह्मण के मुख से देवता लोग हव्य को तथा

पितर लोग कव्य को खाते हैं, अतः ब्राह्मण से अधिक श्रेष्ठ कौन प्राणी होगा।

भूतानां प्राणिनः श्रेष्ठा प्राणिनां बुद्धिजीवनिः
बुद्धिमत्सु नराः श्रेष्ठा नरेषु ब्रह्मणाः स्मृताः

भूतों में प्राणधारी जीव श्रेष्ठ है, प्राणियों में बुद्धिजीवि श्रेष्ठ है, बुद्धिजीवियों में मनुष्य श्रेष्ठ है और मनुष्यों में ब्राह्मण श्रेष्ठ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The extended time for this Bill is over. There are so many names in my list of Members, who want to speak on this Bill. So, is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this Bill should be extended by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, as desired by the House, the time for this Bill is extended by one hour.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : सभापति महोदय यह बड़ा गम्भीर और महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। बार-बार ऐसे बिल नहीं आते हैं—मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ इसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, कोई पोलिटिकल बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप के लिए ही मैंने टाइम एक्सटेण्ड कराया है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं आप को आगे बतलाता हूँ—

सर्वं स्वं ब्राह्मणस्येदं यत्किञ्चित्जगतीगतम्
श्रेष्ठ्येनाभिजनेनेदं सर्वं ब्राह्मणोऽर्हति।

पृथ्वी पर जो कुछ है वह सब ब्राह्मण का है अर्थात् ब्राह्मण उसे अपने धन के समान मानता है। ब्रह्मा के मुख से उत्पन्न तथा कुलीन होने से यह सब धन ग्रहण करने का अधिकारी होता है।

स्वमेव ब्राह्मणो मुंक्ते स्वं वस्ते स्वं ददाति च
आनृशं स्याद् ब्राह्मणस्य भुंजते हीतरे जनाः

ब्राह्मण अपना ही खाता है, अपना ही पह-
नता है, अपना ही दान करता है तथा दूसरे
व्यक्ति ब्राह्मण की दया से सब का भोग करते
हैं। इस में यह भी लिखा है कि जो तीन वर्ण
हैं वे दान देने के लिए बने हैं, ब्राह्मण दान देने
और लेने दोनों के लिये बना है। मुझे तो पूरे
हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा ब्राह्मण दिखाई नहीं देता
है जो दान देता हो। सब लेने वाले हैं।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : आप शादी-
व्याह में उसे बुलाते हैं तो क्या उसे दीजियेगा
नहीं, ऐसे ही व्याह करा लीजियेगा ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : नाम रखने
के मामले में सब चौपट कर दिया है। ये
कहते हैं कि शूद्र के नाम के साथ दारा लगाना
चाहिए।

इस के बारे में भी यह कहा गया है:

“शर्मवद्ब्राह्मस्य स्याद्राज्ञो रक्षासिमन्वितम्।

वैश्यस्य पुष्टिसंयुक्तं शूद्रस्य प्रेष्यसंयुतम्।।

ब्राह्मण का ‘शर्मा’ शब्द से युक्त क्षत्रिय
का रक्षा-शब्द से युक्त, वैश्य का पुष्टि शब्द
से युक्त और शूद्र का दास शब्द से युक्त उप-
नाम करना चाहिए। कहने का मतबल यह है
कि इनका नाम रवि दास, मलूका दास रखना
चाहिए और अन्त में ‘दास’ शब्द लगाना
चाहिए।

यही नहीं शूद्र जब मर जाता है, तो उसको
किधर से निकाला जाए, इसके बारे में भी
मनुस्मृति में दिया हुआ है। नगर के दक्षिण द्वार
से उसे निकाला जाए। इसके बारे में भी एक
श्लोक इस में दिया हुआ है, जिसको मैं पढ़कर
नाना चाहता हूँ :

दक्षिणेन मृतं शूद्रं पुरदारेण निर्हरेत् ।
पश्चिमोत्तरपूर्वेस्तु याथायोगं विजन्मनः ।।

मरे हुए शूद्र को नगर के दक्षिण द्वार से
बाहर निकालें और अन्य द्विजों (वैश्य,
क्षत्रिय और ब्राह्मण) के शव को क्रमशः नगर
के पश्चिम, उत्तर तथा पूर्व के द्वार से बाहर
निकालें। यहां तक इसमें विधान है कि उस
के मरने के बाद दक्षिण की ओर से उसे
निकालना चाहिए।

शुद्धि करने के लिए शूद्र को क्या करना
चाहिए, इसके बारे में भी इसमें दिया हुआ है:

शूद्रणां मासिकं कायं वचनं न्यायवर्तिनाम् ।
वैश्यवच्छोचकल्पवच द्विजोचिच्छष्टं च भोजनम् ।।

यदि उसकी शुद्धि करनी है, तो कैसे उसे
शुद्ध किया जाए। यथाशास्त्र आचरण (द्विज-
सेवा) करने वाले शूद्रों को मास पर मुण्डन
कराना चाहिए, वैश्य के समान शुद्धि विधान
करना चाहिए और ब्राह्मण के उच्छिष्टका
भोजन करना चाहिए। उच्छिष्ट भोजन का
मतलब है मुंह से निकला झूटा भोजन कराना
चाहिए और हर महीने मुण्डन कराना चाहिए।
उसके बाद जब वह ब्राह्मण के मुंह से निकला
हुआ भोजन करेगा, तभी वह पवित्र होगा और
तभी उसकी शुद्धि होगी।

इसके बारे में और भी श्लोक दिये हुये हैं
लेकिन मैं उनको न पढ़कर केवल उनका अर्थ
ही पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है:

मुख से निकलकर शरीर पर पड़ने वाली
छोटी बूंदें, मुख में पड़ते हुए मूँछ के बाल
और दांतों के बीच में अटका हुआ अन्नादि
मनुष्य को जूठा नहीं कहते हैं।

बकरी, और घोड़ा मुख से, गौ पोछे से,
ब्राह्मण चरणों से स्त्रियां सर्वांग से पवित्र होती

हैं अर्थात् बकरी आदि के उन्त अंग पवित्र होते हैं।

आगे एक और श्लोक में यह लिखा है:

“(दूसरे को) कुल्ला कराते या पानी पिलाते हुए व्यक्ति के पैरों पर पड़ने वाली बुंदों को भूमि पर पड़े हुए जल के समान मानना चाहिये, उनसे (वह व्यक्ति अशुद्ध होकर) आचपन करने योज्य नहीं होता अर्थात् वह शुद्ध ही रहता है।

अब यहां पर हमारी बहन जी बैठी हुई हैं। स्त्रियों के बारे में भी इसमें बहुत कुछ लिखा है। उनके बारे में भी मैं कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : सारी मनुस्मृति देने से क्या लाभ है, मिसाल के तौर पर दो-चार श्लोक दे दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : वही दे रहा हूँ। इसमें लिखा है—

बालया वा युवत्या वा वृद्धया वा पि योषिता ।
न स्वातन्त्र्येण कर्तव्यं किञ्चित्कार्यं गृहेष्वपि ।

बचपन में जवानी और बुढ़ापे में स्त्री को अपने घरों में भी अपनी इच्छा से (क्रमशः पिता, पति और पुत्र आदि अभिभावाक की सम्मति के बिना मनमाना) कोई भी काम नहीं करना चाहिए।

स्त्री बचपन में पिता के, जवानी में पति के और पति के मर जाने पर बुढ़ापे में पुत्र के वश में रहे उनकी आज्ञा तथा सम्मति के अनुसार कार्य करे; स्वतन्त्र कभी न रहे।

समय की कमी की वजह से मैं श्लोक नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

पुरुष तो दूसरी शादी कर सकता है, अगर स्त्री दूसरी शादी कर ले तो औरत नर्क का पात्र होती है।

श्री बनवारी लाल वेरवा (टोक) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है।

आज इस देश के अन्दर जो व्यवस्था चल रही है वह हमारे संविधान से संचालित है। संविधान ने ऐसी सारी बातों को समाप्त कर दिया है। आज के बच्चे जो कि कल युवा होने वाले हैं, इन बातों को नहीं जानते हैं। पुराने जमाने में किसी ने अगर ऐसी बातें लिख दी हो तो आज उनका क्या महत्व है।

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन् देखिये स्त्रियों के बारे में इसमें आगे क्या लिखा है

मदाचार से हीन, परस्त्री में अनुरक्त और विद्या आदि गुणों से हीन भी पति पतिव्रता स्त्रियों को देवता के समान होता है। वह पूज्य होता है। वह चाहे जो कुछ कर ले लेकिन स्त्री कुछ न करे।

जो स्त्री वाग्दान से लेकर जीवन पर्यन्त पतिव्रता होती है, वह पति लोक का त्याग नहीं करती है, अर्थात् सर्वदा पतिलोक में निवास करती है, जैसी अरुन्धती है, वैसी ही वह पतिव्रता स्त्री है।

स्त्रियों के लिए पृथक् (पति के बिना) यत्र नहीं है और पति की आज्ञा के बिना व्रत तथा उपवास नहीं है, पति की सेवा से ही स्त्री स्वर्ग लोक में पूजित होती है।

श्रीमन् यह भी लिखा है कि—

पति के मर जाने पर स्त्री पवित्र, पुण्ड्रिकान्द और फल से शरीर को क्षीण करे

व्यभिचार की भावना से दूसरे पुरुष का नाम भी न ले। बाल्यावस्था से ही ब्रह्मचर्य पालने वाले अनेकों सहस्र ब्राह्मण वंशवृद्धि के लिए सन्तानोत्पत्ति को बिना किये ही स्वर्ग गये हैं।

पति के मरने पर ब्रह्मचारिणी रहती हुई पतिव्रता स्त्री पुत्र को बिना पैदा किए ही उन सनकादि ब्रह्मचारियों के समान स्वर्ग को जाती है।

सभापति महोदय : गंगवार साहब मनुस्मृति में यह भी लिखा है कि :

न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्ये मरहति ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन् अब मैं फिर शूद्रों के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। इसमें यह लिखा है कि जिस राज्य के लिए विचार शूद्र करता है वह राज्य देखते-देखते कीचड़ में धँस जाता है।

जो राज्य बहुत से शूद्रों और नास्तिकों से व्याप्त हो, ब्राह्मणों से रहित हो, दुर्भिक्ष तथा व्याधियों से पूर्ण हो, वह सम्पूर्ण राज्य भी नष्ट हो जाता है।

और सभापति महोदय इसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि ब्राह्मण से “तुम चोर हो” कहने पर शूद्र को मारा पीटा जाएगा। ब्राह्मण और क्षत्रिय को कटु वचन करने वाले शूद्र की जीभ काट कर दंडित करना चाहिए। क्योंकि वह नीच से उत्पन्न है। इन जातियों का नाम लेकर कटु वचन कहने वाले शूद्र के 10 उंगली लम्बी लोहे की कील मुँह में डालनी चाहिए। ब्राह्मण देवता के समान है चाहे वह मूर्ख ही क्यों न हो। मूर्ख और देवता दोनों ही, ब्राह्मण श्रेष्ठ हैं। मूर्ख ब्राह्मण का भी निरा-
: नहीं करना चाहिए। चाहे ब्राह्मण निर्दित
गों में प्रवृत्त होता हो, सब प्रकार से ब्राह्मण

पूज्य हैं और उत्तम हैं। क्षत्रिय आदि ब्राह्मण को पीड़ित करे तो उसका न्याय करने वाला ब्राह्मण होगा। ब्राह्मणों की सेवा करना शूद्रों का मुख्य धर्म कहा गया है इसके अतिरिक्त शूद्र द्वारा किया गया कार्य निष्फल है।
(व्यवधान)

मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर इस प्रकार के धर्मग्रन्थों में यह सब बात लिखी रहेगी तो यह संविधान की अवहेलना तो है ही बल्कि इसका सहारा लेकर पांडित और पुरोहित लोग लोगों को गुमराह करेंगे। देहातों में जो सीधे-साधे लोग हैं, 64 प्रतिशत देश के जो अनपढ़ लोग हैं उन सब को मूर्ख बनाने के लिए ये ग्रन्थ काफी हैं। इसलिए इनका प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं होना चाहिए। जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसी बातें हों उनको डिलीट किया जाना चाहिए। आप देखते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ जो भी पुराने एकट हैं उनको डिलीट करते हैं, संविधान में संशोधन करते हैं तो इसमें कौन सी ऐसी बात है कि इनको धर्म-ग्रन्थों में से निकाला नहीं जा सकता। अगर ये रहेंगे तो कुछ चतुर लोग जनता को गुमराह करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।
(इति)

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, सोनकर जी ने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, उनकी भावना की मैं कद्र करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम अपने पिछले इतिहास को देखें तो पता चलता है कि आजादी से पहले मनुस्मृति के माफिक हरिजनों के साथ व्यवहार होता था लेकिन आजादी के बाद जब यहाँ सरकार बनी तो इस सरकार में जो नेता चुनकर आते हैं वे हरिजनों के मध्य से, मुसलमानों के मध्य से, ईसाइयों के मध्य से, सभी का समर्थन लेकर यहाँ आते हैं।

मुझे जहाँ तक जानकारी है, वह ग्रन्थ खराब है जिसमें हिन्दू समाज और हमारे समाज को बांट दिया गया है। लेकिन संविधान बनने के बाद सब चीजें साफ हो गई हैं। गांव के लोगों में अभी भी वही पुरानी भावना चली आ रही है। मैंने कई जगह देखा है कि हरिजनों को मन्दिरों में जाने नहीं देते। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के द्वारा भी जो मदद देना चाहते हैं वह नहीं पहुंच पाती है। पिछड़े हुए लोगों को फायदा अभी पहुंच सकता है जब हम गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए काम करें। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। पुराने जमाने में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिए अलग नाई होता था, जो कभी-कभी उन्हें चोट भी पहुंचा देता था और दूसरे लोगों के लिए अलग नाई होता था। धीरे-धीरे ये सब बातें खत्म हो गई। इस प्रकार की बातें हिमाचल प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में होती थी। हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है कि जितने भी गरीब हरिजन-आदिवासी हैं, वे सब तरक्की करें। हम उनके जज्बात को भड़काना नहीं चाहते। हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि हर कौम इस मुल्क में तरक्की करे और आगे बढ़े। गंगवार जी ने मनगढ़न्त बातों का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने लम्बी-लम्बी मूछों और लम्बी-लम्बी भुजायों वाले आदमी का वर्णन किया है। इसका मतलब है, वह आदमी भी बहुत बड़ा होगा। अब यह बातें खत्म हो गई हैं। सरकार की ओर से गरीबों को जो फायदा दिया जाता है, क्या वास्तव में वह पहुंच पाता है? इस देश में चाहे राजपूत, ब्राह्मण, मुसलमान, हरिजन हो, सब एक ही तरह से पैदा होते हैं। वे जब समाज में आते हैं तो जात-बिरादरी बन जाती है। इसलिए हमारे देश में जो फिरकापरस्ती की बातें पैदा हो रही हैं, उनको मिटाने के लिए हम सबको सोचना चाहिए।

हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, भारत वासी हैं, हमारी एक ही कौम है, हम में कोई ऊंच-नीच नहीं है, कोई फर्क नहीं है, यह हमको सोचना चाहिए। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, नेता और माननीय सदस्य इस तरह सोचें और काम करें तो देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। राज्य भी तब बढ़ सकते हैं, फलफूल सकते हैं।

मद्रास की बात मैं करता हूं। वहां हरिजन मुसलमान बनाए गए हैं इसाई भी वे बने। जब वहां चले गए तो पवित्र हो गए और यहां रहे तो अपवित्र। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। हिन्दू धर्म बहुत पुराना धर्म है। हिन्दू धर्म में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कोई आसमान से टपका है या कोई धरती से। एक तरह से सभी जन्म लेते हैं, सभी धर्मों के लोग जन्म लेते हैं। एक तरह से सभी पलते हैं। पहले आप देखें कि बावड़ी से लोग पानी पीते थे, नल का नहीं पीते थे क्योंकि नल में चमड़ा लगा होता था। लेकिन आज ऐसी बात नहीं है। पहले बुजुर्ग लोग अपने साथ बोतल रखते थे और उसका पानी पीते थे। लेकिन आज यह चीज नहीं है। सब ने नल का पानी पीना शुरू कर दिया है।

मन्दिरों की बात आप लें। आज हरिजन भी मन्दिर में साउथ में जा सकते हैं। मैं केरल में भी गया। वहां भी जा सकते हैं। हमारे संसद सदस्य हरिद्वार से आते हैं। वहीं की बात मैं करता हूं

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (जांवल) : जगन्नाथपुरी के जंहराचार्य ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिए कहा है कि क्योंकि वह पवित्र नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उनको यहां आने की इजाजत नहीं दूंगा। वह एक पारसी से ब्याही हुई है इसलिए पवित्र हिन्दू नहीं है।

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : वह आपकी नालेज में होगा, मेरे नालेज में नहीं है। जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है हमें इसका इल्म नहीं है। हरिद्वार पंडितों की नगरी है। हरिद्वार से जो माननीय सदस्य आते हैं यहां एक बात कहते हैं और हरिद्वार में पंडितों के सामने दूसरी। पंडितों के वोट से वह यहां आए हैं। आज यहां वह पंडितों के खिलाफ बोलते हैं और वहां पंडितों के हित में। वहां वह उनको क्यों क्रिटिसाइज नहीं करते हैं।

मैंने हरिद्वार में देखा है कि गोदान जो होता है, सुबह से शाम तक चालीस चालीस बार एक ही गाय का गोदान कर दिया जाता है। चालीस-चालीस बार एक ही गाय दिन में बिकती है। यहां अपने वोटर्स के खिलाफ बात करते हैं। किसी कौम पर किसी विरादरी पर लांछन लगाना ठीक नहीं है। उस विरादरी ने सारीं गड़बड़ कर दी है ऐसी बात कहना ठीक नहीं है। हमारे यहां पंडित भी हैं, मौलवी भी हैं। अच्छे-अच्छे विद्वान भी हैं जो समाज सुधार का काम करते हैं। जिन्होंने ये ग्रन्थ लिखे थे, वे खत्म हो चुके हैं। उनसे आप पूछ सकते थे कि उन्होंने यह सब क्यों लिखा। अब हमें नए समाज को जन्म देना है, नया समाज हमको बनाना है। जंगे आजादी से लेकर प्रधान मंत्री पंडित नेहरू, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, महात्मा गांधी और जो नेता हैं उनकी यही इच्छा थी और है कि गरीब लोग ऊपर उठें, बिना भेदभाव सब के हित के काम हों, कौन ऊंच है और कौन नीच इसका ध्यान न दिया जाए।

जहां तक स्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं देख रहा हूं कि एक मंत्राणी जी इस वक्त यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं। ये कब की बात कर रहे हैं ताड़न

के अधिकारी वाली बात ? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आज से तीन महीने पहले की बात है। यह अखबार की कटिंग है। देश के सबसे बड़े शंकराचार्य ने यह लिखा है जो हमारे सामने है। जवाब में मैं इसको कोट करूंगा।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : उसे ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये। पता नहीं शंकराचार्य के नाम से किसी और की बात आप ले आये हों। माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं यह एक दिन बस में चढ़े यह कह रहे थे कि हम पंडित हैं लेकिन जब सदन में बोलेंगे तो हरिजनों के हक में बोलेंगे, लेकिन बाहर तो मैं पंडित की तरह काम करूंगा। आप उसके खिलाफ बोलिए जो गलत काम करता है। पंडितों में भी गरीब हो सकते हैं। केवल हरिजनों में ही गरीब नहीं हैं। इसलिए गरीबों की गरीबी दूर करना हमारा धर्म है।

जहाँ तक हमारी पार्टी और सरकार का ताल्लुक है, हमारे नेताओं का ताल्लुक है वह छुआछूत में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। यह तो आपके हिस्से में आया है इसीलिए बार-बार आप ऐसे प्रस्ताव लाते हो, जो कि उचित नहीं है। आप लोग ही इसको बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसको खत्म करना चाहिये। जब तक खत्म नहीं करोगे तब तक समाज आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। गांधी, जिन्नाह के समय से ही तो यही मानते हैं:

मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना,
हिन्दी हैं हम, वतन है हिन्दुस्तान हमारा।

जब तक हमारे अन्दर यह भावना नहीं आती तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। जाति

बिरादरी की बात नहीं उठानी चाहिए। आज लोग एक दूसरी जाति में शादियां कर रहे हैं। देश में लाखों लोग जाति बिरादरी को तोड़ कर, बुरे आदमियों से नाता तोड़ कर, गरीब लोगों के साथ नाता जोड़ रहे हैं।

इसलिए पुरानी बातों को, जिनको दफना दिया गया है, उनको उठाना व्यर्थ है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है माननीय राजनाथ सोनकर जी से कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति महोदय जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री के हिन्दू धर्मग्रन्थ तथा अन्य धार्मिक साहित्य (पुनरीक्षण एवं संशोधन) विधेयक 1983 में निहित भावनाओं का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मनु ने मनुस्मृति की रचना करके समाज को चार वर्णों में विभाजित कर सम्पूर्ण समाज को ऊँच-नीच के आधार पर विभाजित कर दिया। ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य और शूद्र; जातियों की विचारधारा के वही जनक माने जाते हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा करके प्राचीन भारतीय समाज की विवृत करने का घृणित प्रयास किया है। श्री शास्त्री ने मनु-स्मृति के निम्न उद्धरणों को उद्धृत कर उनके निकृष्ट एवं समाज को नष्ट करने, व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति के प्रति नफरत की भावना फैलाने की कुचेष्टा की है।

मनुस्मृति हिन्दू धर्म की एक नीति विषयक अत्यन्त प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक है। इसके कुछ श्लोक मन पर कीये प्रहार करते हैं। संविधान की प्रत्यक्ष अवहेलना होती है मनुस्मृति के अनुसार शूद्र को सलाह, हवन का घी, धर्म शिक्षा न दें और शिक्षा देने वाला व्यक्ति असंबृत्त नाशक नर्क में गिरता है...शूद्र के

सम्मुख वेद न पढ़ें...ब्राह्मण शूद्र की सम्पत्ति निःसंकोच ले लें...शूद्र किसी सम्पत्ति का मालिक नहीं होता : शूद्र का एक मात्र धर्म है अपने से उच्च वर्गों की सेवा करना...शूद्र न्याय न करे वरना देश में अकाल पड़ेगा...शूद्र का निन्दा जन्य आमकरण हो...शूद्र के राज्य में निवास न करें...एक तेली 10 कसाइयों के बराबर, एक कलबार 10 तेलियों के बराबर और एक बहुरूपिया या वैश्या का एक नौकर दस कलवारों के बराबर होता है। लौहार, मल्लाह सोनार के अन्न को न खावे...शूद्र का अन्न ब्रह्म तेज को—सोनार का अन्न आयु को—चमार का अन्न वंश को खा जाता है।...शूद्र को मारने में जितना पाप लगता है उतना पाप बिल्ली, मेढक, चिड़िया, उल्लू और कौआ को मारने में लगता है।...मजदूरी के बदले शूद्र को झूठा अन्न देवे...शूद्र गले में हडिया, कमर में झाड़ बाँध कर सड़क पर चले। आदि-आदि रामायण के अनुसार ज्ञान गुणहीन ब्राह्मण की पूजा करनी चाहिए और ज्ञान में प्रवीण शूद्र की पूजा नहीं करनी चाहिए...“ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु और स्त्री ताड़न के अधिकारी हैं।”

श्री मनु ने समाज को चार वर्णों में विभाजित कर ऊँच-नीच की भावना एवं शोषण की व्यवस्था को चिरस्थायी बना दिया। आज समाज का एक धड़ा हिस्सा इस जहरीली और मानवता विरोधी विचारधारा से प्रभावित है जिसके विरुद्ध हमें सजग और सचेत विचारात्मक संघर्ष चलाना चाहिए। यह संघर्ष बड़ा ही जटिल और लम्बा होगा। विचारधारा की क्रांति करनी होगी।

मनु की मान्यताओं को जड़ मूल से मिटाने तथा सभी जातियों में अटूट एकता पैदा करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वर्तमान समाज की शोषण व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध संघर्ष कर

शोषित-पीड़ित लोगों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना होगा। मानव-मानव में समता का भाव भरना होगा। पूंजीवादी शोषण दोहन की व्यवस्था को मिटाकर समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना करनी होगी। इजारेदारों के शिकंजों को खत्म करना होगा। इसके लिए जरूरत पड़ने पर संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

हमारा वर्तमान समाज पूंजीवादी समाज है जिस पर थोड़े से इजारेदारों का शिकंजा कायम है, जिसके विरुद्ध निर्मम वर्ग-संघर्ष चलाने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करके ही हम घनतंत्र को तोड़कर वास्तव में समतातंत्र को कायम कर सकते हैं।

हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था रखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि उन्हें आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से शक्तिशाली बनाया जाये।

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर जोर देकर ठीक ही कहा गया है कि आम जनता और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के बीच जमीन का बंटवारा करके ही विकसित जातियों के स्तर पर लाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए भूमि सुधारों को लागू करना होगा, भूमि सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवीं सूची में दर्ज करना होगा।

सम्पूर्ण समाज को समता स्थापित करने के लिए उत्पादन के साधनों को समाज के कब्जे में लाना होगा, इजारेदारी की व्यवस्था का अन्त करना होगा, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की नीति का व्यापक प्रचार करना होगा विचारात्मक क्रांति करनी होगी वर्ण-व्यवस्था की समाप्ति समाजवादी व्यवस्था से ही सम्भव हो सकती है। समाजवादी व्यवस्था में शोषण-शोषक की व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दी जायेगी।

मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार वर्तमान शोषण व्यवस्था को कायम रखते हुए वर्ण-व्यवस्था को समाप्त नहीं कर सकती। इसके लिए समाजवादी क्रांति ही एकमात्र अस्त्र है जिसके कारण श्री शास्त्री जी की भावनाओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

दुःख है कि शास्त्री जी और उनका दल मनुस्मृति की घृणित भावनाओं को समाप्त कर सभी भारतवासियों को क्षमता के स्तर पर लाने के लिए वर्ग संघर्ष में विश्वास नहीं कर, ऐसे तत्वों से हाथ मिला रहे हैं जो उनकी समतावादी भावना से सहमत नहीं हैं। वर्ण-व्यवस्था को लागू करना चाहते हैं, शोषण दोहन की स्थितिवादी व्यवस्था को बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं। धर्मनिरपेक्षता की नीति में विश्वास नहीं रखते, चोरबाजारी और मुनाफा-खोरी को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं।

18.00 hrs.

अतः शास्त्री जी और उनके दल से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे वैसे लोगों से अपना दामन छुड़ा कर वर्ग-संघर्ष में विश्वास रखने और उसे क्रियान्वित करने वाली वामपन्थी और जनतांत्रिक शक्तियों के साथ हाथ मिला कर वर्तमान समाज को बदलने के संघर्ष में शामिल हों।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This discussion will continue on the next day when it comes.

The House now stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday, the 12th March at 11 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 12th March, 1984/22nd Phalguna, 1905(S).