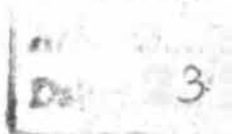


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 24, 1984
Phalguna 5, 1905 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**हवाई अड्डों पर आगंतुकों (विजिटर्स)
के लिए प्रवेश शुल्क**

*1. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हवाई अड्डों पर आगंतुकों के लिए प्रवेश-शुल्क काफी बढ़ा दिया गया है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रवेश-शुल्क को इस बढ़ी हुई राशि को कम करेगी ताकि आम लोगों को, जो अपने रिश्तेदारों, मित्रों को लेने और विदा करने के लिए जाते हैं, असुविधा न हो ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Entry fee at the airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras has been increased recently to restrict the heavy influx of visitors into the terminal buildings causing inconvenience to passengers. This was done to ensure better facilities to the passengers.

(b) Reduction in the existing entrance

fee rates will recreate the problem of congestion at the terminals.

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है कि जो विजिटर्स आते हैं उनकी संख्या को कम करने के लिए यह प्रवेश शुल्क बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो गरीब आदमी वहां जाते हैं, माननीय सदस्य हंस रहे हैं, जो हवाई जहाज से सफर करता है उसकी जेब में तो पैसे होते हैं, लेकिन हजारों लोग दुख और खुशी के मौके पर जाते हैं, और गरीब आदमी भी रिसीव करने जाते हैं और एयर पोर्ट को देखने के लिए भी हजारों गरीब आदमी जाते हैं।

सुविधाओं की बात जहां तक कही है, शायद दिल्ली के एयर पोर्ट को मंत्री जी ने देखा होगा वहां जो विजिटर्स जाते हैं बाहर उनके लिए न तो कोई टॉयलेट, शौचालय है और अब तो जो विजिटर्स के लिए गैलरी होती थी ऊपर उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है, अन्दर बैठने के लिए कोई चेयर नहीं है। जहां तक सुविधाएं देने की बात है तो उनके नाम से यह हालत है जो मैंने आपको बताई।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि किसी एयर पोर्ट पर 4 रु० और किसी पर 6 रु० प्रवेश शुल्क किया गया है। क्या सारे देश में एक सा प्रवेश शुल्क करने का विचार है ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : मान्यवर, सुविधाएं देने का सवाल बाहर वालों से ज्यादा पैसैजर्स के लिए है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गैलरी में भी जाने से रोक दिया गया है, ऐसा नहीं है। ऊपर गैलरी में जाते हैं और वहां पर उनके लिए उसकी सुविधाएं भी हैं, टॉयलेट और

रेस्टोरों की फेसिलिटी है। इसलिए ऐसी कोई तकलीफ नहीं है जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा।***

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : वहां से हवाई जहाज भी अच्छा दिखता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हवाई जहाज देख कर बैठने को मन भी करता है।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : लेकिन जहां तक सवाल है कि गरीब लोग एयर पोर्ट देखने जाते हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कितने गरीब लोगों के पास इतना वकत है कि अपना कामकाज छोड़कर एयरपोर्ट देखने जाएंगे।

यह जरूर है कि हमारे देश में अगर एक आदमी जाता है या आता है तो उनको 10, 20 आदमी लेने के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे एयर-पोर्ट्स पर इतनी कम गुंजाइश है कि सफर करने वालों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती थी भीड़ की वजह से। इसलिए यह किया गया है ताकि कम से कम लोगों को तकलीफ हो। खासतौर से जो फेसिलिटीज हैं वह असल में पैसैंजर्स को नहीं मिल पाती थीं जिसकी कि उनको जरूरत थी।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : इस चीज को कम करने के लिए 50 रु० कर दो।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्वर : टायलट्स ज्यादा कर दीजिए।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : टायलट्स का नम्बर तो बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन होटलिंग एरिया का नम्बर कैसे बढ़ा दें।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : रेट के बारे में भी बताइए।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : बम्बई और दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट्स पर 6 रु० और कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास में 4 रु० प्रवेश शुल्क किया गया है।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : मैंने जानकारी चाही थी कि क्या सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक रेट करने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : इंटरनेशनल एयर-पोर्ट पर जो रेट है, वह दूसरे एयरपोर्टों पर नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि हर जगह आने-जाने वालों की तादाद में ज्यादा और कमी होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहने का अर्थ यह है कि 4 कर दो, 6 कर दो, नहीं तो बीच की पंचायती कर के 5 कर दो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे हवाई अड्डों पर भीड़ बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उस भीड़ को नियंत्रित करने का तरीका है। टिकट की कीमत बढ़ाना नहीं है, हवाई अड्डों का विस्तार करना है।

गरीब लोग भी विदेशों में जा रहे हैं। जब से मैंने पासपोर्ट देने के नियम आसान किए थे, गरीब लोग जा रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ठीक बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि पहुंचाने के लिए भी लोग जाते हैं। अब कठिनाई यह हो रही है कि आप उन्हें अन्दर जाने नहीं देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असली बीमारी का पता तो अब लगा उनकी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लोग ऊपर जाकर हवाई जहाज नहीं देखना चाहते, जो विदेश जा रहा है, उसको विदा देने के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। यह भारत है, यहां के तौर-तरीके हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि एक तो एयरपोर्ट का विस्तार करने का विचार किया जाए और दूसरे यह 4 रुपए और 6 रुपए क्या है? आप 5 रुपए कीजिए या अगर आप ज्यादा बोझा डालना चाहते हैं तो

10 रुपए कर दीजिए। आजकल लोगों को एक-दो रुपया खरीज में देना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह 3, 5 का क्या चक्कर है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 3, 5 का चक्कर ठीक नहीं है। आप इनको कहिए कि इस चक्कर में से निकलें।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एयर-पोर्ट्स का विस्तार होना चाहिए, शायद माननीय सदस्य ने देखा नहीं। हमारे दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर नया इंटरनेशनल एयर टर्मिनल बन रहा है कि जो कि 1985 तक तैयार हो जाएगा। इसी तरह से बम्बई में सेंकिड फेज को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, वह भी 1985 में तैयार हो जाएगा। मद्रास में डोमेस्टिक भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है, वह भी 85 में तैयार हो जाएगा। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि जब ये नए टर्मिनल तैयार हो जाएंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कलकत्ता का कब तक होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कलकत्ता खुद बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : यह जरूर है कि जब यह बन जायेंगे तो शायद आने वालों को कुछ ज्यादा सुविधाएं मिल सकें और उनके लिए होल्डिंग एरिया में हम कुछ जगह रिजर्व कर सकें। जहां तक 4 और 6 का सवाल है, अगर सदस्य, कहें तो मैं 6 को 10 कर सकता हूँ ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : 5 कर दीजिए।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : 4 का 5 कर सकता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 4 के 2 और 6 के 5 कर दीजिए।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : 4 का 5 और 6 का 10 कर सकता हूँ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : नहीं, ऐसी हेराफेरी मत करो।

Alleged Income Tax Raid on A Banalgore Hotel

*3. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that income tax officials had raided on December 27, 1983, a room in Ashok Hotel, Bangalore, wherein there were many suit cases containing huge amounts of currency notes but the officials later hastily retreated;

(b) whether he has also seen the subsequent contradictory press statements one to the effect that there was no Income Tax raid and the other that there was an Income Tax raid;

(c) what are the full facts in this regard; and

(d) on what basis the Income Tax officials had raided the said Ashok Hotel room and what were the specific reasons of their retreat without conducting the raid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Commissioner of Income Tax, Karnataka (Central) Bangalore received an anonymous telephone call at 5.00 P.M. on 27-12-83 from a person who introduced himself as a bearer of the Asok Hotel, Bangalore. The information was that one Shri Gidwani was occupying

room numbers 724 and 727 in the Hotel and was seen with one V.I.P. Suit case full of currency notes and gold. The informant said that Shri Gidwani was to leave for Bombay by air the next morning. The Commissioner of Income Tax passed on the information to the Assistant Director of Inspection (Investigation) who also had independent information on one Gidwani who had been buying immovable properties in benami names. The Assistant Director also sounded the Central Excise authorities in respect of gold. It has been reported by Commissioner of Income Tax, Karnataka (Central) that a search warrant was issued by Assistant Collector (Preventive), Central Excise in the name of Shri Gidwani under Gold Control Act for room numbers 724 and 727 of the Ashok Hotel. Officials of the Income Tax Department also accompanied the Central Excise Search party. The search party found that the rooms were not booked in the name of Gidwani and that a Member of Parliament was the occupant of room number 724. As the information was found to be wrong, the search party apologised to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament and the search was called off.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल गम्भीरता से सुनूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कर्नाटक की चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराने के लिए वहाँ के विधायकों की खरीद-फरोख्त का जो सिलसिला चल रहा है, यह सवाल उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है । बड़े पैमाने पर बंगलूर में धन लेजाकर विधायकों को खरीदकर सरकार को गिराने की कोशिश की गई । (व्यवधान) सरकार ने जो वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा है उसमें स्वीकार कर लिया है कि बंगलूर में अशोक होटल के दो कमरों में छापा डालने के लिए आय-कर और कस्टम के अधिकारी गए । इससे यह साफ है कि कर्नाटक प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री पाटिल ने कहा था कि कोई छापा नहीं हुआ, वह गलत साबित हो

गया । मगर मैं उस मामले को नहीं उठा रहा हूँ । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि... (व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this charge is baseless; it should not be allowed to go on record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is wrong? (Interruptions) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है । जब मैं आरोप लगाऊंगा, तब क्या हालत होगी ?

(व्यवधान)

PROF K.K. TEWARY : Please expunge it from the record. It is a personal allegation against a person who is not a member of the House. I wonder why you have permitted him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is against the convention of the House vis-a-vis the rules of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is against the procedure in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. माननीय सदस्य को ववेस्चन तो करने दें ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर ये ऐसा करेंगे, तो क्या सदन की कार्यवाही चलेगी ? इनको कौन बोलने देगा ? (व्यवधान) चोर पकड़े जा रहे हैं, इन्हें दर्द किस बात का है ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग मानीय सदस्य को सवाल नहीं करने दे रहे हैं ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या इनको चोरी पकड़ा जाना बुरा लग रहा है ? चोरों का जिक्र आने पर इनको दर्द क्यों हो रहा है ?

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, my submission is very simple. I request that

the charge be expunged from the proceeding and you restrain the Member from levelling baseless charges against the person who cannot defend himself on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के खिलाफ एसपर्शन होगा, जो हाऊस में अपने आप को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता, तो मैं देखूंगा। अगर किसी के खिलाफ एसपर्शन की बात आएगी, तो रिकार्ड पर नहीं आने दिया जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एसपर्शन की बात नहीं आयेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any allegation against any person and if aspersions have been made and he is not able to defend himself on the floor of the House I will not allow it to go on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है। मैं जो कुछ कहूंगा, सच कहूंगा और सच के अलावा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन अगर इन्हें इसमें आरोप दिखाई देता है, तो फिर ये अपनी दृष्टि का दोष दूर करें, मेरे मार्ग में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा न करें।

सभा-पटल पर जो बयान रखा गया है, उसमें स्वीकार किया गया है कि अशोक होटल के कमरा नम्बर, 724 और 727 में—ये नम्बर आज-कल सारे देश में चर्चा का विषय बने हुए हैं—जो लोग ठहरे हुए थे, उनके बारे में वहां के अधिकारियों को शिकायत मिली और वे जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए उन कमरों में गए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सवाल पूछिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या ये कमरे में थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि टेलीफोन से शिकायत की गई कि गिडवानी वहां रुके हुए हैं, उनके पास सोना और काला धन है। यह गिडवानी ऐसे सज्जन हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार को पहले से शिकायतें मिली थी, क्योंकि वह बेनामी सम्पत्ति की बदला-बदली करते रहते थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गिडवानी कौन हैं ? सरकार को मालूम है कि गिडवानी कौन है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में उनका उल्लेख किया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इनको तकलीफ हो रही है। यह वकील है चोरों के। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में कहते हैं कि हमारे अफसर जब जांच करने के लिए गए, तो उनको पता लगा कि कमरा नम्बर, 724 में मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ठहरे हुए थे, या ठहरी हुई थी—मैं नहीं जानता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कमरा नम्बर 727 में कौन ठहरा हुआ था। उन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है :—

The search party found that the rooms were not booked in the name of Gidwani and that a Member of Parliament was the occupant of Room No. 724.'

What about Room No 727 ? If Mr. Gidwani was not there, who was occupying that room ? In whose name had the room been booked ? Is it a fact that Mr. Kapur who was occupying the room had stayed in the same hotel earlier also in the name of Mr. Gidwani ? Why was room No. 727 not searched by the officiala ? Is it a fact that the search party withdrew because they were threatened by a leader of the Congress (I) party that action would be taken against them ?... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a baseless allegation... (Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : this is a ver

simple question concerning an incident that took place in Bangalore. The sequence of events is like this. On 27-12-83, around 5.00 p.m. there was an information passed on to the Income-Tax authorities in Bangalore that some black money, unaccounted money and some gold, seemed to have moved into the Ashoka Hotel and one Mr. Gidwani was the person who was operating clandestinely. The authorities believing this information to be some worth immediately made earnest efforts to reach the hotel and find out whether one Mr. Gidwani was staying in Ashoka Hotel, and if he was staying there, whether he had in his possession some unaccounted money and gold. These were the two things with which the Income-Tax and the Excise authorities were concerned with immediately (*Interruptions*). I am trying to be as truthful as my esteemed friend, Shri Vajpayee has been about the factual position. When authorities reached the hotel, they found that there was no room booked in the name of any Gidwani, but they would not leave at that. They could have got back once they made sure that nobody by that name had registered himself in the hotel. Nothing prevented the Income-Tax or the excise authorities to get back, but they would not leave at that. They wanted to find out who was staying in rooms No. 727 and 724. They did make an earnest effort, and when they realised that the whole exercise was a hoax, and it was a false alarm (*Interruptions*). The information was that one Mr. Gidwani was doing this... (*Interruptions*). And when Gidwani was not around, there was nothing for the incometax or the excise authorities to proceed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। अगर वहाँ गिडवानी नहीं थे तो खबर देने वाले ने दो कमरों के नम्बर दिए थे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों में नहीं थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक कमरे का जवाब दिया कि उसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर टिके हुए थे लेकिन मैंने दूसरे के बारे में पूछा तो उसमें कौन ठहरा हुआ था? क्या यह जरूरी नहीं था

कि अधिकारी कमरे की तलाशी लेते? एक कमरे में पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बर टिकी हुई थी लेकिन दूसरे में कौन था?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Have you finished? The position should be clarified; and the hon. Member, I hope, is aware of the procedures also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I was in Bangalore that day.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Was he in Banglore? I only wish he was not the occupant of room No. 727.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He may clarify whether he was in one of those two rooms.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think he was not staying in that room.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I was in Government Guest House. If I had been there, they would have searched the room.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Anyway, a doubt has arisen that in another room, may be Mr. Vajpayee was staying.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Let us look at this. An information was received that somebody was staying in rooms 727 and 724. These two room numbers are given also. The name was also given, viz. Mr. Gidwani. So, when the tax people went there, they found that these rooms were booked in the name of one Mr. Kapoor?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who is Mr. Kapoor?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The room was booked for one Mr. Kapoor; and the occupant was one Member of Parliament and her secretary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Do you want to know the name of the MP?

It was Mrs. Shalini Tai Patil and her secretary. No ; there is nothing wrong in it. Let me explain it. I do hope that Members stay in hotel rooms. I do hope sometimes even Mr. Vajpayee also stays in hotel rooms, if he does not have houses in different parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : But from now on, they should be wary of it ; they should be very careful about it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : When they found that there was no such person as Mr. Gidwani—they have not gone to search the premises. This point has to be kept in mind.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the other room ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : They did not go to search the rooms. They went to search the belongings of one Mr. Gidwani. And I think Mr. Agarwal will agree that they are not going to all the rooms of Ashoka Hotel. The search warrant is in respect of one Gidwani and not in respect of any room. Therefore, when they went there, and found that there was no such person as Gidwani who had registered himself in the hotel.

You could have asked whether they did check up with the hotel register, viz. instead of staying in room No. 724 or 727, Mr. Gidwani was staying in some other room. They checked up that there was no Gidwani registered in the hotel register. Then they found out who was staying in these rooms. They have got the occupants and reservations. They were there. There was nobody in room No. 727.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who is Mr. Kapoor ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here, it would be very difficult, if I have to tell at this stage of investigation, all the details. Afterall, you cannot have a probing enquiry. In an income-tax enquiry, there are certain systems and certain procedures. You cannot expect that at every stage I will give you every piece of information,

and frustrate the enquiry itself. Therefore, you cannot expect me to do that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : So, you are conducting an enquiry.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Therefore, the position is that they found this—the income-tax enquiry takes place on a number of cases, and not on one ; every day, certain raids and searches take place. The total number of raids and searches conducted by income-tax people number 3,000 in a year. Therefore, these are the normal procedures. There is nothing abnormal in it. Because it came in the Press and because it misfired—that is why you are raising the questions.

You have brought in all sorts of extraneous elements—toppling game, this and that. This is not the question. The question is—who topples whom, we know very well. The whole Government started with toppling. The whole Government depended on the defectors. Therefore, let us not go to that extent. We are primarily concerned with an income tax operation; and so far as the income tax operation is concerned, there is nothing wrong. Many a time it has happened. Sometimes people go there. (*Interruptions*) That has nothing to do with this. There is no question of any toppling or anything unusual in it. When people went there, they did not find the right type of a person. When they found that a Member of Parliament was there, they apologised to her and they came back.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What about room no. 724 ? (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने यह संकेत दिया है कि इस मामले की जांच हो रही है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि बाद में वे उससे पीछे हटने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सारे मामले ने एक राजनीतिक रूप ले लिया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सारे मामले की गहराई से छानबीन का आदेश देंगे और क्या जांच के दौरान यह भी पता लगाया

जाएगा कि 727 में जो कपूर ठहरे हुए थे, वे गिडवानी के नाम से उसी होटल में पहले भी ठहर चुके हैं? क्या यह सच है कि बंगलौर कांड के पहले महाराष्ट्र के दो बैंकों, इंदिरा महिला को-आपरेटिव बैंक और शालिनी को-आपरेटिव बैंक, से 50 लाख रुपया निकाला गया था? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पहलू की भी जांच करेंगे?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : He has given me some information only.

(Interruptions)

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट के अन्दर स्वयं सरकार ने माना है कि मिस्टर गिडवानी, जिनके नाम पर यह फोन था, उन्होंने बेनामी ढंग से काफी रकम की बंगलौर के अन्दर इम्पूवेबिल प्रापटी की डिलिंग की है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the question.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : With your permission, I am reading from the answer. It says, "The Commissioner of Income Tax passed on the information to the Assistant Director of Inspection (Investigation) who also had independent information on one Gidwani, who had been buying immovable properties in benami names." यह माना है। इसके बाद सरकार ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह भी माना है कि कपूर एण्ड पार्टी के नाम से ये दोनों डिस्प्यूटेड कमरे बुक थे और तीसरे यह भी एडमिट किया है कि एक संसद सदस्य, जिन का नाम आपने भी बताया श्रीमती शालिनी पाटिल इन दो कमरों में से 724 में ठहरो हुई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि पहले भी मिस्टर गिडवानी, इसी होटल के अन्दर कपूर एंड पार्टी के नाम से रुके हैं? क्या इस बात की सरकार ने जानकारी की है या करेगी कि श्रीमती शालिनी पाटिल को कपूर एंड पार्टी के नाम से होटल में कमरे बुक करवाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी, वह अपने नाम से बुक करवाकर क्यों नहीं ठहरीं?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह जरूरी नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आपने कहा, जो सदस्य यहां नहीं है, उनका नाम न लिया जाए। क्या यह सही है कि उस समय आफिसबीयरर्स के अलावा उस मौके पर श्री बी० वी० देसाई वहां पर मौजूद थे?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हों भी तो क्या हजं हैं?

How can.....?

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon. Member has not furnished any new point. Only he has repeated what Mr. Vajpayee had said.

MR. SPEAKER : In India, a man can move freely...

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There is nothing new. He has passed on some information about Mr. Gidwani which Mr. Vajpayee also referred to.

SHRI B. V. DESAI May I know from the government regarding this?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : देसाई साहब क्या आप उस मौके पर थे?

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI B.V. DESAI : This episode which has been blown out of all proportions is in no way connected with any of the activities in Bangalore.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : घबराए हुए, क्यों हैं?

श्री बी० वी० देसाई : सुनिष्ट। On the other hand, I would like to request the hon. Minister to find out and give me the information. (Interruptions). My specific question is like this : Whether any person

by name Gidwani is an active member of the B.J.P. That is my first question. Secondly, (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : How will the Finance Minister know it ?

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Secondly, in order to malign and blackmail the Congress Party, is it not a fact that a BJP Member has informed the income-tax department and laid a trap on them ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

SHRI B.V. Desai : My friend Mr. Vajpayee, came the next day and he brought some suit cases from there. Has the Government checked up its contents and the currency brought from there ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now an allegation has been made. But I do not take objection to this, because it is farcical and ridiculous.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : Mr. Speaker, before I put a direct question I want to seek a clarification, whether there is a typing mistake in one para of the reply given. In the first paragraph it is mentioned—

“The information was that one Shri Gidwani was occupying room Nos. 724 and 727 in the hotel and was seen with one VIP suit case full of currency and gold.” I do not know whether it is “One VIP and a suit case full of currency and gold.”

Is there any typing mistake ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have no knowledge whether there was one VIP or whether the suit case was a VIP suit case.

MR. SPEAKER : I think I will now pass on to the next question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am coming to my next question. In the last paragraph of the reply it is stated,

“The search party found that the rooms were not booked in the name of Gidwani and that a Member of Parliament was the occupant of room No. 724. As the information was found to be wrong the search party apologised to the honourable Member and the search was called off.”

Now, this is the statement that the Minister has made. Regarding this paragraph, I want to ask something by giving an analogy. If some information is given to the income-tax authorities or it is given to the Police department that a particular person has committed some crime in a particular hotel room and if the Police and the other authorities or income-tax authorities reach the place and find that the man or woman who has committed the crime is different from the one who was mentioned in the telephonic message, then only on ground of mistaken identity can they refuse to investigate whether there is a *prima facie* case in the information that was given ? Otherwise, if information is given that such and such a party has committed a murder can the police think that somebody else has committed the murder ? Can it happen ? If the information has been given should they not see whether there is a *prima facie* case whether there is gold and currency in that suit case ? Please give a reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not think that I have...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My question is forthright : Under a mistaken identity can you refuse to investigate ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know when the professor has converted into a lawyer. But I think he knows a little of income-tax law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not know about income, but income-tax law, I know. The fact is that somebody got the information that a person is staying with currency notes and gold. Nobody said that gold and other things are dumped in that room or it is being kept somewhere in that room.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the information...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The information was that somebody was having in a VIP suit case currency notes and gold. The man who gave the information identified himself as a bearer though subsequently it was found and what Mr. Desai tried to point out was that he might be somebody else because the Commissioner was a little taken aback at the way the gentleman was speaking with fluency and command over English language. That normally does not come from a Class IV staff or a bearer of the hotel.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Some bearers in the Five Star Hotels do speak very good English...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Maybe. You are more accustomed to the five-star hotels than I. (Interruptions)

What the Income Tax people and those officers who went there did was that first they checked up whether there was one Mr. Gidwani not only in room numbers 724 and 727 but also in other rooms. It was found that there was no trace of Mr. Gidwani in the register of the hotel. Then they checked in whose names the hotel rooms were booked. There is no such law that if the hotel rooms are booked in somebody else's name, others cannot stay there. Therefore, when they found and when the identity of the occupant was clearly known to the tax people, there was nothing and no cause of action to follow. (Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am sorry that the precious time of the House has been wasted on a matter which has already been exposed to be a hoax. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the identity of the person. The whole exercise there was arranged with a political motive. So, I would like to know as to who was the informant to the Police about the so-called Gidwani or Mr. Kapur. Whether the Income-tax officials organise raids in such matters on such flimsy pieces of information without verifying the identity or bonafide or the authenticity of the source

information. Is it not a fact that the Janta Party Government was tottering and was about to collapse? Therefore, a Member of Parliament belonging to our Party when she went there, the whole thing...(Interruptions) I would like to know whether MPs belonging to a particular party cannot enter in a State ruled by the opposition party. Will it be treated as a place out of bounds? Can it happen?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would like to clarify one point. In fact, I do agree with the hon. Member. But it was not strictly speaking a searching party: It was a verification party. But Income-tax people have to act. Quite a number of times we get information which happens to be a hoax. And sometimes, we get the right type of tips also. Therefore, in fact, it was not a search in that sense. A certain information was received. They wanted to verify the truth of the information and in abundant caution they thought that if they found something, they should equip themselves with the legal document and that if necessary they could search the belonging of the person. But the whole objective was to verify whether the information has any truth.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What about the identity of the informant?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In regard to the identity of the person, as I mentioned in the statement, he identified himself as a bearer of the hotel. It was not possible for the Department just to indicate who is the person and had it been any other person...(Interruptions).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know he may be anybody. At least he speaks good English this much I know, and much better than me.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, A DIG of Karnataka actually informed an income-tax official and it was under police pressure that...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. I cannot allow second supplementary. No second question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY :.....**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is wasting the time Sir. You see how I utilise the time of the House. The basic question is...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY :.....**

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to you. I cannot allow a second supplementary. Why are you trying to waste my time ? I cannot allow a second supplementary to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir through you I would like to ask why an hon. Member of Parliament was occupying the room of a hotel...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He was trying to hide the identity. That is the basic question...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been replied to.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This has not been replied to. Are you ready to occupy the room not booked in your name until and unless you went to hide your identity ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Mr. Nityananda Misra.

Introduction of more Boeing Flights from Calcutta

*4. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce more Boeing flights from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the names of the cities to

which additional Boeing flights are proposed to be introduced from Calcutta;

(c) the period from which such additional flights have been introduced or are proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the details of the programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Indian Airlines propose to introduce a twice-weekly service on the route Calcutta—Bangkok—Calcutta.

(c) and (d) Action has been initiated to obtain the clearance of the Government of Thailand to the introduction of this Service. It will be introduced after the necessary clearances are obtained and formalities completed.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Sir as we all know Calcutta happens to be the most important city of the eastern zone. It is a centre of trade, industry and business. Air traffic from and to this city is heavy. I want to know if any additional domestic Boeing service will be started from Calcutta to any other city within the country ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : we already have quite a few services from Calcutta and certainly the number of services will depend upon the requirement and the traffic offering.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : The traffic from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar has increased considerably in the past few years I want to know whether any independent Boeing service can be started between these two cities on all the days of the week ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Normally the services are operated on the basis of the traffic offering and certainly if the traffic offering will justify the services, we will consider the suggestion favourably.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Sir there is a military airport at Purnea which was constructed during the Chinese aggression and after that aggression was over the airport which was built at a huge cost is being abandoned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether he would assure the House that the abandoned military airport will be utilised by the government for Boeing flight No. 489 and 490 which operates between Delhi—Patna—Bagloora—Gauhati and vice versa and which halves in between, and if so by what date ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : The runway constructed for the use of the military aircraft is normally not usable for the heavy aircraft like Boeing. Besides this, the airports which are constructed for the use or the army are not really meant for use of civilian traffic also. It all depends on whether the normal traffic is available there so that the abandoned airport and the runway are suitably extended for use by aircraft of the heavier type. It all depends upon the requirements of the traffic and the possibility of developing traffic in that area.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : In that case; why are you using Bagdogra airport, which is a military airport ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : If the military airport can be used and the traffic offering is available, there is no difficulty in utilising the airport, which is constructed by the army or air force. But, if no civil traffic is available, then it is not possible to utilize it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Is there any proposal to introduce Boeing service Between Delhi and Gorakhpur ? Previously, there was one going to Calcutta via Gorakhpur, which has now been stopped. Now there is one service upto Gorakhpur, which is not a Boeing. If you introduce a Boeing service for Gorakhpur which may go up to Kathmandu, it will be easier for the passengers going to Kathmandu.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : A service to Kathmandu requires a lot of construction of infrastructure. The traffic

offering at the moment for Gorakhpur is only the local traffic and it does not justify the operation of a Boeing aircraft.

Payment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

***5. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of D.A. instalments due for payment to the Central Government employees ;

(b) the date from which such D.A. instalments are due ;

(c) the steps taken by Government for payment of these D.A. instalment ; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to make payment of all the outstanding instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Payment of 4 instalments of Dearness Allowance with effect from 1-8-1983, 1-10-1983, 1-11-1983 and 1-1-1984 respectively has become due for consideration.

2. Payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to pensioners costs the exchequer approximately Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 8 crores per annum respectively. Therefore, the question of payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance has to be considered carefully with regard to their impact on the economic situation and the budget. The question of sanction for payment of these instalments is receiving the attention of the Government. It is, however, not possible to indicate any time limit for taking a decision in this regard.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : According to the statement laid on the Table of

the House, the Government have admitted that there are four instalments of additional dearness, allowance due to the Central Government employees, with effect from 1.8.1983, 1.10.1983, 1.11.1983 and 1.1.1984. Probably, one is going to be due in March 1984. From 1980 to 1983 18 instalments of additional dearness allowance have been released by the Central Government, involving Rs. 70 crores per year plus Rs. 8 crores for pensioners, making a total of Rs. 80 crores. If you total up this Rs. 80 crores every year, it comes to Rs. 1,400 crores during the last four years. If you compound the accumulation of the whole sum every year, it comes to thousands of crores of rupees, which is a burden on the public exchequer. I would like to know whether the Government is considering any new proposal like merging the dearness allowance with basic pay, or evolving certain other formula, in order to obviate this problem of every time the instalment becoming due and the Government not being in a position to pay at that particular moment of time for various reasons, may be price rise, inflationary pressure or some other problem, and the trade unions and the Central Government employees threatening Government with some sort of strike. Are Government considering, or will they consider, any formula with regard to the merger of the dearness allowance into the basic pay and having some new structure, in order to satisfy the Government employees, as well as reduce the burden on the public exchequer?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, my good old friend, the former Revenue Minister, would appreciate that just at this time of the year if he puts a loaded question like this what would be my reaction.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is not my fault. It is the Speaker's fault who has admitted this questions. What can I do?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : To help your colleague you can say I am not going to put the question.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have always been helping you and I am prepared

to help you now, but you have to acknowledge it publicly.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is why I am saying it. Sir, I have just stated the factual position that four dearness instalments have become due. I would request the Hon. Member not to insist right now about the details of the question.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : One more question. The Central Government employees get the price rise or inflation neutralised through the additional Dearness Allowance. This creates a problem in every State. After all the Central Government employees living either at Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras or Trivandrum or anywhere else, purchase the articles from the market. They have to pay for the house rent, the edible oils, the wheat, the gram or any other necessities of life practically. Similarly the State Government employees have to spend the same amount which the Central Government employees have to spend. So, you are creating problems for the State Governments also. Therefore, the State Government employees, practically in the entire country, also are sore about it. The Central Government employees get the price rise neutralised through the additional Dearness Allowances, but what about the State Government employees? So, will you consider this question in a national perspective, on an all-India basis, as to how to meet the whole situation keeping in mind the difficulties of the State Government employees also? Some sort of formula has to be evolved in this regard that when the Central Government increases this amount, then you must subsidise the State Governments also because they are not in a position to meet the extra burden caused by the price rise. So, what are you going to do in this matter so far as the Central Government employees and the State Government employees are concerned?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I do appreciate the point. In fact at one point of time I suggested myself in the NDC whether we can have informal consultations among ourselves and evolve some sort of institutional arrangement. Before

that it cannot be made applicable to the Dearness Allowances.

The Hon. Member would be aware that even in regard to the setting up of the Pay Commission, certain States have made a peculiar arrangement that at the interval of every five year automatically there will be a pay revision. And once you do it in one area, it will have its repercussion in the adjacent areas. And if you do in the State Sector, it will have its repercussion in the Central Sector; and once you do in the central sector, it has its repercussions in the State sector. Some of these matters will be looked into by the Pay Commission. And in respect of certain other matters, particularly in the working out of the mechanism through which we can have wider consultation between the States and the Centre to assess the implication and impact of any such decision, I feel something can be done.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister in his Statement and the Hon. former Finance Minister, Shri Satish Agarwal, in his supplementary, have highlighted the question. So, I don't want to repeat that Rs. 1400 crores have been paid to the Central Government employees in four years. But I would like to draw your attention and through you to the Hon. Minister to this portion of his answer :

"Therefore, the question of payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance has to be considered carefully with regard to their impact on the economic situation and the Budget."

Sir, the Minister has admitted that the Dearness Allowances are being given only to neutralise the price rise. He has also said that the State Governments also want to give the dearness allowance as the Central Government gives to their own employees. So, my question is whether a Dearness Allowance formula can be worked out if the price can be checked. I would like to know what is the formula of the Central Government to check the price rise so that the Dearness Allowance is not demanded by the Central Government employees or the State Government

employees or the public sector or the municipal and Corporation employees I want to know a categorical answer from the Minister in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is the same question, the same answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I have answered this question on a number of times, not one, and even in reply to the earlier questions I have explained it. I would like to clarify only on one point because there would be misunderstanding if the hon. Member's statement is reported. I have never said that the State Government should pay at the rate of the Central Government here. What I said is that when the Central Government pays dearness allowance, there is a pressure on the State Government to pay its own employees at whatever rate they may be following. But I have never said that the State Government should pay at the rate of Central Government. I wanted to clarify this point.

(Interruptions)

मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही

***6. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने हेतु कोई नए कदम उठाए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) कृषि उत्पादन में भारी वृद्धि होने और औद्योगिक उत्पादन सामान्य होने के बावजूद सामान्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों (फुटकर मूल्य आदि) में लगातार वृद्धि होने का क्या ओचित्य है; और

(ग) क्या आगामी बजट के दौरान और उसके बाद मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए

सरकार का विचार फुटकर मूल्यों में किसी भी प्रकार की वृद्धि न होने देने तथा मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने हेतु भी कार्यवाही करने का है ?

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

Statement

Government has acted on several fronts to contain the price rise in the current year. On the supply side, the public distribution system was expanded to ensure availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices. Releases of commodities like wheat, rice and sugar were increased and incentives were given to stimulate production both in agriculture and industry. On the demand side, steps were taken to mop up excess liquidity in the banking system. In January, 1984 Government introduced a package of measures aimed at strengthening fiscal discipline.

The price increase in the current year reflects the delayed effect of last year's drought which led to a sharp increase in the prices in the first half of the year. However, although the seasonal decline after September has been weak, it is not correct to say that there has been a continuous rise in the prices of common consumer goods inspite of the increase in agricultural production. Between end September and 3rd December, 1983 the wholesale Price Index declined by nearly 1 per cent. The record kharif production has led to a fall in the prices of many common consumer goods such as cereals, fruits and vegetables, and sugar, khandsari and gur between end September and end-December, 1983. The Consumer Price Index for December 1983 has declined by 0.4 per cent over the previous month.

Government is closely monitoring the price situation and steps will be taken as necessary in the light of emerging trends.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह एक बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है कि भारत में कृषि का उत्पादन घट रहा है। और उसके घटने के कई

कारण हैं जैसे बिजली की कीमत में बढ़ोतरी, कोयले की कीमत 25 परसेंट बढ़ा दी गई है उसकी वजह से भी बिजली के दाम बढ़ गए। इनसे उद्योग और कृषि का मूल्य चलता है वह भी चीटी और हाथी की चाल से, यानी जो कल-कारखाने में पैदा होने वाली चीजें हैं उनके दाम तो बढ़े, लेकिन खेत से पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम सस्ते। इन दोनों में कोई संतुलन नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोयले की कीमत घटा कर, खाद की कीमत घटा कर, बिजली का रेट घटा करके और वक्त पर पानी दे करके खेत की पैदावार बढ़ाने की तरफ कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो कब और क्या ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, in my statement I have given certain indications, broad indications, but the fact remains that unless we improve our efficiency and have greater capacity utilisation, it is not the question of whether we reduce the price and meet the deficit of the producing agencies through subsidies. The economic impact remains the same. After all, coal is not being produced by the private manufacturers. If coal is being produced by the public sector units, Coal India or others, in order to meet their cost of operations there are two options left to you and the economic impact of this remains the same. About the electricity charges, despite this fact—the other side of the story is that most of the State Electricity Boards are highly subsidised despite the rate of tariff which you are referring to, which is too high, and there many other reasons we have discussed on earlier occasions in their details and the Members will get the opportunity of discussing it at the appropriate moment. The limited question is in regard to the prices. One of the major reasons for the coal prices increase was the recent wage agreement. As a result of the wage agreement, the pay bill of the coal employees had increased to Rs. 192 crores. Where would you get this ? Either you will have to get it through increasing price or you will have to subsidise the Coal India Ltd. and

because of this very fact we shall have to keep in mind in certain areas that even if we produce more even at the 85 per cent capacity or sometimes even at the 100 per cent capacity utilisation, there are bound to be losses because of the quality of the coal, because of the high ash content, and we cannot avoid these types of productions because apart from employment generation and other factors, there are certain locational advantages. Therefore, certain things are really complicated. We have taken certain steps, as I have indicated in my written statement, and certain more steps are being contemplated and I am really worried about the situation as I mentioned on a number of occasions that a peculiar force has behaved in the sense that the hon. Members have said. Last year the severest drought year was there, but you have noticed that the annual rate of inflation was just 6.5 per cent. Even in January it was just 2 per cent. For this year, the economic explanation is, it is the delayed impact of the drought. Similarly, this year we are having good kharif crop, rabi crop has yet to come, it is told that production may be of a very high order, but the impact has not yet been felt. This is a fact.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restrictions by I.A. on Marriage of Air Hostesses

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has placed a restriction on Air Hostesses not to marry for four years, while in Air India the restriction is only for two year's ;

(b) the reasons for keeping the Air Hostesses waiting for four year's ; and

(c) whether Government would relax the period in view of the changed times ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The restriction placed on airhostesses barring them from marriage within four years of their service is uniformly applicable to air-hostesses of both Indian Airlines and Air India.

(b) If the above bar on marriages is removed, Indian Airlines would have to appoint a large number of additional air-hostesses to substitute for those proceeding on long maternity leave.

(c) No relaxation is contemplated.

सोना, चांदी और घड़ियों की तस्करी

*8. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1983 में और 1984 में जनवरी तक सोना, चांदी और घड़ियों की तस्करी के कितने मामले पकड़े गए और उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक सामान कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में पकड़ा गया और उनका अलग-अलग मूल्य कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : वर्ष 1983 और जनवरी 1984 तक के दौरान पकड़े गए सोने, चांदी और घड़ियों की तस्करी सम्बन्धी मामलों की संख्या, माल की मात्रा और उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

| | 1983* | | | 1984 (जनवरी तक)* | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| जिन्स | मामलों की सं० | माल की मात्रा | मूल्य (लाख रुपए) | मामलों की संख्या | माल की मात्रा | मूल्य (लाख रुपए) |
| सोना | 498 | 249 कि०ग्रा० | 449 | 44 | 18 कि० ग्रा० | 41 |
| चांदी | 76 | 32,189 कि०ग्रा० | 1102 | 1 | 1 कि० ग्रा० | 0.03 |
| घड़ियां | 2141 | 2,37,218 अदद | 571 | 97 | 12,306 अदद | 13.31 |

(*ये आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं)

Procurement of Iron Ore by M.M.T.C.***9. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total million tonnes of iron ore procured by M.M.T.C. during 1983-84 from different mineral sectors for export purposes ;

(b) the total million tonnes of iron ore procured from Banspani-Barbil Sector (Orissa) during the above year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the export of iron ore procured from Banspani-Barbil Sector ;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the export of iron ore procured from Banspani-Barbil Sector; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

A quantity of 12.5 million tonnes of iron ore is expected to be procured by MMTC for all the Sectors during 1983-84. Of this, million tonnes was procured during April-December, 1983. These include also procurement from Bailadila and Bellary-Hospet exports of which are made through Vizag outer Harbour and Madras Outer Harbour. Total procurement of iron ore during 1983-84 for export from Banspani-Barbil Sector is expected to be about 0.55 million tonnes. Actual quantity procured during April/December, 1983 was 0.41 million tonnes. The procurement of iron ore for export from Banspani-Barbil Sector during 1983-84 will be at the same level as during 1982-83 (0.55 million tonnes). Exports of iron ore from the Eastern Zone (which includes Banspani-Barbil Sector), which are

made through Paradip Port, are expected to be around 1 million tonnes in 1983-84, which is slightly higher than the actual exports during 1982-83 of 0.984 million tonnes.

Progress Made by Fourth Pay Commission***10. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**

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

(a) the progress so far made by the Fourth Pay Commission in the completion of its work ;

(b) whether any Interim Report is likely to be given to Government ; and

(c) the time by which the final report will be submitted to Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Commission has taken several decisions with regard to its procedure of work, categories of staff to be covered and other related matters. In response to the Public Notice issued by the Commission, it has received memoranda from various unions/associations of employees, institutions, private individuals etc. upto 10th February 1984. These are being examined by the Commission. On the basis of issues raised in the various memoranda, the Commission is in the process of finalising a Questionnaire which is expected to be issued shortly.

(b) and (c) As per its terms of reference, the Commission may consider, if necessary, sending reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalised. It is too early to say whether the Commission is likely to send any such reports to Government. It is also difficult to indicate at this stage as to the time by which the final report will be submitted to the Government by the Commission.

Manufacture of Mirage-2000 Aircraft

***11. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the French offer of production facilities for indigenous manufacture of Mirage-2000 aircraft;

(b) whether the Air Force team will evaluate the Soviet Mig-29 fighter aircraft before taking any final decision on the French offer ; and

(c) to what extent Mirage-2000 aircraft will be better than the other aircrafts for defence purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) A decision on the option secured from the French manufacturers for indigenous manufacture of Mirage-2000 aircraft will be taken in due course after examining all available alternatives.

(c) It is difficult to compare different categories of aircraft since each has its own

advantages and disadvantages. Government chooses that which suits their defence needs best.

Loans Advnced by Nationalised Bank to Agriculturists

***12. SHRI AJAY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by nationalised banks to agriculturists in 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise ;

(b) whether Governmet have sponsored schemes for small farmers; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes ?

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

Statement

(a) The total amount of Public Sector Banks Advances to Agriculture (Statewise) is as follows :

Public Sector Bank's Advances to Agriculture-Statewise amount outstanding on the last Friday of (Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

| State/Union Territory | December, 1981 Agriculture | | December, 1982 Agriculture | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I. Northern Region | 68595.40 | 22135.28 | 79060.81 | 25108.51 |
| 1. Haryana | 16359.84 | 1990.03 | 19103.71 | 2535.27 |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | 1471.66 | 671.50 | 1899.37 | 897.44 |
| 3. Jammu & Kashmir | 794.33 | 268.98 | 857.92 | 306.82 |
| 4. Punjab | 32456.21 | 5189.71 | 36150.57 | 5787.56 |
| 5. Rajasthan | 13267.04 | 3875.81 | 15929.95 | 4891.49 |
| 6. Chandigarh | 3103.02 | 7379.82 | 3747.43 | 8583.06 |
| 7. Delhi | 1143.30 | 2759.43 | 1371.86 | 2106.87 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| II North-Eastern Region | | | | |
| 1. Assam | 1658.26 | 943.32 | 2263.79 | 1233.01 |
| 2. Meghalaya | 910.88 | 783.96 | 1310.55 | 1011.48 |
| 3. Manipur | 187.64 | 6.51 | 221.67 | 10.20 |
| 4. Nagaland | 80.45 | 51.69 | 90.92 | 68.99 |
| 5. Sikkim | 105.39 | 7.67 | 155.02 | 38.79 |
| 6. Tripura | — | — | 18.00 | — |
| 7. Arunachal Pradesh | 332.04 | 93.49 | 425.95 | 103.55 |
| 8. Mizoram | 17.35 | — | 21.13 | — |
| | 24.51 | — | 20.55 | — |
| III. Eastern Region | | | | |
| 1. Bihar | 34154.14 | 16071.53 | 40234.25 | 17320.85 |
| 2. Orissa | 14147.16 | 8532.06 | 16157.53 | 9690.23 |
| 3. West Bengal | 6779.50 | 3575.44 | 9352.90 | 2911.31 |
| 4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 13211.08 | 3922.26 | 14700.88 | 4652.62 |
| | 16.40 | 41.77 | 22.94 | 66.69 |
| IV. Central Region | | | | |
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | 58169.18 | 21657.64 | 66673.37 | 22978.23 |
| 2. Uttar Pradesh | 17902.27 | 5631.12 | 20507.17 | 5788.12 |
| | 40266.91 | 16026.52 | 46166.20 | 17190.11 |

| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| V. Western Region | 52460.92 | 18636.32 | 57334.03 | 22446.76 |
| 1. Gujrat | 19574.21 | 7716.66 | 20859.71 | 10890.83 |
| 2. Maharashtra | 31593.91 | 10815.01 | 35025.72 | 11530.51 |
| 3. Goa, Daman & Diu | 1285.80 | 104.65 | 1440.60 | 25.42 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 7.00 | — | 8.00 | — |
| VI. Southern Region | 134546.67 | 23163.27 | 149857.03 | 26001.80 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 51074.99 | 7826.49 | 57601.29 | 9919.86 |
| 2. Karnataka | 28233.74 | 6746.95 | 32518.24 | 6763.07 |
| 3. Kerala | 17026.97 | 1164.55 | 18196.97 | 1263.98 |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | 36984.60 | 7393.37 | 40052.53 | 8022.20 |
| 5. Pondicherry | 1223.38 | 31.91 | 1483.83 | 32.69 |
| 6. Lakshadweep | 2.99 | — | 4.17 | — |
| Grand Total | 349584.57 | 102607.36 | 395423.28 | 115089.16 |

NOTE : Data is provisional.

(b) and (c) The earlier Small Farmers' Development Agency Scheme was merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme and a new agency for implementation of the Programme viz. District Rural Development Agency was set up with effect from October, 1980. The emphasis in this Programme was on covering the poorest or the poor on the basis of which 600 families per block per year were required to be covered during the sixth Plan Period. The achievements so far made under this Programme are as under :

| Year | Term credit Mobilised (Rs. crores) | Number of beneficiaries (In lakhs) |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1980-81 | 289.05 | 27.26 |
| 1981-82 | 467.59 | 27.13 |
| 1982-83 | 713.98 | 34.55 |

(Figures are provisional)

- (i) Subsidy to the extent of 50% on IRD Pattern on Minor Irrigation including wells and pump sets etc. to small and marginal farmers.
- (ii) Subsidy to the extent of 50% on IRD pattern for plantation of fuel and fruit trees on the holdings of the small and marginal farmers.
- (ii) Lump-sum allocation for free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses, land development and cost of staff.

Rs. 3.50 lakh

Rs. 0.50 lakh

Rs. 1.00 lakh

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Banks have also been advised to provide adequate credit support to this programme. It is envisaged that the term credit required to be mobilised through banks would be of the order of Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

U. S. Planes to use Pakistani Airfields

*13. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

Under this Programme separate figures for small and marginal farmers are not available because the data reporting system does not yield information separately for this category of beneficiaries. However with a view to bring about more benefits for this category of beneficiaries a special scheme has been taken up to ensure that they obtain requisite inputs, particularly, fertilizers, seeds, etc. and also get the benefit from minor irrigation and land development programmes. A subsidy outlay of Rs. 250 crores to be shared between Central and State Governments during 1983-84 for assisting the small and marginal farmers in all the blocks in the country has been made. In the case of Union Territories the entire provision is being made by the Governments of India.

A subsidy outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block has been visualised under the scheme with following break-up :

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that the Pakistan President has promised to allow US planes to use Pakistani airfields and in return, in addition to the 3.2 billion in aid already announced, the USA will share intelligence information with Pakistan and train Presidential bodyguards ;

(b) whether the Pakistan President is reported to have sought a guarantee from the United States for the security of his country ;

(c) whether in view of these developments and coupled with the arming of Pakistan by the U. S. with the most sophisticated armaments and aircraft, India is confronted with a great security risk to its sovereignty and territorial integrity; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) Government have seen media reports but have no confirmed information in this regard.

The massive US arms assistance to Pakistan does have certain security implications for India. Government carefully monitor all such developments and have initiated appropriate measures to ensure adequate defence preparedness.

Military Pacts by China and Pakistan with U.S.A.

*14. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :**

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

(a) whether India has taken a decision to acquire sophisticated military equipment to counter the threat posed from the induction of latest weapons in the neighbourhood like China, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal ;

(b) if so, whether both China and Pakistan have signed military pacts with U.S. for providing nuclear weapons;

(c) which are the countries from where the advance technology weapons will be acquired ;

(d) whether U.S.A. has agreed to provide weapons and arms to India also ; and

(e) what other measures Government are taking to match the armed forces with that of neighbouring countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (e) The security environment in the region is constantly reviewed by the Government taking

into consideration all developments in the region and appropriate measures are taken to meet the situation.

To keep our defence forces in a state of full preparedness, necessary defence equipment is manufactured indigenously as well as procured from various sources. For this purpose military equipments from various countries, including U.S.A., are trial evaluated. It would not, however, be in public interest to disclose details in this connection.

Government have no information to indicate that both China and Pakistan have signed military pacts with U.S.A. for providing nuclear weapons.

Bank Loans to Cooperative Societies Engaged in Building Flats

*15. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

DR. VASANT KUMAR

PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India accords low priority for giving loans to cooperative societies engaged in building flats for their members on plots of land allotted by D.D.A. despite the fact that new 20-Point programme announced by the Prime Minister accords high priority to implementation of house building programme for economically weaker sections and whether nationalised banks feel hesitant in giving such loans ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto and remedial action proposed in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inquiry Regarding Crash of A.I. Boeing at Bombay

*16. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA**

MADHUKAR

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

(a) whether Government have received

the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry regarding crash of Air India Boeing 707 at Bombay airport in June, 1982 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon, if any ?

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

(b) and (c) The Court in its Report has made in all 65 recommendations, which have been examined in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. Government have constituted an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to consider in detail all the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry. The Empowered Committee has so far met four times.

**ओसवाल वनस्पति एण्ड एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज
लुधियाना द्वारा चर्बी का आयात**

*17. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व ओसवाल वनस्पति एण्ड एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज, लुधियाना ने लाखों टन चर्बी का आयात किया था, जिसमें से कुछ हजार टन चर्बी लुधियाना ले जाई गई और आयात की गई शेष चर्बी 1980-81 में वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अनुमति लिए बिना इस फर्म द्वारा मद्रास पत्तन पर हिन्दुस्तान लीवर को बेच दी गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी द्वारा 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान कुल कितने टन चर्बी का आयात किया गया और उसका किस प्रकार निपटान किया गया ; और

(ग) इस गैर-कानूनी कार्य में संलग्न उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कर्तव्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विद्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पार्टीवार आयात आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, 1-4-1978 से चर्बी के आयात के सम्बन्ध में अब तक विभिन्न सीमाशुल्क पतनों से एकत्र की गई उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, मैसर्स ओसवाल वनस्पति तथा एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज लुधियाना द्वारा चर्बी का कोई आयात ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

सोना और चांदी की मात्रा

*18. श्री मंगल राम श्रेणी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 को कितने मूल्य का और कुल कितना सोना और चांदी, अलग-अलग उपलब्ध था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : एकविवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

31-12-1983 को मौद्रिक प्रारक्षित निधि के रूप में रखे गए सोने की मात्रा और मूल्य तथा 31-10-1983 को सरकार द्वारा धारित मुद्रा-भिन्न सोने और चांदी के भंडार (अद्यतन तारीख जिसके लिए सूचना उपलब्ध है) निम्न प्रकार है :

| | मात्रा (शुद्ध किलोग्राम) | मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| मौद्रिक सोना | 2,67,291 | 225.58* |
| मुद्रा-भिन्न सोना | 74,488 | 942.67** |
| चांदी | 20,57,044 | 593.07** |

*84.39 रुपये प्रति 10 ग्राम के कानून द्वारा शासित सरकारी मूल्य के अनुसार आंका गया मूल्य।

** 31-10-1983 को लन्दन के बाजार भाव पर आंका गया मूल्य।

गिरवी व्यवसायियों/व्यक्तियों/परिवारों के

अधिकार में जो सोने के आभूषण और वस्तुएं हैं, यदि वे सोना (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित सीमा से बढ़ जाते हैं तो उनके सम्बन्ध में घोषणा करनी होती है। अद्यतन सूचना के अनुसार, 31-12-1982 को कुल 92,267 किलोग्राम की घोषणा की थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, 31-12-1982 को लाइसेंस-धारी सोना व्यापारियों के पास 15890 किलोग्राम का आभूषणों का भंडार था। इन धारिताओं के मूल्य सूचित करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उनमें सोने की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की शुद्धता का सोना शामिल है। सरकार के पास, ऊपर सूचित किए गए भंडारों के अलावा, देश में सोने और चांदी के निजी भंडारों के सम्बन्ध में प्राभाषिक सूचना नहीं है।

Receipts and Expenses of the Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony in Delhi

*19. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the receipts and expenses of the Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony in Delhi in the last three years;

(b) whether any amount has been paid to schools which participated in the function and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the nature of the norms prescribed for the purpose

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Various Central Government departments, State Governments, Union Territory administrations and Public Sector agencies besides local bodies are associated with the Republic Day Celebrations. Each agency incurs costs towards its participation. Expenditure figures are not consolidated and shown under one head.

The receipts during 1982, 1983 and 1984 have been Rs. 4,13,427, Rs. 4,95,048 and Rs. 6,71,800 respectively,

(b) Defence Ministry does not make any payments to schools participating in the function.

(c) Does not arise.

High Level Committee to Examine Country's Economic Policy

*20. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURY :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a high level Committee to examine the principals of possible shift in the country's economic policies from physical to financial control to achieve socially desirable results ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee ;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(d) the precise circumstances which led to the constitution of the Committee ?

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

(b) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. IT-7677 183]

Inter-Circle Transfer of Officers of S.B.I.

1. SHRI R. L. BHATIA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by the State Bank of India for inter-circle transfer of their officers;

(b) if so, what are those guidelines ;

(c) whether any provision has been made under these guidelines for inter-circle transfer of their officers to accommodate both the spouses, in case both are employed at the same place of posting ;

(d) if so, how many officers from Gauhati Circle/Region have represented their cases during the Calendar Year, i.e., January, 1983 to December, 1983 for their transfer to Delhi region on this ground and medical grounds of their family members; and

(e) out of those, how many requests have been rejected, list of such cases with reasons therefor?

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

राम लीला मैदान, दिल्ली में ऋण वितरण

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

(क) राम लीला मैदान, दिल्ली में 4 जनवरी, 1984 को बांटे गए ऋण का व्यौरा क्या है और ये ऋण किस उद्देश्य के लिए बांटे गए थे; और

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों को ऋण बांटा गया है; उनका व्यौरा क्या है और उनको किस उद्देश्य के लिए ऋण दिए गए हैं और ये लोग इसके पहले क्या काम कर रहे थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में कार्यरत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों और 9 भारतीय अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों की गति को तेज करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1983 में एक अभियान चलाया था। इस अभियान के दौरान चार महीनों (सितम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1983) में बैंकों ने 40,770 छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को 16.09 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण दिए गए। लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले इन व्यक्तियों का उनके धन्यों के अनुसार व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

| क्रम सं० | धन्धा | वित्तपोषित ऋणकर्ता (लाख रुपये) | रकम |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1. | फेरी वाले | 4169 | 78.45 |
| 2. | छोटा कारख़ार/ व्यवसायी | 18920 | 629.53 |
| 3. | खुदरा व्यापारी | 5780 | 250.44 |
| 4. | दस्तकार | 1220 | 46.76 |
| 5. | लघु एकक | 1688 | 283.13 |
| 6. | परिवहन चालक | 515 | 59.98 |
| 7. | कृषि और सम्बद्ध उद्योग | 5200 | 197.71 |
| 8. | विविध | 3278 | 62.97 |
| | | जोड़ : 40770 | 1608.97 |

अभियान की समाप्ति के अवसर पर, संघराज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में कार्यरत सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों और 3 भारतीय वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने 4 जनवरी, 1984 को राम लीला मैदान में एक विशाल ऋण वितरण समारोह का आयोजन किया जिसमें बैंकों ने 31 हिताधिकारियों को सहायता राशि वितरित की।

Decline in India's Trade with West Germany

3. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade between India and West Germany has declined during the year 1983 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the West Germany Minister visited India recently to hold talks on trade with India ;

(d) if so, the details of talks held and the result achieved ; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the trade with West Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR) : (a) No Sir. The figures for April-June, 1982 and for April-June, 1983 are given below :

| | (in Rs. crores) | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| | Exports | Imports | Total trade |
| 1982-83 | | | |
| (April-June) | 70.79 | 201.01 | 271.80 |
| 1983-84 | | | |
| (April-June) | 83.49 | 200.23 | 283.72 |

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The West German Minister for Economics visited India at the invitation of the Minister of Finance from 4th to 10th January, 1984. During his stay in India, the West German Minister had discussions on matters of mutual interest in bilateral and multilateral spheres which also included trade. During the discussions the need to strengthen bilateral economic and trade relations was stressed.

(e) Trade promotion measures including marketing efforts and exchange of business delegations have been maintained and intensified.

**Grants-In-Aid to the Shilpi Kendra
by Office of Development
Commissioner (Handicrafts)**

4. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants-in-aid have been given to Shilpi Kendra by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether grants are in addition to the 20 per cent on sales to be given during programmes ;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding unsuitability of this organisation for the activities to be undertaken and they have been disregarded; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details are listed in the statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No complaints have been received from the public.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

| Year | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1978-79 | 1.00 |
| 1979-80 | 1.93 |
| 1980-81 | 1.20 |
| 1981-82 | 0.36 |
| 1982-83 | 1.39 |
| 1983-84 | 2.00 |

**राजगीर, नालन्दा, पावनपुरी और
बिहार शरीफ का विकास**

5. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में राजगीर, नालन्दा, पावनपुरी और बिहार शरीफ, राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण के केन्द्र रहेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त स्थानों के विकास तथा उन्हें और भी आकर्षक बनाने एवं पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खर्शोद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। राजगीर, नालन्दा और पावनपुरी उन केन्द्रों में से हैं जिनको केन्द्र, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के संयुक्त समाधानों में एकीकृत विकास के लिए, बिहार राज्य के निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों में

शामिल किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बौद्ध महत्व के स्थानों, जिनमें राजगीर और नालन्दा भी शामिल हैं, की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए "ग्रेट इंडियन रोवर" नामक एक विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई है।

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या

6. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 वर्षों में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार "क", "ख" और "ग" में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को क्रमशः कितने मूल पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ख) उन पत्रों में से राज्यवार और वर्षवार कितने पत्र मूल रूप से हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे;

(ग) उक्त श्रेणियों के राज्यों में स्थित उनके विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों में से उक्त अबधि के अन्दर, प्रति वर्ष उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) उन पत्रों में से राज्य वार कितने पत्र मूल रूप से हिन्दी में और कितने पत्र अंग्रेजी में थे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (घ) वांछित सूचना राज्यवार उपलब्ध नहीं है। जारी किए गए मूलपत्रों और हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

| वर्ष | पत्रों की कुल संख्या | हिन्दी में जारी किए गए | अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए | हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या | हिन्दी में उत्तर दिए गए पत्रों की संख्या | अंग्रेजी में उत्तर दिए गए पत्रों की संख्या |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1981-82 | 10267 | 3292 | 6975 | 7035 | 3846 | — |
| 1982-83 | 10797 | 5229 | 5568 | 7823 | 4104 | — |
| 1983-84 | 2747 | 672 | 2075 | 3407 | 1985 | — |
| (सितम्बर 1983 तक) | | | | | | |

Request of Indian Sugar Mills Association to Lower Excise Duty

7. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has asked him to lower the rates of excise duty on both levy and free sale sugar; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Association has suggested reduction of Central Excise duty on free sale and levy sugar from the present level of Rs. 50/- Rs. 38/- per quintal respectively to Rs. 30/- per quintal.

Overseas T.D.A. Postings Challenged in Court

8. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to news item "Overseas TDA postings challenged" appeared in the Hindustan Times of October 22, 1983 and state :

(a) the circumstances in which the matter of promotions in a Government body went to court;

(b) the grounds on which certain persons have taken the matter to court alongwith the particulars of the concerned officials; and

(c) the basis on which promotion to such posts are made alongwith rules and regulations governing them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A writ Petition has been filed in the Supreme Court by an Officer of the Trade Development Authority, Shri Gautam Chakravarti, who is presently working as a Deputy Merchandising Executive, against the postings of certain Officers as Resident Director in some Overseas Offices of the TDA, on the following grounds :

- (i) that he is senior to some of the officers posted abroad as Resident Directors;
- (ii) that he has wider and more varied experience than some of the officers posted as Resident Directors;
- (iii) that the decision of TDA not to post him as Resident Directors is arbitrary;
- (iv) that the TDA violated the services bye-laws in deciding such postings; and
- (v) that by not posting him as Resident Director, he has been discriminated against and accordingly Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India have been violated.

(c) A statement showing Recruitment

Rules for the post of Resident Directors is attached.

Textile Mills in North Facing Closure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills in North are facing closure as per the statement made by the North India Cotton Textile Mills Association;

(b) if so, the details of the problems mentioned by the Association; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to this save Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) As per a report appeared in 'Patriot' of 23.1.1984 the President of Northern India Cotton Textile Mills Association has stated that the economic viability of the spinning mills had been eroded due to installation of new capacity and increases in cotton prices.

(c) The 'delicensing scheme' for cotton spinning mills has been restricted to 'No Industry Districts'. Government have also decided not to release further quantities of cotton for export for the present.

Allocations for Setting up of New Weavers Co-Operative Spinning Mills

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Sixth Plan allocation for the setting up of new weavers co-operative spinning mills and also expansion of some existing mills has been drastically cut to one third;

(b) the actual final allocation Statewise after the cuts and before cuts; and

(c) how far these cuts will affect the production and supply of yarn to handloom sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : No Sir. The actual allocation during the 6th Plan for financial assistance for setting up spinning mills in the handloom weavers co-operative sector was Rs. 32 crores. The Planning Commission had agreed to allocate an additional sum of Rs. 10 crores during the 6th Plan period for setting up co-operative spinning mills in the handloom weavers sector in some States where such facilities did not exist.

(b) The allocation is not according to States; but the actual releases through the National Cooperative Development Corporation depend upon the States contribution, physical progress of the scheme etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation for SC and ST in State Bank of Patiala

11. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of Patiala, one of the subsidiary of State Bank of India, is providing the reservation for SC/STs in the Allowance Carrying Posts such as Special Assistant, etc. vide their circular letter No. per 30 of 1983, dated the 25th February, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the circular and whether the other subsidiaries of S.B.I. including State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, are providing the reservation for the promotion in the said posts as represented by All India State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur SC/ST Employee's Welfare Association to their management vide their letter dated 20th June, 1983; and

(c) if so, the detail of the representation and action taken by the Management of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and to the

extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures Envisaged to Attract More Tourists to Jammu

12. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the measures being envisaged by his Ministry to attract more tourists to Jammu and Kashmir during 1984-85 in view of States poor performance in this sphere in 1983-84 when less number of tourists visited the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Fully recognising the importance of Kashmir as a tourist destination, publicity and promotional programmes of the Tourist Offices overseas cover Jammu and Kashmir. The Department of Tourism has brought out a film, special audio visuals and brochures/posters etc. which are widely distributed. Travel Agents, Travel Writers and other media representatives are sent to Kashmir to see the attractions for themselves and on return promote traffic to this area. A group of 45 foreign agents will be visiting Kashmir in March 1984.

In addition to the existing facilities including the construction of a centrally air-conditioned hotel by the Hotel Corporation of India which will also cater to convention traffic, it is proposed to construct a centrally heated hotel by the India Tourism Development Corporation and a building for the Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering at Gulmarg, provide way-side amenities on Srinagar-Leh road and open a youth hostel at Leh.

The Central Department of Tourism also provided certain facilities at Bagh-i-Bahu near Jammu.

According to the information made available by the State Government after the set-back in the middle of 1983 tourist traffic to Kashmir stabilised. Traffic to Jammu has been increasing steadily.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in all Community Development Blocks in the Country

13. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any Community Development Blocks, in any State/Union Territory of the country which do not have even a single branch of any nationalised bank ;

(b) if so, the names of such blocks, State-wise and the reasons for the absence of this facility; and

(c) the likely dates by which all blocks would be covered for this facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The

objective of providing banking facilities in each block has been pursued by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India since 1976. As at the end of December 1976 there were over 700 unbanked community development blocks in the country. Of these blocks, according to available information, there are now only 21 blocks which remain to be provided with banking facilities. Statewise details are given in the attached statement. The banks have expressed difficulties in opening offices at the centers allotted to them in the blocks mainly due to lack of infrastructural facilities such as all weather roads, manpower constraints, non-availability of suitable accommodation for housing branches etc. The matter regarding opening of offices in these blocks, is however, being constantly pursued with the concerned State Governments and banks.

Statement

| State | District | Name of unbanked block |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Manipur | Central District | 1. Imphal East |
| | East District | 2. Kamjong |
| | Tengnoupal | 3. Churachanadpur |
| Meghalaya | West Garo Hills | 4. Chokpot |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Subansiri | 5. Dambo Rongjeng |
| | | 6. Hurikamin |
| | | 7. Nyapinkoloring |
| | Kameng | 8. Nefra |
| | | 9. Buragaon |
| | | 10. Hunlikronli |
| Mizoram | Lohit | 11. Aibawk |
| | Aizawl | 12. Lungdar (E) |
| | | 13. Lokicherra |
| | | 14. Reick |
| | Lungleh | 15. Phalleng |
| | | 16. Ngopa |
| | | 17. Lungsen |
| | Chimtuipui | 18. Bhungbhum |
| | | 19. Sangau |
| | | 20. Chawngte |
| | | 21. Tuipang |

Financial Assistance Given by Financial Institutions and State Industrial Corporation for Capital Formation

14. **SHRI RAM LAL RAHI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange invested by non-resident Indians in India and the names of companies in which investments were made and the percentage of share in each company that have to be allowed for non-resident Indians;

(b) whether any study has been made by Government or any of its agencies on the role of financial institutions and State Industrial Corporations, and if so, the total amount of financial assistance given by such corporations for the purpose of capital formation;

(c) the effort made by corporate sector in relation to the assistance given by financial institution; and

(d) the share of companies registered under MRTP Act in total assistance given by State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) According to data available with the Reserve Bank of India, investment made in India by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin, since April, 1982 is as follows :

- (i) Portfolio investment on repatriation as well as non-repatriation basis upto 30.9.1983 : Rs. 26.5979 crores.
- (ii) Direct investment on non-repatriation basis upto 31.12.1983 : Rs. 15.79 crores.
- (iii) Direct investment on repatriation basis for which proposal have been approved upto 31.12.1983: Rs. 103.67 crores.

Names of companies in which investments were made and the percentage of

share in each company allowed to non-resident Indians cannot be furnished, in view of the confidentiality attached to investments by non-resident Indians through their banks in India.

(b) The role and functions of the financial institutions are under continuous review by the Government. In terms of section 9(1) of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Act, 1964, the IDBI has been assigned an apex role in relation to the functioning of the all India and State level financial institutions. Accordingly IDBI has been taken steps to regulate and streamline the operational strategy of the State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) by adopting a system of performance budgeting. In the Financial year 1981-82 all the SIDCs in the country sanctioned an aggregate financial assistance of Rs. 274 crores and disbursed an aggregate financial assistance of Rs. 179 crores.

(c) The financial institutions sanction assistance for specific projects after determining the economic viability and technical feasibility of the projects. The institutions ensure through their follow-up that the amounts are used by the promoters for the purpose for which these are sanctioned. Normally the promoters are required to contribute 20% of the project cost and maintain a debt equity ratio of 2 : 1 for the project. These norms are however appropriately relaxed in the case of projects being set up in hill/backward areas, projects promoted by technically qualified and local entrepreneurs and capital intensive projects.

(d) The present data collecting system does not yield data relating to assistance extended to MRTP companies by the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and State Industrial Development Corporations. Since the SFCs are prevented in terms of section 28 of the SFCs Act, 1951, from granting any form of assistance to any industrial concern in respect of which the aggregate of the paid up share capital and free reserves exceeds. One crore of rupees and as the SFCs can not at any point of time sanction assistance in excess of Rs. 30 lakhs to a company in section 26 of

the SFCs Act, the share of MRTTP companies in the assistance sanctioned by the SFCs is likely to be considerably less.

Wholesale and Consumer Price Index

15. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the wholesale price index and consumer price-

index of cereals, tea, coffee, salt, fuel during the (i) last week of March 1977; (ii) last week of February 1979; (iii) 2nd week of January 1980 and (iv) last week of December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The desired information is given below :

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Base 1970-71=100)

| | Last week of March 1977 | Last week of Feb. 1979 | 2nd week of Jan. 1980 | Last week of Dec. 1983 (P) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Cereals | 158.8 | 157.2 | 183.8 | 253.4 |
| 2. Tea | 352.2 | 202.9 | 245.0 | 462.4 |
| 3. Coffee | 136.4 | 127.9 | 132.0 | 184.3 |
| 4. Salt | 138.7 | 198.8 | 267.4 | 226.9 |
| 5. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants | 232.0 | 240.3 | 295.5 | 490.5 |

(P)-Provisional.

Consumer price index numbers are not compiled separately in respect of individual commodities.

Decline in India's Share in World Export Market

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in the world export market has declined over a period of times; and

(b) if so, to what extent, alongwith the names of items ?

oil-exporting countries in world trade. At the same time, prices of fertilisers, chemicals, manufactured intermediate and capital goods also rose, thereby affecting the value of world trade flows. On the other hand, world trade in primary commodities and traditional manufactures, which still constitute a large portion of India's exports, increased relatively slowly. Hence, there was some decline in India's share of world exports.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) India's relative share in world exports was 0.41% in 1981 as against a share of 06.4% in 1970. Owing to phenomenal increases in prices, the value of world trade in crude oil and petroleum products experienced a quantum jump in this period, which increased the share of

The main items of India's exports, whose share in world exports declined over the years include tea, animal feed, cotton fabrics (woven), woven textiles (non-cotton), leather, iron & steel etc. As against this, items like fish, sugar, leather manufactures, pearls & precious stones, clothing, engineering products etc., increased their relative share.

Overdrafts by States

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

(a) the name of the States whose overdrafts drawn were more than 180 crores;

(b) whether his Ministry has asked those States to pay off the dues by March 31, 1984;

(c) if so, whether any of those States has taken steps to pay off the dues; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary from day-to-day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. On the basis of the overdraft position as on 17th February, 1984, no State had overdraft more than Rs. 180 crores.

(b) All State having overdrafts have been generally advised to reduce/eliminate their overdrafts by the end of the current financial year.

(c) and (d) The concerned States have assured us that they will take steps to reduce the overdrafts by 31st March, 1984.

Ban on Export of Cotton

18. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned further export of cotton in the country during the current cotton year 1984; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the shortfall in the production of cotton and to ensure availability of all varieties of cotton in the domestic market, Government have decided not to allow any further export of cotton for the present,

Appointment of a Committee to Go into the Functioning of Financial Institutions

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

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham to go into the functioning of financial institutions and to make recommendations on the question of convertibility clauses, and if so, whether Committee have submitted a report; and

(b) the recommendations of the Committee and whether Government will place this report on Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government had appointed in July, 1983 a High Level Committee under Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham to look into various aspects relating to investments made by public financial institutions in the assisted companies. The Committee was, inter alia, required to look into the working and the impact of the convertibility clause. The Committee has since submitted its Report to the Government.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee relate to convertibility clause, role of nominee directors, evaluation of track record of assisted companies, sale of shares held by financial institutions and the apex role of Industrial Development Bank of India. There is no proposal, at present, to place the Report on the Table of the House.

Target for Export of Silk During 1983-84

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

(a) the target set for the export of silk during 1983-84;

(b) whether the export target set for the year 1983-84 has been achieved; and

(c) if so, the details of the achievement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The target set for export of silk during 1983-84 is Rs. 85 crores. This target has already been achieved during the 10 months period (April '83-Jan '84) with total export earnings of Rs. 86.08 crores (provisional), thus exceeding the target by 1.3%.

Ban on Smoking in Aeroplanes of I.A.

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

(a) whether smoking in aeroplanes of the Indian Airlines has been found hygienic even for those passengers who do not smoke; if so, the details thereabout;

(b) whether it is proposed to ban smoking totally in aeroplanes except in toilets in exceptional circumstances; and

(c) if so, from when it is going to be prohibited; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Passengers are allotted seats in the Indian Airlines' flights in the non-smoking zone on request. The air circulation in the present-day aircraft has been so designed that unhygienic conditions do not develop as a result of smoking.

(b) No, Sir. Smoking, however, in toilets is banned as it is a safety hazard.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) does not arise.

Officers of Ministry of Finance who have Worked with World Bank or UNDP

22. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the percentage of senior officials in his Ministry who have worked with the World Bank or the UN Development Programme with the privilege of tax free incomes during their stay and tax free pensions for stay of five years ?

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

Promotions of Cadred Officials in Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

23. CHAUHDARY MULTAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cadred officials have been given promotions in the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) against rules;

(b) the action being taken to regularly fill up such posts and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which regular arrangements will be made in such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is one such case.

(b) Efforts were made twice to fill up the post on regular basis. but no suitable candidate was available.

(c) The recruitment rules for the post are under review and as soon as the same are finalised, regular arrangements will be made to fill up the post.

Wholesale and Consumer Prices of Public Sector Products

24. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JAITYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the prevailing prices (wholesale and consumer) and increase in them of public sector products like coal, steel, petroleum products, fertilizers, paper, cement and non-ferrous metals, along with the dates of increase during the periods :—

(i) January 1977—December 1979

(ii) January 1980—December 1983

(b) the amount of revenue raised at each time by the increase;

(c) whether most of the increases were before the Budget was presented; and

(d) what would have been the total share in the total revenue thus raised, if the increase was through imposition of excise duty etc. in which States also get share ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (c) Requisite information is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (d) Upward revision of products of public sector enterprises is usually made to cover the rise in the cost of production and make the units or industry viable, and not as a revenue measure as such.

Shares of Companies Sold by Public Financial Institutions

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

(a) the names of companies registered under MRTP Act whose shares were sold by public financial institutions indicating number of shares, their value and percentage of total equity;

(b) whether the nationalised banks have been writing off bad debts, if so, the amounts written off by nationalised banks since nationalisation year-wise; and

(c) whether United Bank of India had lent huge amounts running into 200 crores to companies which the bank is not able to recover ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In terms of the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and other relevant statutes governing the public financial institutions, information relating to the affairs of the individual constituents cannot be disclosed. Hence, the information relating to the names and other details of individual MRTP companies whose shares were sold by the public financial institutions cannot be disclosed.

(b) A certain amount of risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks. Commercial banks including all nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately irrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. According to the forms of balance-sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection form disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. Hence the information relating to bad debts written off by the nationalised banks cannot be disclosed.

(c) The United Bank of India has reported that certain loans/advances given to conventional trade/industries and priority sectors by United Bank of India have developed minor irregularities for various reasons. Such loans/advances are under follow-up for regularisation in normal course or are under rehabilitation/nursing programme. In certain cases suits have been filed and/or decrees have been obtained against recalcitrant borrowers.

Import and Export Trade between India and U.K.

26. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Norman Tebbit, British Secretary of State for trade and Industry, who visited India recently asked the Indian industry to make new efforts to increase exports to U.K. ;

(b) if so, the response from Indian industry in this respect;

(c) whether any agreement has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present policy of import and export with U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Issues relating to bilateral cooperation in trade and Industry were discussed at the recent meeting of Indo-British Economic Committee. Mr. Norman Tabbitt, British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was the leader of the British delegation. Efforts to increase Indian exports to U.K. are continuing through various trade promotion measures with active involvement of trade and Industry

(c) and (d) Salient aspects of the proceedings at the Indo-British Economic Committee meeting are incorporated in the Agreed Minutes signed by the leaders of the two delegations. These proceedings emphasise the areas of bilateral cooperation

in trade and Industry to be followed by the two countries.

(e) There is no separate policy of import and exports for U.K.

Dearness Allowance for Central Government Employees

27. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the dates on which Dearness Allowance increases were accepted for Central Government employees during (i) March 1977—February 1979, (ii) March 1979—December 1979, (iii) January 1980—January 1984, and for which period of price-rise, each increase was meant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : A statement containing the information is annexed.

Statement

The Requisite Information is given under :

| Period | Date on which instalments of Dearness Allowance became due on account of price-rise. | Dates on which orders regarding grant of Dearness Allowance instalments were issued by the Government. |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (i) March 1977-February, 1979. | 1-6-1977 : This instalment of D.A. was already sanctioned with effect from 1-2-1975 consequent upon the average index level crossing 304 points at the end of January, 1975. The index average fell below 304 points in June, 76 and subsequently it again crossed 304 points in May, 1977. This instalment which was already paid with effect from 1-2-1975 was however, not withdrawn during the period the average index fell below 304 points. 1-9-1977 : This instalment of D.A. was already sanctioned w.e.f. 1-3-1975 consequent upon the index average level crossing 312 points in February, | 19-11-1977 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 1975. In April, 1976 the average index level fell below 312 points and this instalment of D.A. was withdrawn w.e.f. 1-10-1976. As the index average subsequently increased beyond 312 points in August, 1977, this instalment of D.A. was restored from 1-9-1977. | |
| | | 1-1-1978 | 18-4-1978 |
| | | 1-12-1978 | 9-4-1979 |
| (ii) March, 1979— | 1-8-1979 | | 4-10-1979 |
| December, 1979 | 1-11-1979 | | 25-3-1980 |
| (iii) January, 1980— | 1-2-1980 | | 16-6-1980 |
| January, 1984 | 1-5-1980 | | 2-8-1980 |
| | 1-7-1980 | | 3-10-1980 |
| | 1-9-1980 | | 6-1-1981 |
| | 1-12-1980 | | 6-4-1981 |
| | 1-2-1981 | | 14-7-1981 |
| | 1-4-1981 | | 21-9-1981 |
| | 1-6-1981 | | 20-11-1981 |
| | 1-8-1981 | } | 23-3-1982 |
| | 1-10-1981 | | |
| | 1-11-1981 | | |
| | 1-1-1982 | | |
| | 1-4-1982 | | 27-7-1982 |
| | 1-6-1982 | | 7-10-1982 |
| | 1-9-1982 | | |
| | 1-12-1982 | | 13-4-1983 |
| | 1-3-1983 | } | 22-9-1983 |
| | 1-5-1983 | | |
| | 1-7-1983 | | |
| | 1-8-1983 | } | Orderers not yet issued. |
| | 1-10-1983 | | |
| | 1-11-1983 | | |
| (*) | 1-1-1984 | | |

NOTE :(*) This is based on the basis of the figures of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers on base (1966 = 100) received upto December, 1983. The figures for the month of January, 1984 will become available in March, 1984.

News item captioned "Pressure on Banks to hold Loaning Functions"

28. SHRI MANOHAN LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Pressure on Banks to hold loaning functions" appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 21st January, 1984; and

(b) if so, the details of the directives that have been sent to the banks to organise loaning functions in all major cities the pattern of the one held in Delhi on 4th January, 1984 when about 40,000 persons were claimed to have been given the credit under the priority lending scheme ?

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

(b) To achieve acceleration in deployment of credit and also to create a better awareness among the people about banks' efforts in assisting weaker sections to take up self-employment ventures, and also to motivate people belonging to weaker sections to take up productive ventures it was suggested to the banks that they should launch a campaign to identify beneficiaries in a big way and hold credit disbursement functions at various places.

Stagnation in the Grades of Stenographers

29. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many posts of selection grade in the stenographer's grade were sanctioned in armed forces headquarters and how many of the selection grade stenographers have since been promoted;

(b) whether the selection grade has been reviewed, if so, with what results and whether Government propose to further sanction some more posts to remove the ever continuing stagnation in the grades of stenographers;

(c) whether he is aware that large number of posts of senior personal

assistants have been sanctioned in the Central Secretariat to remove stagnation;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to extend the same order to armed forces headquarters to remove stagnation; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) 103 posts of selection grade Stenographers grade (C) were created in A.F.H.Q. w.e.f. 1.8.76. 92 of them have since been promoted to Steno Grade (B) .

(b) Yes, Sir. A review was conducted on 1.4.1981 and 65 selection Grade posts have been sanctioned with effect from that date. The next review will be due as on 1.4.1984.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The position in regard to A.F.H.Q. is being examined.

(e) Does not arise.

Leasing Companies Working in India

30. SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leasing companies working in India and their names ;

(b) how many multinational corporations and companies falling under F.E.R.A. have established leasing companies and their investment pattern; and

(c) whether I.F.C. Washington, an associate of World Bank, are financing some of the leasing companies, if so, the total financial assistance given so far ?

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.

Food Credit to the State Governments by Reserve Bank of India

31. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India provides food credit to the State Governments for procurement of rice within the States and any additional food credit for inter-States purchase of rice;

(b) if so, the amount of the main food credit and the additional food credit so provided;

(c) the rate of interest charged on the main and the additional food credits;

(d) whether Government propose to issue policy directions to the Reserve Bank of India to charge only a nominal rate of interest for credits for public distribution;

(e) whether additional food credits are proposed to be provided at concessional rate of interest where the credits utilized not for commercial purposes but only for subsidised distribution of rice to control inflationary trend; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

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

(b) The aggregate amount of Food Credit limits including outstandings under credit limits authorised in previous seasons to the State Governments which are set for adjustment, for procurement at prices fixed by Government of India amounted to Rs. 1027 crores. The amount of credit limits including outstandings under the limits authorised in the earlier seasons, which are set for adjustment, for inter-state purchases of foodgrains amounted to Rs. 86 crores, as on February 10, 1984.

(c) For food procurement operations at support prices fixed by Government of India and purchases from the Central pool, the rate of interest is 12.5% p.a. Credit for purchases at prices higher than the support prices fixed by Government of India is charged interest at the rate of 18% p.a.

(d) The rate of interest of 12.5% per annum for procurement/distribution of foodgrains procured at support prices fixed

by Government of India and purchases from the Central pool is already a highly concessional rate and there is no proposal to reduce it further.

(e) and (f) As per the present policy, the concessional rate of interest of 12.5% per annum is applicable only for foodgrains procurement at support prices fixed by Government of India and/or for taking delivery of stocks from Central pool for distribution under the Public Distribution System. If credit is provided for purchases at prices higher than the support prices fixed by Government of India for distribution under Public Distribution System, the rate of interest is 18% per annum.

Sanctioning of Mass Loaning Scheme by Government

32. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned mass loaning scheme recently through various nationalised banks of the country ;

(b) if so, the criterion laid down for the selection of applicants for granting loans ;

(c) full details of the loans so far disbursed, bank-wise, State-wise and category-wise; and

(d) details of the loans granted to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Public Sector Banks have been advised to step up their priority sector advances to the level of 40 per cent of their total advances by March 1985 and to ensure that 25 per cent of such advances go to weaker sections of the society comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers, and share croppers, I.R.D.P. beneficiaries, artisans and village and cottage industries, SC/ST beneficiaries and beneficiaries of D.R.I. Scheme. To achieve these objectives it had been suggested to them that in specific areas

they could consider launching special campaigns for accelerating the tempo of identification of such beneficiaries and disbursal of credit under their normal schemes of priority sector lending. Sometimes, to create greater awareness among the weaker sections about the facilities that they can avail from banks, to motivate them to undertake productive ventures with credit assistance and also to demonstrate to the people that facilities meant for these groups are in effect reaching them, banks do hold functions where beneficiaries receive bank assistance in public. This cannot be construed as a

scheme of Mass Loaning.

(b) Viability of proposed ventures in the main criterion applied by the banks in assessing small loan applications.

(c) and (d) Provisional data show that by December 1982 public sector bank had outstanding priority sector advances of Rs. 11,621 crores involving 165 lakh borrowal accounts (Details at Annexe I to III). Of these SC/ST accounted for advances of Rs. 609 crores involving 32 lakh borrowal accounts.

Statement—I

Public Sector Banks' Advances to Priority Sectors (as at the end of December 1982).

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

| Name of the Bank/Bank-Group | No. of Borrowal Accounts | Amount Outstanding |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. State Bank of India | 5100536 | 327408.99 |
| B. Associates of S.B.I. | 1487467 | 87505.44 |
| C. Nationalised Banks—20 : | | |
| 1. Central Bank of India | 1126992 | 81821.75 |
| 2. Bank of India | 723238 | 63221.06 |
| 3. Punjab National Bank | 726772 | 80808.47 |
| 4. Bank of Baroda | 855873 | 71162.03 |
| 5. United Commercial Bank | 571699 | 50157.59 |
| 6. Canara Bank | 1089106 | 61041.06 |
| 7. United Bank of India | 665749 | 30855.86 |
| 8. Dena Bank | 236724 | 22569.98 |
| 9. Syndicate Bank | 968569 | 54396.99 |
| 10. Union Bank of India | 532841 | 41969.16 |
| 11. Allahabad Bank | 218347 | 23210.38 |
| 12. Indian Bank | 389075 | 25029.27 |
| 13. Bank of Maharashtra | 174810 | 22909.81 |
| 14. Indian Overseas Bank | 705136 | 34533.51 |
| 15. Andhra Bank | 467284 | 22148.74 |
| 16. Punjab & Sind Bank | 104173 | 19937.28 |
| 17. New Bank of India | 48554 | 12322.76 |
| 18. Vijaya Bank | 163245 | 12163.05 |
| 19. Corporation Bank | 96690 | 7909.73 |
| 20. Oriental Bank of Commerce | 48392 | 9025.56 |
| Total Public Sector Banks | 16501272 | 1162108.97 |

Statement—II

State-wise Public Sector Banks' Advances to Priority Sector (as at the end of December 1982)

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

| Region/State | No. of Borrowal | Accounts Amount Outstanding |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I. NORTHERN REGION : | 1886277 | 244035.37 |
| 1. Haryana | 365440 | 46323.87 |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | 142863 | 8640.50 |
| 3. Jammu & Kashmir | 99061 | 6858.19 |
| 4. Punjab | 624421 | 84283.90 |
| 5. Rajasthan | 476214 | 41427.97 |
| 6. Chandigarh | 84758 | 15897.44 |
| 7. Delhi | 113520 | 40603.50 |
| II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION : | 299710 | 13841.24 |
| 1. Assam | 194329 | 9291.02 |
| 2. Meghalaya | 17452 | 939.11 |
| 3. Manipur | 20456 | 594.31 |
| 4. Nagaland | 5813 | 920.44 |
| 5. Tripura | 55934 | 1610.05 |
| 6. Arunachal Pradesh | 2018 | 213.16 |
| 7. Mizoram | 1287 | 180.13 |
| 8. Sikkim | 1361 | 93.02 |
| III. EASTERN REGION : | 2653404 | 141325.34 |
| 1. Bihar | 874182 | 50994.20 |
| 2. Orissa | 763271 | 23748.37 |
| 3. West Bengal | 1012959 | 66418.22 |
| 4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 2992 | 164.55 |
| IV. CENTRAL REGION : | 2569026 | 184912.95 |
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | 811745 | 54911.42 |
| 2. Uttar Pradesh | 1757281 | 130001.53 |
| V. WESTERN REGION : | 2005070 | 239067.38 |
| 1. Gujarat | 835926 | 81073.29 |
| 2. Maharashtra | 1112087 | 151685.31 |
| 3. Goa, Daman & Diu | 56153 | 6162.10 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Heveli | 904 | 145.68 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|
| VI. SOUTHERN REGION : | 7137785 | 338926.69 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2595860 | 103953.88 |
| 2. Karnataka | 1553733 | 84056.16 |
| 3. Kerala | 1118562 | 46021.52 |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | 1808673 | 102329.63 |
| 5. Pondicherry | 60305 | 2553.00 |
| 6. Lakshadweep | 652 | 12.50 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16501272 | 1162108.97 |

Statement—III

Advances by Public Sector Banks to Agriculture and other Priority Sectors and their percentage share to Aggregate Advances :

(As at the end of December 1982)

(Rs. crores)

| Sector | No. of Borrowal Accounts | Amount Outstanding | Percentage of Priority Sector Advance to Aggregate Advances |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. AGRICULTURE : | | | |
| (a) Direct Finance | 19198580 | 3954.23 | 12.6 |
| (b) Indirect Finance | 1337459 | 1150.89 | 3.7 |
| 2. Small Scale Industries* | 1023295 | 4207.91 | 13.5 |
| 3. Road & Water Transport | | | |
| Operators | 387282 | 1141.63 | 3.6 |
| 4. Retail Trade & Small Business | 2147601 | 848.44 | 3.7 |
| 5. Professional & Self-Employed | | | |
| Persons | 1019024 | 252.17 | 0.8 |
| 6. Education | 47562 | 15.66 | 0.05 |
| TOTAL | 16160803 | 11570.93 | 37.0 |
| 7. Housing | 139600 | 34.46 | 0.1 |
| 8. Consumption | 200869 | 15.70 | 0.05 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16501272 | 11621.09 | 37.2 |

*No. of Units.

@Provisional and relate to S.B.I. Group+20 Nationalised Banks.

**Filling of Vacancies of Class I to IV
in Ministry of Finance**

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

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry, and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SC/ST; and

(c) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Textile Mills in Kanpur

34. **SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills in Kanpur with Government controlling the management or in public sector, facts in details with names;

(b) capital invested in each of the mill as on 1st January, 1984;

(c) annual turnover in 1982-83 for each of the mill;

(d) profit or loss in each of the mill, facts in details ;

(e) whether the performance is comparable with that of the private owned mills; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

(e) and (f) The performance of owned mills is considered to be comparable with that of the private owned mills.

Statement

(a) Mills under the British India Corporation Ltd. :

(i) Cawnpore woollen Mills (Lal Imli, Kanpur)

(ii) Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. (Two Units, Both at Kanpur)

(iii) Cawnpore Textile Ltd. Cownpore (An associate Company of BIC),

Mills under the National Textile Corporation, Ltd. :

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. New Victoria Mills | } | Nationalised units |
| 2. Muir Mills | | |
| 3. Laxmirattan Cotton Mills | } | Managed units |
| 4. Atherton Mills | | |
| 5. Swadesh Cotton Mills | | |

(b) Capital invested in each of the mills.

A. In respect of Mills under Bristish India Corporation :

| | Rs. in lakhs (Paid up capital) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Cawnpore Woollen Mills | 406.71* |
| (ii) Cawnpore Textile Mills | 60 |
| (iii) Elgin Mills | 109 |

*For the British India Corporation as a whole.

B. In respect of Mills under National Textile Corporation as on 1.1.1984.

| | (Rs. in lacs) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| EQUITY | |
| 1. New Victoria Mills | 409.40 |
| 2. Muir Mills | 518.79 |
| 3. Laxmirattan Cotton Mills | 35.00* |
| 4. Atherton Mills | 40.00* |
| 5. Swadeshi Cotton Mills | 210.00*(r) |

*Pretake over of Management investment in equity.

@For the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. as a whole.

(C & D) Annual turn over in 1982-83 for each of the Mills and Profit or loss in Mill after taking into account interest/depreciation)

| | | (Rs. in lacs) | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Annual turn over | Profit | Loss |
| A. BIC Mills | | | |
| (i) Cawnpore Woollen Mills | 946 | — | (—467) |
| (ii) Cawnpore Textile Mills | 1015 | (+10) | — |
| (iii) Elgin Mills | 250 | — | (—490) |
| B. NTC Mills | | | |
| (i) New Victoria Mills | 897.93 | — | (—226.66) |
| (ii) Muir Mills | 924.69 | — | (—158.50) |
| (iii) Laxmirattan Cotton Mills | 385.44 | — | (—589.27)* |
| (iv) Atherton Mills | 571.03 | — | (—318.29)* |
| (v) Swadeshi Cotton Mills | 1373.33 | — | (—509.10)* |

*Provisional

Money Donated to Asian Development Bank by India

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

(a) whether India is donor-member of Asian Development Bank;

(b) if so, the amount of money that stands donated to the Bank by India till 31st December, 1983; and

(c) the number of countries in Asia which have benefited from loans of the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) India has been subscribing to the capital stock and has also been contributing to the Technical Assistance Special Fund of the Asian Development Bank. As on the 31st December, 1983, India's Commitment to the subscribed capital of the Fund stood at US \$ 1161.58 million, of which US \$ 136.56 million represents paid-in shares and the rest would be callable shares. Of the paid-in portion, US \$ 59.27 million is to be paid in convertible currency and US \$ 77.29 million in the form of Rupee Demand Notes.

India's commitment to the Technical Assistance Special Fund totals Rs. 113 lakhs for the period 1970 to 1984.

(c) The developing member countries which have received loans from the ADB so far total 27.

Appointment of a Panel to Review Role of Bank as a Tool for Social Justice

36. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned/ appointed a panel to review role of the Banks as a tool for social justice under Shri M. Narasimhan, and if so, full details of terms of reference.

(b) whether as per existing policies and directives of Government banks were not already performing this function; and

(c) the details of other committees (national and international) headed by Shri M. Narasimham at present and on which he is a member and the time schedule given to these committees ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted by the Government in January 1984 with Shri M. Narasimham as Chairman to examine the principles of a possible shift in our economic policy from physical controls to financial controls and other related issues and not for reviewing the role of banks as a tool for social justice as such. A copy of the Notification appointing the Committee is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See. No L-T-7678/184]

(c) Shri M. Narasimham, who is now the Principal, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, is also heading a "Backup Group" for India in connection with the Group of Five Experts on International Conference on Money and Finance which was constituted to follow up the recommendations of the Non-aligned Meeting held in March 1983.

According to available information Shri Narasimham is not the Chairman or Member of any other Committee at present.

Private Sector Companies Allowed to issue Non-Convertible Debentures

37. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1775 on 2nd December, 1983 regarding private sector companies allowed to issue non-convertible debentures and state the particulars of the further approvals given by his Ministry for the issue of debentures both convertible and partially convertible during the period 29-11-1983 to 1-2-1984 on private placement basis and otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : During the the period 29th November, 1983 to 1st February, 1984 no company was given approval by the Controller of Capital

Issues for issuing convertible or partially convertible debentures.

**Recovery of Advances made by
Nationalised Banks to Sick Units**

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

(a) the total amount of nationalised banks invested in sick units in the country;

(b) the amount that has been received back and the amount which is still outstanding;

(c) whether there is any possibility of the outstanding amount of nationalised banks in sick industrial units being recovered;

(d) whether any outstanding amount has so far been written off by the banks, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure recovery of the amount from these units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As per the information readily available, as at the end of December 1982, the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units amounted to Rs. 2577.62 crores (Provisional). During the year ended December, 1982, 5099 sick industrial units with outstanding bank advances of Rs. 172.49 crores have been deleted from the list of sick units.

(c) and (e) Banks make all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of dues through constant follow-up by way of periodical inspections; personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the defaulting concerns; etc. In the case of viable sick units, the banks formulate a package of rehabilitation with a view to enable the units to turn the corner and repay their dues. In the case of non-viable sick units, banks resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and legal remedies. These measures enable the banks to recover their outstanding dues either fully or partly. Commercial banks

including all nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their Statutory Auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately irrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. According to the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their Auditors. Hence the details of outstanding advances to sick units written off by banks cannot be disclosed.

Projects Assisted by UNDP

39. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) list of on-going projects assisted by United Nations Development Programme as on 31st December, 1983 alongwith the purpose and estimated cost of each project;

(b) the territorial area covered by each project; and

(c) the percentage of assistance given by UNDP to the total cost of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Se. No. L.T.-7679/184] Regarding part (c), because of exchange rate fluctuations and also because of subsequent variations in UNDP and Indian inputs during project implementation, the percentage of UNDP assistance varies from time to time. Hence, the inputs of UNDP and Government of India are shown separately, the former in US dollars and the latter in rupees as have been mentioned in the original UNDP project documents.

**Alleged Reduction in Value of
Smuggled Goods**

40. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Collector, Customs (Preventive) Patna (Bihar) reduced the value of smuggled goods, assessed by his Additional Collector from Rs. 2,28,250/- to Rs. 28,250/- and from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 3,500/- in the Muzaffarpur Customs (Preventive) Divisional Office Cases No. 220/82 dated 24th August, 1952 and No. 260/81 dated 8th December, 1981 respectively;

(b) if so, whether the Collector had any jurisdiction to do so; and

(c) if so, under what authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) On 24.8.1982, used readymade garments of foreign origin valued at Rs. 1,28,250/- and an old truck No. URB-657 valued at Rupees one lakh were seized by the Customs authorities of the Collectorate of Customs (Preventive), Patna. The goods seized were not revalued and the value at the time of seizure was accepted by the adjudicating authority. The case was adjudicated by the Additional Collector of Customs, Muzaffarpur

On 8.12.1981, a Canadian national and a Nepalese national were apprehended at Muzaffarpur by the Customs authorities with three and a half kilogrammes of charas and charas powder along with U.S. \$ 300, illicitly imported from Nepal, while they were travelling on a Honda motorcycle. They were arrested under the Customs Act and produced before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Muzaffarpur on 9.12.1981, vide case No. 260/81 dated 8.12.1981. The seized charas was valued at Rs. 35,000/- (at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per Kg.). When the case was sent to the Additional Collector of Customs, Muzaffarpur for adjudication, he was of the view that the value of charas seized has been inflated and he ordered that the value of the seized charas should be refixed at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per Kg. for the purpose of deciding the competent authority to adjudicate the case. The order of the Additional Collector Custom, refixing the value of the seized charas was within the competence of the Additional Collector of Customs, under the Customs Act. Accordingly, the total value of the seized charas was refixed at Rs. 3,500/- and the

case was referred to the Senior Superintendent of Customs, Muzaffarpur for adjudication.

मध्य प्रदेश में रक्षा उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों की स्थापना की योजना

41. श्री दिलीप सिंह मूरिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में रक्षा उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों की स्थापना की कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० के० सिंह देव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Exports to and Imports from Nepal

42. SHRI L.S. TUR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export of goods to Nepal during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the import of goods from Nepal during the same period year-wise;

(c) whether export is increasing; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The exports to and imports from Nepal

into India for the past five years have been of the following order :

(Value in Rs. crores)

| Year | Exports | Imports |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1978-79 | 57.70 | 13.81 |
| 1979-80 | 63.42 | 15.01 |
| 1980-81 | 77.98 | 23.61 |
| 1981-82 | 85.96 | 76.74 |
| 1982-83 | 82.42 | 50.86 |

(Source : DGC&S, Calcutta).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Overdrafts by States

43. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any instruction to Reserve Bank of India regarding overdrafts by the States and for clearance of overdrafts;

(b) if so, the instructions therefor and the steps taken by the Reserve Bank in this regard ;

(c) the overdraft position during the year 1983-84 State-wise and the steps taken by the States for clearance of the dues; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to check the overdrafts by the States so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the scheme of Regulation of States' overdrafts introduced in consultation with the R. B. I. and Planning Commission, the States are required to adjust the pace of expenditure to inflow of the receipts and to avoid overdrafts in their accounts with the Reserve Bank for more than 7 working days. The Overdrafts Regulation Scheme, now in force, is as follows :—

(a) If a State Government is indebted

to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days even within the limits of the ways and means advance, the position will be discussed with the State Government initially at the official level to rectify the imbalance; and if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for; and

(b) As soon as any State Government has availed itself of 75 percent of the authorised ways and means limit, the R.B.I. will caution the State Government and if, despite such caution the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7, *Working Days*, the R.B.I. will automatically suspend payments of the State Government which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

(c) A statement showing the overdraft of the States as on 17th February, 1984 is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Finance Minister had discussions with the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal and Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu with a view to reducing/eliminating the overdrafts of these States in a phased manner. All these States excepting West Bengal had agreed to furnish a plan of action to reduce their overdrafts. Discussions with West Bengal are continuing. Other than this, the Finance Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of Haryana, Karnataka and Nagaland also advising them to reduce/eliminate their overdrafts by the end of the current financial year.

Statement

Overdraft of States as on 17th February, 1984.

| State Government | Amount of overdraft (Rs. in crores) |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Assam | 3.18 |
| 2. Bihar | 110.02 |
| 3. Haryana | 25.01 |
| 4. Karnataka | 43.82 |
| 5. Kerala | 127.17 |
| 6. Nagaland | 14.42 |
| 7. Orissa | 48.63 |
| 8. Tamil Nadu | 51.93 |
| 9. West Bengal | 133.20 |

Loss Making Public Sector Undertakings

44. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
MURTHY :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has convened a meeting of all the loss-making public sector undertakings to suggest ways and means of increasing efficiency and reducing their non-plan expenditure during the current financial year 1983-84;

(b) if so, whether the meeting was in pursuance of the Prime Minister's recent directive to the losing public sector undertaking to fend for themselves in the current financial year;

(c) whether the Ministry has asked the administrative Ministries to set up expert groups for the loss-making public sector units under their control;

(d) if so, the other directives issued by the Ministry to them; and

(e) to what extent the losing units have improved their performance ?

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

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

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the observations made by the Prime Minister in her address to the Conference of Chief Executives of Public Enterprises in April

1983, concerned administrative ministries were advised by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in June 1983 to constitute Study Teams to study the problems of enterprises which suffer from under-utilisation of capacity and poor profitability.

(e) It is too early to assess the results.

Imbalance in Growth of Textile Industry

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

(a) the steps being taken to correct the imbalance in the growth of textile industry in view of the decline in the share of the mill sector to 30 per cent in the first six months of 1983-84, increase in the share of the powerloom sector to 44.3% and the marginal increase to 25.5% in the handloom sector during the same period; and

(b) the percentage of production share during the past three years among the textile mills in the private sector, the NTC, the power-loom sector and the handloom sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The priority set down for the Handloom sector in the Textile policy statement and the Sixth Plan is sought to be achieved through availability of yarn, organisation of Handloom Cooperatives and assistance to weavers in design development, training, marketing & modernisation. With the reopening of the Textile Mills in Bombay, the production share of the mill sector is also expected to increase.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

(In million metres)

| Year | Mill sector | | | | Powerloom | Handloom | Grand |
|---------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Public | Cooperative | Private | Total | Sector | Sector | Total |
| 1980-81 | 928 (8.44%) | — | 3240 (29.49%) | 4168 (37.93%) | 4140 (37.68%) | 2680 (24.39%) | 10988 |
| 1981-82 | 976 (8.89%) | 5 (0.05%) | 2827 (25.74%) | 3808 (34.68%) | 4547 (41.49%) | 2626 (23.91%) | 10981 |
| 1982-83 | 802 (7.56%) | 10 (0.09%) | 2320 (21.86%) | 3132 (29.51%) | 4694 (44.22%) | 2788 (26.27%) | 10614 |

Rate of Inflation

46. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is fact that the rate of inflation went up from two and a-half per cent in 1982 to eight per cent in 1983;

(b) the reasons for such high inflation rate in 1983; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb the inflation rate ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The annual rate of inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index (on annual average basis) was 2.5 per cent in 1982 and 7.9 per cent in 1983. The rise in the inflation rate in 1983 reflects the delayed after-effect of 1982 drought. Excess liquidity in the system relative to the growth in real income in 1982-83 also exacerbated the inflationary pressure.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to contain inflation, both on the supply and the demand side. These include, inter-alia, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, imports of foodgrains & edible oils, and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system through successive adjustment in the cash reserve ratio. A package of measures was also taken by the Government in January, 1984 in order to keep the budgetary deficit within reasonable limit.

Overdrafts by Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa and Karnataka

47. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have taken overdrafts from the Central Government during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that some understanding has been reached between the Centre and Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa and Karnataka regarding overdrafts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary from day-to-day. The names of States who had overdrafts from the R.B.I., can, therefore, be indicated, with reference to a particular date only. The States who had adjusted overdrafts on the last working day of the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Discussions were held between the Union Finance Minister and the Chief Minister of Kerala, Orissa and Karnataka and the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu regarding their overdrafts. The Center's endeavour has been to persuade the States to a gradual liquidation of their overdrafts without seriously jeopardising their developmental activities. All the States have given encouraging assurances that they would take adequate action to ensure that the year-end overdrafts were reduced/eliminated.

Statement

Names of States which had adjusted overdrafts on the last working day of the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

| 31.3.1981 | 31.3.1982 | 31.3.1983 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Assam | 1. Assam | 1. Assam |
| 2. Gujarat | 2. Bihar | 2. Bihar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3. Haryana | 3. Gujarat | 3. Haryana |
| 4. Karnataka | 4. Haryana | 4. Himachal Pradesh |
| 5. Madhya Pradesh | 5. Himachal Pradesh | 5. Karnataka |
| 6. Manipur | 6. Kerala | 6. Madhya Pradesh |
| 7. Nagaland | 7. Madhya Pradesh | 7. Manipur |
| 8. Punjab | 8. Maharashtra | 8. Meghalaya |
| 9. Rajasthan | 9. Manipur | 9. Nagaland |
| 10. Tripura | 10. Meghalaya | 10. Orissa |
| 11. West Bengal | 11. Nagaland | 11. Rajasthan |
| | 12. Orissa | 12. Tripura |
| | 13. Punjab | 13. Uttar Pradesh |
| | 14. Rajasthan | 14. West Bengal |
| | 15. Tripura | |
| | 16. West Bengal | |

**Loans to Weaker Sections of Society by
Nationalised Banks in Delhi/New Delhi**

48. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that loans are being given to the weaker sections of society by the nationalised banks under the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that mass bank loans have recently been given to the persons of weaker sections of the society by the nationalised banks located in New Delhi and Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how many persons of weaker sections of society were given loan, the total amount advanced and the criteria followed in disbursing the bank loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Within the priority sectors a concept of weaker section has been evolved by the Ghosh Working Group of the Reserve Bank of India. This

weaker section comprises small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers, share croppers, artisans and village and cottage industries, IRDP beneficiaries, beneficiaries of DRI Scheme, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Public Sector Bank have been advised that this group of borrowers is to receive 25 per cent of priority, sector advances of public sector banks by March 1985. Many of the schemes being implemented for these groups of borrowers, with the help of bank credit, such as IRDP, SC/ST Development Schemes, Development schemes for Handlooms, Handicrafts etc. are part of the 20 Point Programme.

(b) and (c) Public Sector Banks and 9 of the Indian commercial banks operating in Delhi had launched a campaign in September 1983 to accelerate the flow of credit to smaller borrowers. During the course of the campaign covering September-December 1983, these banks disbursed loans to the extent of about Rs. 16 crores covering 40,770 borrowers. Viability of proposed ventures is the main criterion which the banks are applying while deciding applications from the small borrowers for credit assistance.

**Wage Negotiations with Unions/
Federations of Bank Employees**

49. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) When Government are going to hold wage negotiations with the all India unions/associations/federations of the bank employees ;

(b) whether all the unions/associations/federations which have submitted charter of demands to Government are going to be called for such negotiations; and

(c) if not, which are the organisations being left out and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The wage settlements in the banking industry are negotiated between the Unions of Workmen and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) which is a voluntary organisation of managements of banks including private sector banks and foreign banks. Indian Banks' Association has received Charters of Demands from All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA), National Confederation of Bank Employees (NCBE), Indian National Bank Employees Congress (INBEC), National Organisation of Bank Workers (NCBW) and Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI). The Indian Banks' Association has already commenced negotiations for the fourth Bipartite Settlement with the AIBEA and NCBE jointly and with INBEC separately. The NCBW,

which was a signatory to the Third Bipartite Settlement, has not been associated by the IBA with the negotiations on account of its refusal to sign the agreement of 8th September 1983 on issues including computerisation and mechanisation which had remained outstanding at the time of signing the Third Bipartite Settlements. BEFI was not in existence at the time of the Third Bipartite Settlement and since it is also opposed to the agreement on introduction of computers and machines in the banks, the IBA is yet to formulate its stand with regard to the association or otherwise of BEFI with the bipartite negotiations.

Business done by IDBI in Rajasthan

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

(a) the details of business done by the Industrial Development Bank of India in Rajasthan during the previous years; and

(b) the amounts disbursed, advanced and allocated for various purposes in the preceding years; the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing scheme-wise particulars of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI to units located in Rajasthan during the period 1980-81 to 1983 (July-Dec.) is attached.

| Period : July-June | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|------------------|
| | Scheme/Purpose | | 1980-81 | | 1981-82 | | 1982-83 | | 1983 (July-Dec.) |
| | S | D | S | D | S | D | S | D | |
| 1. Project Loans (large and large medium units) | 3462 | 964 | 1663 | 2037 | 4650 | 3846 | 674 | 854 | |
| 2. Underwriting and direct subscription (large and large medium units) | 557 | — | 205 | 27 | 294 | 131 | 70 | 32 | |
| 3. Guarantees | 135 | — | 600 | 135 | 116 | 8 | — | — | |
| 4. Soft Loans (modernisation) | — | 124 | 31 | 72 | — | — | 165 | — | |
| 5. Technical Development Fund (for import of equipments) | — | 3 | 16 | 26 | 67 | 48 | 76 | — | |
| 6. Refinance of Industrial loans (small and Medium industries) | 4858 | 3280 | 4844 | 3115 | 7621 | 5003 | 2187 | 1614 | |
| 7. Rediscounting of Bills (for Purchase of Indigenous Machinery on deferred payment basis) | 1766 | 1324 | 1009 | 748 | 1742 | 1285 | | | |
| TOTAL : | 10778 | 5695 | 8368 | 6160 | 14490 | 10321 | 3791 | 2965 | |
| S : Sanctioned | | | | | | | | | |
| D : Disbursed | | | | | | | | | |

D.A. Sanctioned to Public Sector Employees

52. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned all D.A. instalments Central Government employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the employees other than executives of the Public Sector employees following the Central D.A. pattern. Instalments of D.A. and Additionnal D.A. as sanctioned by the Central Government to its employees have also been paid by the Managements of these public enterprises to their employees belonging to the corresponding category.

Items to be Imported During the Current Financial Year

53. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the items to be imported during the current financial year and their value separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Some of the major items of imports during the current financial year are :

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related production,

Machinery and Transport Equipment,

Iron & Steel and non-ferrous metals,

Precious and semi-precious stones,

Chemicals and

Vegetable oils.

It is not possible to provide comprehensive list of all items to be imported.

Foreign Trade Statistics are maintained

for commodities which have actually been imported. Commodity-wise data of actual imports for 1983-84 are not available at present.

Military Exercises by Pakistan Forces

54. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Army, Air-Force and Naval forces reported to have held recently the biggest ever combined military exercise across the Indian border right from occupied Kashmir to Karachi and most sophisticated Army, Air and Naval equipments obtained from America, China and some western countries were used thereby endangering India's security; and

(b) if so, the details of the various Army, Air and Naval force equipments used in the combined Military exercise and steps taken to counter such threats to our security including the C3 factors across the borders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government are aware that Pakistani Army, Navy and Airforce had recently carried out their joint annual winter exercises. There are also reports that during these exercises some recently acquired equipment had been tried out.

(b) All developments having a bearing on our security are kept under watch and necessary measures are taken to ensure the security of the country at all times.

Inflation

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

(a) whether suggestions have been received by his Ministry for making accelerated efforts to bring down the high cost of production in industrial and agricultural

sectors and to mop up excess liquidity so as to contain the inflation;

(b) if so, the steps suggested to bring down the cost of production and to contain inflation; and

(c) Government's reaction and response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the informal pre-budget round of discussions held in the Ministry of Finance with economists, industrialists, agriculturists and trade union leaders last month. The suggestions were of a general nature and covered a wide range of subjects. These suggestions as also those coming from various official and non-official agencies from time to time are kept in view while formulating policies.

Decline in Export of Coir Goods

56. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of coir products has declined during this year;

(b) if so, the year-wise break-up of export earnings from coir goods during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost the export of coir goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes. The exports of Coir products in the first ten months of 1983-84 have slightly declined in comparison to the exports of 1982-83.

(b) The year wise break up of export earnings from Coir goods during the last three years is given below :

| Year | Value (in Rs. Crores) |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 1980-81 | 25.55 |
| 1981-82 | 26.94 |
| 1982-83 | 26.17 |

(c) The Government has taken various measures for promoting the export of coir and coir products from India. The publicity for exports of coir in the important markets in West Europe, the U.S.A., Canada, and Australia have been intensified by issue of advertisements and pamphlets, screening of films to target audience, participation in important International fairs, release of catalogues and other publicity materials in various foreign languages. A market survey was conducted in West Asia in April, 1983. A product adaptation survey was conducted with the assistance of ITC/SIDA in the UK and selected West European countries. The services of an expert designer from ITC was availed of for preparing new designs which have potential in the import markets in West Europe. A display of coir products has been arranged in the Singapore Institute of Architects Building at Singapore. Cash Compensatory Support is given @10% FOB value on all export contracts concluded on CIF & C & F basis. With effect from 30-11-83 a 4% reduction in floor prices has been granted for bulk purchase of coir yarn and coir products.

Dues of the Department of Supply for Supplies made to Departments/ Ministries

57. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the region-wise dues of the Department of Supply upto December, 1983 for the supplies made to different Departments/ Ministries; and

(b) the steps being taken to clear the arrears by different Ministries/Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The amounts outstanding in the records of the following offices as on 31.12.1983 were :

- (1) Chief Controller of accounts Department of Supply, New Delhi—Rs. 43.70 crores.
- (2) Deputy Chief Controller of

Accounts, Department of Supply, Bombay—Rs. 33.09 crores.

(3) Controller of Accounts, Department of Supply, Calcutta—Rs. 8.05 crores.

(4) Controller of accounts, Department of Supply, Madras—Rs. 2.53 crores.

(b) The Department of Supply obtains through its Chief Controller of Accounts, whose offices are located at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, reimbursement for the Supplies made to the Ministries/Departments.

The outstandings against the Ministries/Departments are being monitored centrally at the Headquarters of Chief Controller of Accounts (Supply). The concerned Ministries/Departments have been approached demi-officially through official meetings and regular reminders to expedite the reimbursement on priority.

Uniform Pay Scales for Northern State Government Employees

58. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to uniform the pay scales of government employees of Northern States;

(b) the main points discussed by the Northern States at the Northern Zonal Council meeting held at Udaipur recently; and

(c) the outcome of the meeting and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) One of the items in the Agenda for the Eighteenth meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Udaipur on the 6th February, 1984 was 'Uniformity in pay scales—revision of pay scales of the employees of the State Governments belonging to Northern Zone'.

It was agreed in the meeting that there should be better coordination among the States of a Zone in evolving the pay scales of the employees, especially of common categories.

Strike by Workers of Jute Mills

59. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Indian Jute Mills Association met him in connection with the jute worker's general strike which commenced from 16 January, 1984;

(b) if so, whether the delegation put forward any terms and conditions for settlement of the strike; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government have taken or proposed to take to bring about a negotiated settlement of the workers' demands ?

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.

(c) The Central Government is keen to resolve the dispute over the Charter of Demands and have the strike withdrawn through a negotiated settlement as early as possible. However, under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Governments are the appropriate authority in settling such disputes. The Government of West Bengal have been holding a series of bipartite and tripartite meetings with the representatives of the Jute mill management and the labour unions to settle the dispute.

Discussions with State Governments on abolition of Sales Tax

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

(a) whether any discussions were held with the State Governments in recent weeks in regard to the abolition of sales tax on certain commodities; and

(b) if so, the result of those discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the resolution adopted in the Chief Ministers' Conference on sales tax held on 15th February, 1981, an Expert Committee was appointed to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The proposal was, thus for replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty and not for abolition of sales tax on the five commodities. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Member of Parliament submitted its report on 20th January, 1983 which was placed on the Tables of both the Houses on 29th April, 1983. The Committee, in its Report had determined a formula for the distribution of additional excise duty on the five commodities amongst the States so that they might not suffer any losses and their resource mobilisation was not hampered. The Report of the Expert Committee (Tripathi Committee) was considered by a Conference of Chief Ministers on November 2, 1983 at New Delhi. A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, in principle. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments on these issues.

Grant of Bank Loans to Families in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently at a functions in Delhi, 40,000 families were granted bank loans;

(b) if so, which were the agencies that identified the families and established the fact that they deserved such loans;

(c) whether such loans are being disbursed on a mass scale throughout the country; and

(d) whether such loans are being actually disbursed through the functionaries of the ruling party at the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The function at Delhi on 4.1.1984 marked the culmination of a campaign launched by the banks since beginning of September 1983 to achieve accelerated flow of credit to the weaker sections of the community. Banks had advanced Rs. 16.09 crores involving 40,770 beneficiaries during September-December 1983.

(b) For identification of beneficiaries the banks have utilised their own developmental field staff. In addition, the banks also utilised the services of social service organisations and specialised agencies like Harijan Sewak Sangh, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Associations, Hawkers' Association, Rickshaw pullers' Associations, Rehriwala Association, Local associations of different markets, organisations of minority communities etc. In the rural areas, the banks took the assistance of B.D.Os. and D.R.D.A. to identify beneficiaries under the I.R.D.P. In some cases, for identification of physically handicapped persons, banks also approached Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped, and all India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi. Banks also considered the applications of beneficiaries identified by local social workers such as M.P., Members of Metropolitan Council/Municipal Corporations etc.

(c) The banks have been organising such functions in different parts of the country.

(d) While the loans are sanctioned by

the competent authorities in the participating banks, at the public functions banks usually arrange distribution of assistance to a few beneficiaries by way of a token—through the Chief Guest on the occasion.

10-Year Agreement for Supply of Iron Ore to Japan

62. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the 10 year agreement to supply iron ore to Japan begins from 1984-85;

(b) if so, the quantum of iron ore proposed to be supplied to Japan in all and also annually under the above agreement;

(c) the name of the mines and the names of the port through which iron ore is proposed to be supplied to Japan;

(d) whether price of iron ore has been settled; and

(e) if so, at what rate iron ore is proposed to be supplied to Japan under the above agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In December, 83, a long-term contract had been finalised between Japanese Steel Mills and Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India for shipment of iron ore from Madras Outer Harbour (MOH) during the next 10 years commencing fiscal year 1984-85. This is a sequel to the decision of Government of India to deepen Madras Outer Harbour to accommodate 100,000 DWT class vessels against vessels of 35,000 DWT loaded from MOH at present.

(b) The long-term contract provides for a total guaranteed offtake 30 million tons of iron ore from Madras Outer Harbour with a minimum guaranteed quantity of 2 million tons per annum during the first two years and 2.5 million tons per annum during the subsequent 8 years of the contract.

(c) The ore will be mined in the Bellary-Hospet sector of Karnataka (including from

the Donimalai mines of the State owned National Mineral Development Corporation of India) and would be exported through Madras Outer Harbour.

(d) and (e) It has been stipulated in the long-term contract that the price shall be fixed each fiscal year through mutual negotiation and such price shall be fixed in principle on the basis of competitiveness in the world market in terms of landed price in Japan in comparison with those other similar imported ores.

Disappearance of Radar Scientists Engaged in Confidential Project

63. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA

DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 4010 on 16th December, 1983 regarding disappearance of Radar Scientists engaged in confidential project and state :

(a) whether the scientist has been subsequently arrested;

(b) if not, what other action has been taken to trace the whereabouts of the scientists;

(c) whether Government have sought assistance from Interpol to trace his whereabouts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. His Official passport has, however, been cancelled.

(b) The scientist is reported to be in U.S.A.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Detailed Project Report for Installation of Inland Container Depot at Gaubati

65. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high

powered working group under his Ministry has been set up to examine the detailed project report for installation of inland container depot at Gauhati; 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) and (b) A Working Group has been set up to finalise the details relating to the establishment of and inland container depot at Gauhati, including the examination of the Project Report for the inland container depot. The Ministry of Railways have decided to take up work of setting up of the I.C.D. at Gauhati during 1984-85. The Project Report together with detailed plans and estimates are being finalised by the Ministry of Railways.

Financial aid for Self-Employment Schemes

66. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken to speed up the disbursement of financial aid for self-employment schemes announced by the Prime Minister; and

(b) the total money spent so far on these schemes with the State-wise break-up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the Scheme for the Self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed

Youth announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 1983. The details of the steps taken to speed up the disbursements of financial aid under the Scheme are at Statement I.

(b) As per the provisional data available up to 25th January 1984, the banks had sanctioned 12,998 applications for an amount aggregating Rs. 18.47 crores. State-wise break-up is at Statement II.

Statement—I

Steps taken to speed up the disbursement of financial aid under the Scheme for the self Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth.

1. The banks have been advised to vest branch managers with adequate discretionary powers to sanction loans under the scheme without reference to higher authorities.
2. The branch managers are to dispose of the proposals within 14 days from the date of their receipt.
3. Review meetings have been taken at the Reserve Bank of India and Government levels to sort out problems faced in the implementation of the scheme.
4. The banks have been advised to convene State Level Bankers Committee and District Level Consultative Committee meetings and fix bank wise/branchwise targets to be achieved. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued instructions to the banks to this effect.

Statement—II

Progress regarding the new Scheme for Self-employment as per reports received up to 25.1.1984.

| S. No. Name of the State/ Union Territory | | Applications sectioned by Banks | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | No. | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2519 | 173.06 |
| 2. | Assam | 874 | 169.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------|----------------------|-------|---------|
| 3. | Bihar | 535 | 81.22 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 162 | 26.97 |
| 5. | Haryana | 350 | 54.66 |
| 6. | H.P. | 23 | 4.48 |
| 7. | J & K | — | — |
| 8. | Karnataka | 1016 | 168.14 |
| 9. | Kerala | 1298 | 237.33 |
| 10. | M.P. | 468 | 81.06 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 329 | 37.91 |
| 12. | Manipur | — | — |
| 13. | Meghalaya | — | — |
| 14. | Nagaland | — | — |
| 15. | Orissa | 58 | 10.77 |
| 16. | Punjab | 426 | 54.00 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 3500 | 500.00 |
| 18. | Sikkim | — | — |
| 19. | T.N. | 715 | 111.94 |
| 20. | Tripura | — | — |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 693 | 132.70 |
| 22. | West Bengal | — | — |
| 23. | A & N Island | — | — |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | — |
| 25. | Chandigarh | — | — |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | — | — |
| 27. | Goa, Daman & Diu | — | — |
| 28. | Mizoram | — | — |
| 29. | Pondicherry | 32 | 3.41 |
| GRAND TOTAL : | | 12998 | 1846.77 |

*Data provisional.

Demand of Indian Gift Items and Handicrafts in Foreign Countries

67. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main gift items and handicrafts in demand in foreign countries;

(b) the names of importing countries; and

(c) the agencies and organisations engaged in promotion of export of gift items and handicrafts and the guidance available

for the exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The main handicrafts items in demand in foreign countries together with the names of important importing countries are listed in the statement attached.

(c) The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), carpet Export Promotion Council and Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Corporation are engaged in promotion of export of Handicrafts and also render guidance to the exporters.

Statement

| Major Handicrafts export items | Important Importing Countries |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Whoollen carpets, rugs and druggets including namdahs. | 1. Belgium-Luxembourg |
| 2. Artmetalwares | 2. France |
| 3. Woodwares | 3. West Germany |
| 4. Handprinted textiles and scarves | 4. Italy |
| 5. Imitation jewellery | 5. Netherlands |
| 6. Shawls as artwares | 6. Denmark |
| 7. Zari | 7. Sweden |
| 8. Ivory products | 8. Switzerland |
| 9. Carpets, rugs and durries etc., of cotton. | 9. U. K. |
| 10. Embroidered goods | 10. USSR |
| 11. Miscellaneous Handicrafts | 11. Australia |
| | 12. Hong Kong |
| | 13. Japan |
| | 14. Malaysia |
| | 15. Singapore |
| | 16. Aden (SYPR) |
| | 17. Kuwait |
| | 18. Lebanon |
| | 19. Saudi Arabia |
| | 20. U.S.A |
| | 21. Canada |

**Promotional avenues for air-hostesses
in Air India**

68. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the promotional avenues for air-hostesses in Air-India; and

(b) the number of mail and female crew members in Air-India separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The following grades of posts are available as promotional avenues to Air Hostesses who are recruited in the grade of Rs. 720-1050 :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| (i) Senior Check Hostess. | — | Rs. 720-1300 |
| (ii) Dy. Chief Air Hostess. | — | Rs. 1100-1600 |
| (iii) Addl. Chief Air Hostess. | — | Rs. 1400-1800 |
| (iv) Chief Air Hostess. | — | Rs. 1720-2120 |

Further, upto 9% of the Air Hostesses, on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit, can be designated as Check Air Hostesses entitling them to additional allowances of Rs. 200/- over their grade pay.

(b) The number of male and female cabin crew members in Air India is 925 and 870 respectively.

Airbase at Gwalior

69. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of plan of Government to develop the airbase at Gwalior;

(b) whether Government have taken care to provide adequate compensation to agriculturist and rural population immediately as soon as their properties are acquired; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide alternative land to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) In respect of certain defence requirements, Government have acquired some lands in and around Gwalior under the Land Acquisition Act. A sum of Rs. 59.95 lakhs, representing about 70% of the estimated cost of acquisition, has been placed at the disposal of the State Government for disbursement to the land owners pending passing of the awards by the Land Acquisition Officer. No alternative land is proposed to be provided to the farmers.

**Explanation Sought by Income Tax
Authorities About Income and Wealth
of West Bengal, Chief Minister**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax authorities in Calcutta have sought explanation of income and wealth from the Chief Minister of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether such demand has also been made from the Chief Ministers of the other States;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enquire into the income and wealth of Ex-Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Bihar, U.P. and Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to enquire into the income and wealth of the Ex-Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Bihar, U.P. and Kerala. Enquiries are ordered in cases where on the basis of available information the authority empowered to order such enquiries is satisfied that such an action is called for.

Gap in Indo-Pak Missile Power

71. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is distinctly a wide gap in the Indo-Pak missile power and that Pakistan has an edge over India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to effectively meet the eventuality ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Reports indicated that Pakistan has been contracting for the purchase of sophisticated military equipment including missiles in recent years. Government have taken note of the change in the security environment and are taking adequate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Amount Invested by Public Financial Institution

72. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount invested by

the public financial institutions except for sick industries to the States during the last three years State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On the basis of information readily available, details of amounts disbursed to industrial units by the public financial institutions, viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished in Statement I. In order to have an idea about the amounts invested in industrial units, exclusive of sick industrial units, separately State-wise details of amounts outstanding against sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1980, 1981 and 1982 are given in Statement II.

Statement—I

Statewise classification of assistance disbursed by all India Financial Institutions

PERIOD : April-March

| STATE | (Rs. Crores) | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 83.44 | 113.24 | 194.54 |
| Assam | 4.87 | 6.28 | 10.58 |
| Bihar | 28.33 | 45.57 | 57.03 |
| Gujarat | 169.43 | 236.63 | 260.15 |
| Haryana | 31.26 | 47.98 | 54.06 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9.77 | 22.07 | 24.55 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 13.17 | 12.21 | 20.08 |
| Karnataka | 127.17 | 147.46 | 150.70 |
| Kerala | 45.00 | 63.91 | 57.66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 44.10 | 59.55 | 86.41 |
| Maharashtra | 317.77 | 352.60 | 389.96 |
| Manipur | 0.44 | 0.79 | 1.53 |
| Meghalaya | 0.84 | 1.20 | 2.22 |
| Nagaland | 0.50 | 0.88 | 1.83 |
| Orissa | 31.56 | 46.12 | 74.09 |
| Punjab | 49.31 | 69.62 | 82.37 |
| Rajasthan | 76.33 | 79.99 | 119.78 |
| Sikkim | 0.25 | 0.07 | 0.27 |
| Tamil Nadu | 153.23 | 173.26 | 207.29 |
| Tripura | 1.61 | 1.49 | 3.19 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 108.43 | 142.11 | 134.71 |
| West Bengal | 89.26 | 122.90 | 98.01 |
| Union Territories | 43.11 | 55.95 | 86.10 |
| TOTAL | 1429.37** | 1801.88 | 2117.11 |

**Including assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs disbursed by IDBI to Bhutan.

Statement—II

Statewise details of amount oustanding from Sick Industrial Units in the directly assisted portfolio of all India Financial Institutions.

(Rs. Crores)

| State | Amount Outstanding as at | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| | End of December | | |
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 18.06 | 20.86 | 34.89 |
| Assam | 42.67 | 35.00 | 40.94 |
| Bihar | 12.94 | 20.54 | 35.98 |
| Gujarat | 8.00 | 24.98 | 36.72 |
| Haryana | 24.56 | 22.71 | 27.99 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2.69 | 2.78 | 3.50 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | — | 1.58 | 1.69 |
| Karnataka | 15.54 | 32.04 | 43.95 |
| Kerala | 44.42 | 26.78 | 37.99 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 15.70 | 5.35 | 6.90 |
| Maharashtra | 58.42 | 61.95 | 80.28 |
| Meghalaya | 5.03 | 5.03 | 7.08 |
| Nagaland | 0.69 | — | — |
| Orrisa | 7.54 | 6.65 | 8.48 |
| Punjab | 4.38 | 8.23 | 9.82 |
| Rajasthan | 5.03 | 4.95 | 7.43 |
| Tamil Nadu | 11.86 | 24.98 | 41.26 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26.01 | 36.41 | 55.78 |
| West Bengal | 20.66 | 38.18 | 108.12 |
| Union Territories | 1.67 | 9.79 | 12.43 |
| TOTAL | 325.87 | 388.79 | 601.23 |

NOTE :

- (1) Data for the year ended December 1980, 1981 relate to only three institutions viz. IDBI, IFCI and ICICI.
- (2) Data for the year ended December 1982 relate to IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRCI, LIC, GIC and UTI.

सौ रुपए के जाली नोट

73. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री अनन्त रामलु मल्लु :

श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 26 जनवरी, 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स "सौ रुपए के जाली नोट" से प्रकाशित शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या वाराणसी और देश के अन्य भागों से हाल में दो, सौ रुपए के अनेक जाली नोट पकड़े गए हैं;

(ग) क्या इन नोटों को दो थाईलैण्ड

निवासियों द्वारा बेकाक में रहने वाले कुछ भारतीय व्यक्ति की गहायता से भारत लाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या दम सम्बन्ध में एक फिल्म अभिनेता और एक फिल्म निर्माता और उसका पुत्र पकड़ा गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनादन पुजारी) : (क) में (घ) माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उल्लिखित समाचार 27 जनवरी, 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुआ था। केन्द्रीय जांच द्यूरो (सी० आई० बी०) के पास दिल्ली और पंजाब में 100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के जाली करेंसी नोटों के पकड़े जाने से सम्बन्धित नौ मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं और चौदह व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 19

सितम्बर, और 24 सितम्बर, 1983 को बम्बई के खुफिया विभाग की अपराध शाखा (सी० आई० डी०) ने 100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के जाली करेंसी नोट रखने और परिचालित करने के लिए चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है जिसमें से एक फिल्म अभिनेता है। बम्बई की सहर पुलिस चौकी में भी 21 नवम्बर, 1983, को तथाकथित फिल्म उद्योग में सम्बन्धित छः व्यक्तियों के गिरफ्तार को 100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के जाली करेंसी नोटों को रखने तथा परिचालित करने के जुर्म में गिरफ्तार किया है।

तथापि, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने वाराणसी में 2 रुपए और 100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के कोई जाली करेंसी नोट नहीं पकड़े हैं।

ऐसा समझा जाता है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो और बम्बई पुलिस द्वारा जांच किए गए एक मामले में पकड़े गए जाली करेंसी नोटों के निर्माण का स्रोत थाईलैण्ड में किसी जगह पर है। इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

Contracts entered into by Department of Defence Supply

74. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contracts, the Department of Defence Supply entered into during last three year-wise break-up and the amount involved in each year in each case; and

(b) in how many cases, disputes have arisen and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Value of contracts entered into during the last three years is as follows :

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1980-81 | Rs. 73.89 crores |
| 1981-82 | Rs. 84.08 crores |
| 1982-83 | Rs. 78.46 crores |

Since no case was referred to Arbitration *Vide* (b) below, it may not be useful to provide statistics regarding the number of contracts entered into and the amount involved in each case. Besides, the labour involved would be voluminous and time consuming.

(b) No case was referred to Arbitration in respect of contracts placed during these three years.

Textile Mills under N.T.C. in Marathwada Region

75. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of textile mills under National Textile Corporation in each State ;

(b) the number of them are situated in Marathwada region in Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is a fact that some mills in Marathwada have got lands for putting up other plants in view of the backwardness of that region and availability of raw material; and

(d) if so, the action Government contemplate to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There are 103 nationalised textile mills and 22 managed textile mills under NTC at present. State-wise break-up of these mills is as under :

| State/UT | No. of Mills | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|
| | Nationalised | Managed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6 | — |
| Karnataka | 4 | — |
| Kerala | 5 | — |
| Delhi | 1 | — |
| Punjab | 4 | — |
| Rajasthan | 3 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------|-----|----|
| Gujarat | 12 | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7 | — |
| Tamil Nadu | 14 | — |
| Maharashtra | 22 | 13 |
| Pondicherry & Mahe | 2 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 5 | 6 |
| West Bengal | 14 | 1 |
| Assam | 1 | — |
| Bihar | 2 | — |
| Orissa | 1 | — |
| | 103 | 22 |

(b) Two mills are situated in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) These mills have some surplus land but there is no proposal at present to set up any new industrial unit on the surplus land.

Recession in Textile Industry

76. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that there is recession in textile industry;

(b) whether experts are of the opinion that rationalization; and modernization of machinery alone can check recession; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to control recession in Textile Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to available information, the per capita consumption has increased compared to the previous year.

(b) Rationalisation and modernisation of machinery could help in making the products cost competitive.

(c) The needs of the industry are kept under constant review and corrective measures taken whenever necessary.

Cases of Bungling in the Grant of Loans to S.C. and Weaker Sections

77. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the Prime Minister's statement at the mass rally of Scheduled Castes and Tribes at Ram Lila Ground, Delhi on 30th January 1984 that some cases of bungling in the grant of loans to Scheduled Castes and weaker section have come to her notice; and

(b) the details of guidelines of issued to banks in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Prime Minister had referred, in a general way to lags in implementation preventing the accrual of a larger benefit of credit schemes to people of SC/ST communities in her speech at Ram Lila Grounds on January 30, 1984. Observations of Prime Minister about the lack of proper and speedy implementation of the credit schemes for SC/ST borrowers have been brought to notice of the Chief Executives of the public sector banks and they have been asked to expeditiously review the functioning of their field level staff in this regard and ensure speedy and proper implementation of specific viable area credit schemes for the benefit of SC/ST communities.

In order to ensure that the share of the SC/ST communities in the priority sector lending activities of the banks is enlarged, banks have been asked to specifically direct their field level staff to make special efforts to identify borrowers belonging to SC/ST Communities, to evolve viable schemes in areas of economic activity to which these communities are accustomed and to scrupulously observe the guidelines of the Reserve Bank regarding adequacy of credit, reasonable terms of repayment and relaxed norms of margins/security. Banks have also been asked to include evaluation of the work done for increasing credit flow to

weaker sections of the community, particularly to the SC/ST borrowers, in the evaluation of the work done by Regional Managers/Bank Managers/Field Officers. At the Zonal and Head Office also specific responsibility is now to be placed on specific officers to oversee the efforts being made by the branches to assist viable ventures of SC/ST borrowers.

The banks are endeavouring to achieve larger flow of credit to SC/ST borrowers through active participation in special programmes such as the integrated Rural Development Programme. However, sometimes lags in implementation do occur on account of various reasons. Whenever complaints in this regard are received by the Government, they are followed up with banks and State Govts. for corrective action.

State Governments have also been advised to set up Block level Advisory Committees which will help State agencies in the identification of beneficiaries of I.R.D.P. and also help nationalised banks in its implementation. They are also expected to consider and advise as to how to remove bottlenecks in the smooth flow of credit and follow up the various schemes taken up to help the poor under I.R.D.P. Similarly, at District-level also State Governments have been advised to constitute Sub-Groups to look into the grievances of the borrowers and to redress them to the extent possible.

Settlement of Industrial D.A. Formula for Public Sector Employees

78. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the mounting discontent among the employees of public sector undertakings over the non-settlement of reasonable demand of Rs. 2 per point in the present Industrial D.A. formula; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for an early satisfactory settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.M. KRISHNA : (a) and (b) The Tripartite Committee constituted for the review of the

DA formula for employees of the Public Sector is continuing its deliberations. During discussions, Trade Union representatives have indicated that Public Sector employees were anxiously awaiting the recommendations of the committee.

खाद्यान्न की कीमतों के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट

79. प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापू साहेब परलेकर :

श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि वर्ष के अन्त में खाद्यान्नों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कीमतों में इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणबमुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में 1982-83 (जुलाई-जून) के लिए करेंसी और वित्त के सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है। इस रिपोर्ट में जून 1983 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा की गई है। रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ग) जी, हां। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि प्राथमिक वस्तुओं के समूहों में, जिनमें कृषि उत्पादन में कमी प्रकट होती है, दालों से भिन्न

अनाजों के सूचकांकों में विशेष रूप में चावल के सूचकांक में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है जो कि पिछले वर्ष के दौरान दर्ज की गई वृद्धि से ऊपर है।

(घ) सरकार ने मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक अनेक उपाय किए हैं जिनका प्रभाव पूर्णतः और मांग पक्ष दोनों पक्षों पर पड़ेगा। इन उपायों में और बातों के साथ-साथ चावल और गेहूं के आयात का प्रबन्ध मार्गजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से जारी किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों, चीनी और खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा में वृद्धि करना और अर्थव्यवस्था की उत्पादकता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप वैकिक प्रणाली या नकदी बाटुल्य को समेटना भी शामिल है। जनवरी 1984 में सरकार ने सामूहिक रूप में नए उपाय शुरू किए हैं जिनका लक्ष्य सरकारी व्यय में कटौती करने के साथ-साथ राजकोषीय अनुशासन को सुदृढ़ बनाना भी शामिल है।

विवरण

भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के कार्य-निष्पादन पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की करेंसी और वित्त संबंधी रिपोर्ट—1982-83 (जुलाई-जून) की मुख्य बातें

— वास्तविक राष्ट्रीय आय में 1981-82 की 50 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की तुलना में 2.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। वृद्धि की दर में कमी का कारण गम्भीर सूखे की स्थितियों के कारण खरीफ में तेजी से कमी होना है।

— औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वृद्धि की दर में भी कमी हुई और यह 1981-82 की 7.3 प्रतिशत की दर से उसके बाद के वर्ष में केवल 3.3 प्रतिशत रह गई। वृद्धि की दर में कमी के कारण अलग-अलग

औद्योगिक समूहों के लिए अलग-अलग हैं।

— वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कीमतों में 7.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जो कि पिछले वर्ष के दौरान दर्ज की गई 2.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि से अधिक थी।

— इसी अवधि के दौरान मुद्रा उपलब्धि में भी अधिक वृद्धि दर्ज की गई।

— तथापि, भारत की भुगतान-शेष स्थिति में सुधार हुआ। देश की विदेशी मुद्रा प्रारक्षित निधि में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में काफी कम कमी हुई।

— वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अच्छी मानसून के कारण खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन 1420 लाख मीट्रिक टन से अधिक होने की आशा है।

— इस बात के कुछ प्रमाण हैं कि आधारभूत ढांचे में दुर्बलता लगातार बनी हुई है और निवेश में लगातार वृद्धि का औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ रहा है। यह प्रत्याशा है कि फिर से मांग शुरू होने के साथ-साथ औद्योगिक कार्यकलाप में भी फिर से तेजी आएगी।

— तथापि, कीमतों की स्थिति चिन्ता का विषय प्रतीत होती है। हाल की प्रवृत्तियों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि का प्रभाव कीमतों पर अभी पूरी तरह पड़ने में समय लगेगा।

— ऋण-शोधन में क्रमिक रूप से वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है और इसलिए भुगतान शेष की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

L.D.A. Loan

80 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned for

India by International Development Association for the year 1982-83;

(b) whether India has projected for loan of 12 billion dollars for the period of three years from 1984 and at least 4.8 billion dollars were anticipated to be available from I.D.A.;

(c) whether the loan transactions with I.D.A. are likely to be reduced on account of sharing with China; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) For the World Bank fiscal year 1983 (from 1st July 1982 to 30th June, 1983) the IDA approved a commitment of assistance of US \$ 1063 million.

(b) and (c) The management of International Development Association (IDA) had project a figure of 12 billion as a possible size for the 7th Replenishment covering the three-year period FY 1985-87, which did not materialise.

In view of the reduced resources available with the IDA for lending and because of the expansion in the borrowing community, India's share has declined.

(d) Government are taking all possible steps to ensure an adequate share of IDA funds.

I.A. to Double Air Traffic by 1990

81. SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether air traffic to be handled by Indian Airlines is likely to be doubled by 1990;

(b) if so, whether Indian Airlines have planned to purchase more aircraft and construct more airports and terminals during the next five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) An annual rate of growth of 10% upto the year 1990 is anticipated.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines propose to augment their fleet of aircraft to meet the growing traffic needs. They are in the process of evaluating several types of aircraft of varying size and range. A final decision on the type and number of aircraft to be acquired has not so far been taken.

The construction and development of domestic airports including terminal buildings is the function of the Civil Aviation Department. Action has been initiated by the department to draw up a plan for the development of airports in the 7th Plan period to meet the operational requirements of the airlines.

Impact of Increase in Coal Prices on Price Level

82. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the increase of coal price announced by the Center will have a considerable impact on price levels since the transport, fuel, industry and power sectors will have to bear the additional cost; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Coal price adjustments were made with a view to improving the viability of the industry, and cover the substantial increase in input costs including higher wage cost. While the increase in coal prices is likely to have an impact on user industries, the economy is also expected to benefit from higher production and more efficient use of coal.

Shortage of Small Coins

83. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of small coins in the country particularly in rural areas in the Southern State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in view of the public inconvenience in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government are aware that there is a general shortage of small coins and it is being experienced more in Industrial/Commercial Centers. However, no complaints about shortage of small coins from rural areas in the Southern States have been received.

(b) Owing to constraints in the capacity of the 3 Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. However, steps are being taken to increase production in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. With a view to step up production of coins an Incentive Scheme has been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28.12.81. A similar scheme has been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8.4.1983 and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4.7.1983. The number of working hours per week per shift has been increased from 48 to 54. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20 paise coin has also been reintroduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 1050 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83 and 525 million pieces in 1981-82. Actual production during the first 10 months of 1983-84 has been 851.58 million pieces as against 539.49 million pieces during the corresponding period in 1982-83.

As a long term measure, it has been decided to introduce a second shift in the Calcutta Mint which is expected to yield an additional 360 million pieces per annum.

Take-over of the Management of More Textile Mills

**84. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :
SHRI CHITTA MEHATA :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reports in the newspapers dated 29 January, 1984 stating that he has said that Government are considering the taking over of the managements of about twenty Textile Mills is correct;

(b) whether it is also correct that this includes taking over of the (i) Monogram (ii) Masdern (iii) Bhalakia (iv) Ahmedabad Manek Chowk (all mills of Ahmedabad) two mills of Baroda and Maharana Mills of Poindandar;

(c) if so, whether any time limit has been fixed, details thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware that two more mills viz. (i) Sahyog (ii) Prasad (both mills of Ahmedabad) are closed and more mills are giving closure notices; and

(e) the steps Government are proposing to stop this and when ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) As per information available with the Government Sahyog Mills and Prasad Mills are closed with effect from 15.1.1984 and 12.1.1984 respectively.

(e) A Group of Officers is going into the problems of these mills to evolve proposals for their rehabilitation and revival.

Amount to be Lent by Nationalised bank to the Weaker Sections of the Society

85. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money the

nationalised banks are expected to lend to the weaker sections of the society for the year 1983-84;

(b) whether the scheme has been properly advertised and published to educate the deserving people to come forward to get the benefit of the scheme;

(c) the amount distributed in Delhi and the total number of applications for the loan in Delhi and the number selected; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint, if so, the nature of the complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks have been advised to endeavour to enlarge the flow of credit to the viable ventures of the weaker sections of the community. A concept of weaker sections, comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, share croppers, tenant farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, D.R.I. Scheme beneficiaries, I.R.D.P. beneficiaries; artisans and cottage and village industries has been evolved within the priority sectors and the public sector banks have been asked to ensure that this group accounts for not less than 25 per cent of their total priority sector credit by March 1985. As per quick estimates, weaker sections had received Rs. 2475 crores involving 99.3 lakh borrowal accounts or 19.3 per cent of the priority sector advances of the public sector banks by September, 1983. Banks are participating in schemes such as I.R.D.P. or those formulated by SC/ST Development Corporations in the States. In other areas of credit deployment to weaker sections also, the banks are evolving specific programmes, identifying beneficiaries and extending credit assistance.

(c) States-wise details of public sector banks' priority sector advances to Weaker sections have not yet become available.

(d) Complaints about various aspects of the implementation of the policies are received from time to time. These are

investigated for corrective action, whenever called for.

Export Expansion of Non-Traditional Items to African Countries

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

(a) whether any serious and systematic surveys were conducted for export expansion of our non-traditional items to the African countries;

(b) if so, the efforts made to cultivate those consumption centres;

(c) the actuals so exported;

(d) the details of foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To promote India's exports to African countries, an 'Africa Plan' has been drawn up and export targets have been fixed. Separately surveys have been undertaken by organisations like Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to identify items, including various non-traditional items which have an export potential. Concerted efforts are being made to make trade and industry in Africa and India aware of the possibilities of trade and project cooperation.

(c) and (d) The exports to African countries for the last three years are as under :

| | Rs. in crores |
|---------|---------------|
| 1980-81 | 435.15 |
| 1981-82 | 473.93 |
| 1982-83 | 378.57 |

No separate statistics are maintained for traditional/non-traditional items.

(e) Does not arise.

**Out-Dated Hindi Version of Programme
Distributed in Press Enclosure on 26th
January, 1984.**

87. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Ministers of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi version of the programme distributed in the press enclosure on the 26th January 1984, was out-dated;

(b) whether the programme mentioned that the President of Nigeria would be the Chief Guest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A printing error had crept into the Hindi version of the programme at one place. The English version, which was circulated simultaneously, however, did not contain any such error. As soon as the error was noticed in the Hindi version, it was withdrawn.

Stoppage of Payment of Overdrafts to States

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently been asked to stop the payment of overdraft to some State Governments;

(b) if so, whether some way out has since been found out to enable the State Governments concerned to tide over the crisis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has recently been advised to stop the payment of West Bengal Government if their overdrafts exceeded Rs. 187 crores for seven continuous days.

(b) and (c) The State Government have since then reduced their overdrafts to an appreciable extent. Discussion is continuing between the Center and the State to

work out a viable plan so that the developmental activities are not jeopardised.

**Sub-Standard Supply of Pulses for
Jawans by NCCF**

89. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 66 metric tonnes of pulses supplied for Jawans by the National Consumer Cooperative Federation was found to be substandard;

(b) whether the Army Headquarters rejected these cereals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) further action taken in the matter; and

(e) what other items are received for Jawans from NCCF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Analysis of 66 tonnes of Dal Arhar tendered by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF), New Delhi by Composite Food Laboratory, Delhi revealed a higher moisture content than the prescribed limit. Considering, however, that the moisture content was only marginally higher, the consignment was accepted by Army Headquarters on price reduction.

(d) No further action is required to be taken in the matter.

(e) No other items except dals have, so far, been procured by the Army Purchase Organisation from the NCCF.

**Workers' Participation in the Management of
Textile Mills**

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to have workers participation in the management of textile mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Forums for Workers' participation in industry at shop-floor plant levels have been set up in 70 out of the 103 nationalised units of NTC. A new scheme for Management Committees which envisages increased labour participation in all vital areas of management, has also been introduced in seven mills of NTC.

बैंकों द्वारा गरीब किसानों को ऋण

91. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे किसानों में, जिनके पास केवल 4 या 5 बीघा जमीन है, बैंकों से ऋण मांगने पर बैंक जमानत मांगता है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 5000 तक ऋण लेने के लिए जमानत देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती और यदि हाँ, तो 5000 तक के ऋण के लिए भी बैंकों द्वारा जमानत मांगे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों के नाम मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए 5000 रुपए तक के ऋणों के वास्ते ऋणकर्ताओं से ऋण राशि से निर्मित चल सम्पत्ति के रहन के सिवाय किसी प्रकार की सांपाशिवक जमानत न मांगी जाए। अब कभी इन अनुदेशों से उल्लंघन की कोई विशेष शिकायत सरकार के नोटिस में लाई जाती है तो बैंक प्रबन्धकों से उचित आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

Wholesale Price Index

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

(a) Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times', of 9th January, 1984 that the official wholesale price index for all commodities (base : 1970-71=100) for the week ended December 24 stood at 318.7 (provisional), as against 318.0 (provisional) for the last week; and

(b) Whether it is a fact that at this level, the index recorded a raise of 0.7 per cent as compared to the previous week ?

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

(b) The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities (base 1970-71=100) for the week ended 24th December, 1983 stood at 318.7 (provisional) marking a rise of only 0.2 per cent over the previous week and not 0.7 per cent as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member.

Amendment of Section 35CC of Income Tax Act

93. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private sector companies have been found to have converted profits into private assets by creating bogus trust ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such companies; and

(c) whether in the light of such cases, Government propose to amend Section 35CC of the Income Tax Act in order to eliminate such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Under the provisions of section 35CC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 companies and cooperative societies are allowed deduction from taxable profits in respect of expenditure incurred by them on any programme of rural development,

provided the said programme is approved by the prescribed authority. For this purpose prescribed authority consists of designated Commissioners of Income Tax as Chairman and an officer of the State Government not below the rank of Secretary as its Member.

With a view to preventing possibility of misuse of the provisions of Section 35CC, the Finance Act, 1983 has inserted a new proviso to sub-section (1) of the said Section to the effect that the prescribed authority shall not approve any programme of rural development unless such programme falls within the class or category of programmes of rural development specified by the Central Government.

Management Expenses in L.I.C.

94. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 22.50 crores was reserved and credited as management expenses in the annual report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ending 31 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof year-wise and sub-head wise; and

(c) whether the Audit has made any comments thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Certain provisions were made in the accounts of the LIC for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 on the basis of proposals regarding revision of scales of pay and allowances of its employees. As the proposals were not implemented, entries relating thereto were reversed in the accounts for 1982-83, as stated* in a note recorded by the auditors below the Revenue Account for 1982-83. Details of the provisions in question are given below :—

(In crores of Rupees)

| Year | Salaries etc. (including allowances) | LIC's contribution to P.F. and Pension Fund | Staff Medical and other expenses | Total |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1981-82 | 5.49 | 1.79 | 0.22 | 7.50 |
| 1980-81 | 5.49 | 1.79 | 0.22 | 7.50 |
| 1979-80 | 5.49 | 1.79 | 0.22 | 7.50 |
| Total : | 16.47 | 5.37 | 0.66 | 22.50 |

*Page 63 of printed accounts. A copy of the Twenty sixth Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was laid on the Table of the House on 13th December, 1983.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपनी रक्षा प्रणाली को सी-31 रक्षा प्रणाली से जोड़ना

95. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान अपनी वायुरक्षा प्रणाली को सी-31 रक्षा प्रणाली से जोड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) इस बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार उन सभी गतिविधियों पर निरन्तर नजर रखती है जिनका देश की सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है और पूरी रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए समय-समय पर उचित कदम उठाती है।

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों से सेवारत/
सेवानिवृत्त रक्षा सेवा कामिकों की
कुल संख्या**

96. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, चमोली, पौड़ी, उत्तरकाशी, टिहरी, नैनीताल और देहरादून जैसे छोटे पहाड़ी जिलों से सेवारत और सेवानिवृत्त रक्षा कामिकों की जिलावार कुल संख्या क्या हैं और जिला-वार ऐसे कितने कामिकों को बहादुरी के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के पुरस्कार दिए गए हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों से जहां से रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए अधिकतम संख्या में व्यक्ति उपलब्ध होते थे नई भर्तियों में कमी आई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और वहां से भर्तियों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्रालय का इन क्षेत्रों में क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) कार्यरत रक्षा कामिकों का जिला-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। वीरता के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के पुरस्कार पाने वाले कार्यरत और सेवानिवृत्त रक्षा कामिकों की जिला-वार संख्या का भी रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता। फिर भी, उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पहाड़ी जिलों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| अल्मोड़ा | —42,380 |
| पिथौरागढ़ | —47,800 |
| चमोली | —37,202 |
| पौड़ी | —27,520 |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| उत्तरकाशी | — 500 |
| टिहरी | — 3,128 |
| नैनीताल | —17,825 |
| देहरादून | —18,138 |

(ख) और (ग) इन जिलों में पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान की गई भर्ती का पुनरीक्षण करने से पता चलता है कि कतिपय घट-बढ़ को छोड़कर इन जिलों से भर्ती में कोई विशेष कमी नहीं आई है। फिर भी, इन पहाड़ी जिलों तथा देश के अन्य सुदूर क्षेत्रों में भर्ती अभियान तेज करने के लगातार प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं। इन जिलों में भर्ती के मामले में दी गई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(i) भर्ती के लिए इन दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में अब अतिरिक्त चयन बोर्ड आयोजित किए जाते हैं ताकि उम्मीदवारों को शाखा भर्ती कार्यालयों तक न आना पड़े।

(ii) भर्ती के लिए पर्याप्त दौरे किए जाते हैं।

(iii) पिथौरागढ़ और देहरादून में 2 महीनों में एक बार विशेष चयन बोर्ड आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(iv) स्कूलों, जिलों, तहसील और खण्ड अधिकारियों आदि को विवरणिका और इस्तहर वितरित करके इसका प्रचार किया जाता है।

Ban on Export of CTC Tea

97. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH

KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of CTC tea was banned by Government at a time when the world price of tea was sky high;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stating the estimated loss in foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof; and

(c) to what extent ban on the export of tea has reduced the domestic price of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) With a view to checking the rising trend in tea prices in the domestic market occasioned by use in World prices and ensuring availability of teas at reasonable prices to the common man, the Government, after carefully considering the various options available, decided to impose a ban on export of those categories of CTC teas which are most widely consumed within the country.

Export earnings during 1983 are estimated at Rs. 523.70 crores on 209.14 M. Kgs. as compared to Rs. 355.43 crores on 189.8 M. Kgs. during the previous year.

The prices of CTC teas at Calcutta and Cochin auction centres have declined by around 23.5% and 14% respectively during the post ban period.

राजस्थान में जालीर जिले के मीन्माल कस्बे में किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोला जाना

98. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जालीर जिले के मीन्माल कस्बे में किसी भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा न होने के कारण व्यापारियों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर किसी भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का है,

और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसे राजस्थान के जिला जालीर के मीन्माल कस्बे में बैंक की कोई शाखा होने के कारण आने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में, यदि कोई हों, व्यापारियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में इस केन्द्र में शाखा खोलने की अनुमति देने के सम्बन्ध में इस समय किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान सरकार ने भी 1982-85 के चालू शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम के दौरान बैंक शाखा खोले जाने के लिए मीन्माल कस्बे का निर्धारण नहीं किया है।

वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

99. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा के वर्ष 1983 के शीतकालीन अधिवेशन के समाप्त होने के बाद से वर्ष 1984 के बजट अधिवेशन के आरम्भ होने तक सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी है और प्रत्येक वस्तु का मूल्य किस सीमा तक बढ़ाया गया है; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) प्रशासित मूल्यों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

| वस्तु | वृद्धि की तारीख | मूल्य वृद्धि की सीमा |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| चावल | 16-1-84 | सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निर्गम मूल्य में 20 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि की गई। |
| लेवी की चीनी | 1-2-84 | 25 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल में बढ़ाकर 400 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की गई। |
| कोयला | 8-1-84 | कोयले के औसत खान मुख (पिटहैड) मूल्यों में निम्न प्रकार संशोधन किए गए : (रुपए प्रति मेट्रिक टन) |
| कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड सिंगरेनी | | 145.90 रुपए में 183.00 रुपए |
| कोई लरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड | | 154.75 रुपए में 192.00 रुपए |

(ख) प्रकाशित मूल्यों में वृद्धि से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त नहीं होगा। चावल के निर्गम मूल्य में 10 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि इंगलिए की गई जिसमें कि धान के वसूली मूल्यों में वृद्धि के प्रभाव को कम किया जा सके और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रचालन व्ययों में सामान्य मूल्य वृद्धियों के कारण वृद्धि के एक भाग की पूर्ति की जा सके। लेवी की चीनी की दशा में, मूल्य वृद्धि करने के न्यूनतम मूल्य में 50 पैस प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि किए जाने, रूपांतरणीय लागतों में बुनियादी रूप में वृद्धि होने और परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ते के कारण करने की लागत में वृद्धि होने के फलस्वरूप की गई थी। कोयले के मूल्यों में समायोजन इसलिए किए गए थे जिसमें कि मजदूरी की अधिक लागत सहित निवेश्य सामग्री की लागत में हुई काफी अधिक वृद्धि को पूरा किया जा सके और उद्योग की आर्थिक क्षमता में सुधार किया जा सके। अब निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों में सामान्य पूंजी (इक्विटी) में किसी प्राप्ति की व्यवस्था नहीं है और इनसे केवल आंशिक रूप में ह्रास और व्याज की पूर्ति होगी।

Abolition of Sales Tax

100. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to the abolition of sales tax in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand to abolish sales tax system in the country and introduce excise duty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) There has been a long-standing demand by the trade, industry and general public for basic reform in the sales tax structure in the country. As sales tax is a State subject of taxation, any reform in the Sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the cooperation of the States. A conference of Chief Ministers was therefore convened in October, 1980 to consider the matter in all its aspects and as a follow-up, another Conference of Chief Ministers in February, 1981 was convened to consider the matter. In terms of the resolution adopted in the latter Conference, an Expert Committee was appointed to study

the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The proposal was thus for replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty and not for abolition of sales tax on the five commodities. The Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Member of Parliament, submitted its Report on 29th January, 1983 which was placed on the Tables of both the Houses on 29th April, 1983. The Committee, in its Report, had determined a formula for the distribution of additional excise duty on the five commodities amongst the States so that they might not suffer any losses and their resource mobilisation was not hampered. The Report of the Expert Committee Tripathi Committee) was considered by a Conference of Chief Ministers on 2nd November, 1983 at New Delhi. A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax in principle. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated by the Tripathi Committee. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981 the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments on these issues.

Representations Made by Pensioners Association Reg : Plight of Pensioners

161. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pensioners' Associations have made representations drawing Governments' attention to the sad plight of pensioners in the light of high cost of living, and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a fact-finding team to look into the various points and work out a reasonable solution to this pressing problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Representations have been received from time to time from Pensioners Associations on various issues like increase of pension, increase in rates of dearness relief, restoration of commuted portion of pension, grant of liberalised pensionary benefits to pre-1964 widows etc.

(b) Government is aware of the problems of the pensioners and steps are taken within the constraints of resources to provide relief.

Black Money Collected by Way of Bearer Bond Scheme

102. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

the amount of black money which Government have collected so far as a result of bearer bonds scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : An amount of Rs. 964.47 crores was collected from sale of the Special Bearer Bonds when the Scheme was in operation.

Investment for acquisition of new aircraft

103. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make massive investment for the acquisition of new aircraft;

(b) if so, the number of new aircraft proposed to be purchased by Government;

(c) the years by which such new aircraft are proposed to be purchased; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the acquisition of new aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) It is proposed to augment with modern aircraft the fleet of Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot to meet

the projected growth in traffic. The acquisition of new aircraft will involve substantial financial investment.

(b) Indian Airlines and Air India are in the process of evaluating several types of aircraft of varying size and range. The number of aircraft to be acquired by them has not been determined. Vayudoot would be acquiring three Dornier 228/200 in 1984-85 at a cost of approximately Rs. 6.74 crores.

(c) The acquisition of new aircraft by Indian Airlines and Air India would be spread over the Seventh Plan period 1985-90 and beyond.

(d) The funds including institutional finance required for the purchase of new aircraft would be determined after finalisation of the number and types of aircraft to be acquired.

Disposal of Military Hardware

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

(a) whether disposal of military hardware required by the Defence Services will now be done through a high-powered committee functioning under the Department of Supply;

(b) if so, whether the committee has been vested with the powers to evolve ways and means for the disposal of surplus stores that can be used in a war; and

(c) if so, the total surplus defence material which has been disposed of and who were its buyers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A High Powered Committee has been set up by the Department of Supply for disposal of warlike surplus Defence Stores.

(b) The Committee has been vested with full powers to evolve ways and means to effect the disposal of warlike surplus Defence Stores subject to the condition that all export sales shall be cleared and

approved by the competent administrative authority.

(c) The Committee has not yet started functioning and no disposal has, therefore, been made through it.

Upgradation of the Office of Area Accounts Office, Calcutta

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to upgrade the office of Area Accounts Office, Calcutta to the office of an independent Joint Controller Office under C.D.A., Patna Command; and

(b) if so, whether such move would disturb the strength of Main Office of the C.D.A. Patna ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Target Fixed for Tourists Arrival for 1983-84

106. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for tourist for the year 1983-84;

(b) the number of tourists visited India during the first nine months of the year;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is declining trend in regard to tourists visiting India, if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Tourism Department has made certain suggestions to Government for the benefit of tourists if so, what are those suggestions and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Targets of tourist arrivals are not fixed for every year. The Sixth Plan target was to achieve an annual arrival figure of 1.7 million tourists by 1985.

(b) The total tourist arrivals including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh during the first nine months of the year 1983-84 was 967,808.

(c) No Sir. The total tourist traffic to India has been increasing every year, though there has been a decline in the rate of growth due to world recessionary conditions.

(d) Tourism development and facilitation is a continuous process on which action is taken by the Department of Tourism. Constant liaison is kept with other Ministries, Departments and other agencies for the development of tourism infrastructure and facilities for tourists.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

107. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI SATYASADHAN

CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for the nationalisation of jute industry in the country for the welfare of the workers and for the betterment of the jute industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There has been demand for nationalisation of Jute industry from time to time.

(b) Nationalisation of an industry is the last resort for reactivating sick units. The Government's role is primarily to monitor and coordinate measures for the revival of the sick units coupled with assistance from the banking and financial

institutions which are primarily responsible to take remedial measures inclusive of financial and managerial restructuring of the units.

Executive class air charges from Delhi to Bombay

108. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the air fare for the executive class from Delhi to Bombay during (i) March 1977, (ii) March 1979, (iii) January 1980; and (iv) December 1983; and

(b) a freight for various types of goods from Delhi to Bombay during the above mentioned four periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Executive Class on Airbus aircraft in Indian Airlines was introduced only in July 1982. In December 1983 the Executive Class fare on the Delhi/Bombay sector was Rs. 938/-.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement I to V laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T.7680/184]

Production and Requirement of Rubber

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

(a) the annual requirement of rubber in the country;

(b) the annual production of rubber in the country;

(c) whether Government are considering to increase our rubber production within the country to meet our indigenous demand and for export also;

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this direction;

(e) the area which is suitable for rubber plantation; and

(f) whether any other area has been

surveyed for plantation of rubber if so, the details thereof and the result achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The statistics for National Rubber are as under :

(TONNES)

| Years | Production | Consumption |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1982-83 | 165850 | 195545 |
| 1983-84 | 168000 (Estimated) | 208000 (Estimated) |

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Various measures have been taken by Government through Rubber Board for increasing production of natural rubber in the country. Under the "Rubber Plantation Development Scheme" being implemented from 1980-81, the Board offers a package of incentives to both the large and small growers of rubber for accelerating both new planting and replanting under rubber cultivation. An outlay of Rs. 36 crores has been allotted for development of rubber plantation industry during 6th Plan.

Recently, Government have approved a project with an outlay of about Rs. 6.18 crores for development of rubber plantation in North Eastern Region. This project envisages new planting under rubber cultivation in 24,000 hectares in this region during the period 1984-85 to 1989-90.

(e) and (f) According to latest estimate drawn up by the Rubber Board after exploratory surveys, it was found that the plantations can be developed in an additional area of three lakh hectares on a long term basis in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Tripura, Assam, Goa & Maharashtra, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa and Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh.

Sale of Kashmiri Handicrafts and Carpets in Foreign Countries

110. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sale made of Kashmiri

handicrafts and carpets in the foreign countries in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned during the financial year 1983-84; and

(c) the measures Central Government are taking to promote the sale of carpets and Kashmiri handicrafts in foreign countries especially in Europe and U.S.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Export figures are not maintained regionwise.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to promote exports of carpets and Kashmiri handicrafts are listed in the statement attached.

Statement

- (i) Two Sales cum-study teams including representatives from the Kashmir carpet industry to USA, Canada and Gulf countries were sponsored in 1982 to study the market potential and to transact on the spot business.
- (ii) An exhibition of Indian carpets including carpets from Kashmir was organised at Jeddah in March-April, 1983.
- (iii) An Indian Trade Exhibition was organised by Trade Fair Authority of India at Caracas (Venezuela) in March, 1983. Handicrafts and other products of J&K were displayed there which resulted in exposure of handicrafts and carpets of Kashmir before buyers of Venezuela and other ANDEAN Group of countries.
- (iv) A market orientation tour for select handicrafts of J & K including carpets was undertaken by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in association with the Commonwealth Secretariat in UK, Belgium, Netherlands, West Germany and France in 1982.

(v) A Sales-cum-Study team including a representative from Kashmir visited Athens, Zurich, Naples, Barcelona and Amsterdam in December 1983.

(vi) Cash Compensatory Support for silk carpets at the rate of 12% of F.O.B. value has been allowed w.e.f. 14.7.1983.

(vii) Import of duty free Carpet Grade Wool is being allowed against exports of carpets for improving the quality of Indian Carpets.

Dissatisfaction of Ex-Servicemen with Formula Evolved for the Extension of Liberalised Pension Scheme

111. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some organisations of Ex-Servicemen have expressed dissatisfaction with the formula evolved by Government for the extension of the Liberalised Pension Scheme to those who retired prior to 31st March, 1979;

(b) if so, the view point of the Ex-Servicemen's Organisations in this regard as also the exact formula evolved by Government;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to accommodate the view point of the Ex-Servicemen;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The main view point of the Ex-Servicemen Organisation is that in accordance with the Supreme Court judgement the revised rates of pension as promulgated from 1.4.79, should have been extended to those who retired earlier. The Supreme Court had, however, only held that the liberalised pension formula made effective from 1.4.79 (and not the

rates promulgated from that date) should be applied to all, irrespective of the date of retirement. The orders issued by this Ministry are in accordance with the verdict of the Supreme Court and the ready reckoners offered therein as an alternative to individual revision have been prepared facilitate immediate payment of arrears of pension.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The liability to carry out the judgement of the Supreme Court has already been fully met by the issue of orders dated 22.11.83 and 3.12.83.

Linking of State/UT Capitals by Air

112. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which do not have (i) any aerodromes (civil) in their Capitals; (ii) in any place within their jurisdiction as on 1-1-1984;

(b) if so, whether any effort is being made to link the capitals of these States by air;

(c) if so, the likely date by which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) (i) The following States/Union Territories do not have civil aerodromes at their Capitals :—Himachal Pradesh (Simla), Sikkim (Gangtok), Nagaland (Kohima), Pondicherry, Lakshadweep (Kavaratti), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Silvassa) and Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar). (ii) There is no aerodrome in the States/Union Territories of Sikkim, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(b) to (d) Of the three State capitals

not airlinked viz. Simla, Gangtok and Kohima, a proposal for the construction of an aerodrome at Simla is under consideration. Action has been initiated to prepare cost estimates of the project. The date by which Simla would be airlinked cannot, however, be indicated at this stage. The area around Gangtok is proposed to be surveyed to determine whether a suitable site is available for construction of a runway. Nagaland is airlinked by Indian Airlines flights to Dimapur which is at a short distance from Kohima.

Loan from I.M.F.

113. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much money had been drawn from the loan taken from IMF;

(b) the purposes and projects for which this loan has been used with details thereof; and

(c) how much of this loan had been used for organising ASIAD ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) India has made purchases equivalent to SDR 3.7 billion under the Extended Arrangement with the Fund.

(b) The purchases were made in support of medium term structural adjustment programme and is not tied to any specific project.

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

Foreign Investment in Companies Registered under Indian Companies Act

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

(a) details of the Companies and institutions registered under the Indian Companies Act in which more than 10 per cent of foreign investment is there;

(b) the total amount of deposits raised by non-banking companies, so far; and

(c) among these companies, the details of amount of deposits raised by companies registered under MRTF Act and the interest rates offered by these companies ?

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 to the extent available.

Public Debts

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

(a) the latest position of public debt and the interest to be paid on this debt each year;

(b) the names of companies whose shares owned by public financial institutions were sold by public financial institutions in 1982-83;

(c) whether IDBI sold shares held by it in Reliance Textiles, if so, to which company or individuals these shares were sold; and

(d) the total equity of Reliance Textiles and the share holding of IDBI and other institutions, the latest position of assets of Reliance Textiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Details of Public Debt as at the end of 1983-84 (estimated) and interest (BE 1983-84) are given below :

(Rs. in crore)

| | Balance of debt as at the end of 1983-84 (Estimated) | Interest (BE 83-84) |
|----------|--|---------------------|
| Internal | | |
| Debt | 49465 | 2640 |
| External | | |
| Debt | 15328 | 347 |

(b) to (d) In terms of the provision of the Public Financial Institutions (obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and other relevant statutes governing the Public Financial Institutions, information relating to the affairs of individual constituents can not be disclosed. Hence, the information relating to names of the companies whose shares were sold by Public Financial Institutions and details relating to M/s. Reliance Textiles cannot be disclosed.

Complaints against Chatra-Gobroua Vishnupur and Manmohan Branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Bank in Bihar

116. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what have been the specific complaints against Chatra-Gobroua Vishnupur and Manmohan branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Bank in Bihar and the specific steps taken to remedy the bungling and fix responsibility specifically ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY) : The complaints received in regard the Chatra Gobroua, Vishnupur and Manmohan Branches of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank alleged issuance of notices for instalments of undisbursed loans, sanction and disbursement of loans for fake tubewells and indifferent attitude of branches towards self-employment schemes of small borrowers.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have been asked to undertake a thorough investigation into the complaints as also the procedure followed by the branches.

Spending on Defence Research

117. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Defence research has shown good results with a mere two per cent of the defence budget as compared to the other countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose spending more on defence research to develop a lot more of indigenous know-how in order to stop or curtail further import of equipment from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The investment in Defence Research has grown steadily, from about 1% of Defence Budget in 1961-62 to a little over 2.3% in the current year 1983-84. In other advanced countries, this figure is reportedly from 10 to 20%. However, even with this lower level of investment, Defence Research and Development in India has indeed shown very good results so far.

(b) Achieving self-reliance in the field of Defence requirements, to the extent practicable, is the policy of the Government. In order to develop more and more indigenous capability in this field, progressive enhancement of expenditure on Defence Research & Development is under active consideration of Government.

कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

118. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय राज्यवार बन्द पड़ी कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इन बन्द कपड़ा मिलों के कारण कितने श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं; और

(ख) उक्त मिलों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और अनुमानतः कितने वार्षिक उत्पादन की क्षति हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) देश में ऐसी सूती वस्त्र मिलों के नाम जो 31-12-83 की स्थिति के अनुसार बन्द थीं तथा इन मिलों में नियुक्त श्रमिकों की संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) सरकार ने सूती वस्त्र उद्योग में रणनीति को मानिटरिंग करने के लिए एकस्थायी समिति का गठन किया है। 1983 के कैलेंडर वर्ष के दौरान सूती वस्त्र मिलों के बन्द होने के परिणामस्वरूप धागे तथा कपड़े के उत्पादन में 51.48 मिलियन किलोग्राम धागे तथा 185.83 मिलियन मीटर कपड़े की हानि का अनुमान लगाया है। इसमें आंशिक बन्दी के कारण हानि शामिल नहीं है।

विवरण

| क्रमांक | मिलों के नाम | रजिस्टर बद्ध कामगार |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश सिपनिंग मिल्स | | |
| 1. | मुपर सिपनिंग मिल्स लि०, हिन्दपुर | 1250 |
| 2. | श्री सत्य नारायण सिपनिंग मिल्स लि०, तानुक | 393 |
| 3. | श्री अक्कम्बा टैक्सटाईल लि०, तानुक | 999 |
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| 5. | बिहार काटन मिल्स लि०, फूलवाडी शरीफ, पटना | 500 |
| गुजरात मिश्रित मिलें | | |
| 6. | डीजाइन निर्दिग कं० लि०, अहमदाबाद | 191 |
| 7. | मानक चौक एन्ड अहमदाबाद मैन्यु० कं० लि०, अहमदाबाद | 1345 |
| 8. | भालकिया मिल्स कं० लि०, अहमदाबाद | 1726 |
| 9. | मर्सडन स्पि० एन्ड मेन्यु० कं० लि०, अहमदाबाद | 2290 |
| 10. | मोनोग्राम मिल्स कं० लि०, अहमदाबाद | 2784 |
| 11. | महाराणा मिल्स प्रा० लि०, पोरबन्दर | 2049 |
| 12. | पी० जी० टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बड़ौदा | 1338 |
| 13. | श्री यमुना मिल्स कं० लि०, बड़ौदा | 1370 |
| 14. | अयोध्या स्पि० एन्ड वीविंग मिल्स कं० लि० | 2533 |
| 15. | नवजोत मिल्स लि०, काडी | 887 |
| हरियाणा सिपनिंग मिलें | | |
| 16. | हिमार टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, हिमार | 3779 |
| 17. | उपा स्पि० एन्ड वीविंग मिल्स, फरीदाबाद | 1513 |
| मध्य प्रदेश (मिश्रित) मिलें | | |
| 18. | होप टैक्सटाइल यूनिट नं० 1 (नन्दलाल भण्डारी मिल्स), इन्दौर | 2368 |
| 19. | होप टैक्सटाइल यूनिट नं० 2 (राय बहादुर कन्हैयालाल भण्डारी मिल्स) इन्दौर | 268 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|------|
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| 20. मुकेश टैक्सटाइल मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई | | 1656 |
| 21. श्री मधुसूदन मिल्स लि०, बम्बई | | 5945 |
| 22. ब्राडवरी मिल्स लि०, बम्बई | | 3093 |
| 23. फिन्ले मिल्स लि०, बम्बई | | 4782 |
| 24. गोल्डमोहर मिल्स लि०, बम्बई | | 2963 |
| 25. कोहिनूर मिल्स कं० लि०, नं० 1 तथा 2, बम्बई | | 9337 |
| 26. कोहिनूर मिल्स कं० लि० नं० 3, बम्बई | | 1689 |
| 27. श्री सीतागम मिल्स लि०, बम्बई | | 3948 |
| 28. टाटा मिल्स लि०, बम्बई | | 7890 |
| महाराष्ट्र स्पि० मिल्स | | |
| 29. ओरंगाबाद जिला सहकारी सूत गिराई लि०, ओरंगाबाद | | 400 |
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| 31. भास्कर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लि०, भार सुग्धा | | 2925 |
| राजस्थान | | |
| 32. जयपुर स्पि० एन्ड वीवि० मिल्स लि०, जयपुर | | 821 |
| 33. कृष्णा मिल्स लि०, बेवर, राजस्थान | | 1394 |
| तमिलनाडु स्पिनिंग मिल्स | | |
| 34. श्री कोथान्द्रम स्पि० मिल्स, मुदुराई | | 248 |
| 35. श्री पदमा मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर | | 118 |
| 36. तमिलनाडु स्पि० मिल्स, त्रिपुरा | | 92 |
| 37. के० एन० एम० टैक्सटाइल्स, कोयम्बटूर | | 69 |
| 37. श्रीजर्नादन मिल्स प्रा० लि०, कोयम्बटूर | | 746 |
| 39. जल्लाराम स्पि० मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर | | 128 |
| 40. प्रशान्त टैक्सटाइल लि०, कोयम्बटूर | | 429 |
| 41. के० जी० एम० स्पि०, कोयम्बटूर | | 150 |
| 42. मैक इंडिया प्रा० लि०, कोयम्बटूर | | 168 |

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| 43. | दी तंजावर टैक्सटाइल लि०, तंजावर | 851 |
| 44. | कृष्णावेणी टैक्स्टाइल्स लि०, कोयम्बटूर | 525 |
| 45. | श्री अबीरामी मिल्स लि०, मदुराई | 57 |
| 46. | राजरतन मिल्स प्रा० लि०, कोयम्बटूर | 375 |
| 47. | श्री कसनमपिकाई मिल्स लि०, सोमान्तूर | 390 |

उत्तर प्रदेश मिश्रित मिल्स

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| 48. | जे० के० मिल्स लि०, कानपुर | 2276 |
| 49. | मोदी स्पि० एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स (क०) लि० मोदीनगर, (मोदी यार्नमिल्स न० 1—बी यूनिट) | 1770 |

पं० बंगाल मिश्रित मिल्स

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| 50. | स्वान मिल्स लि०, यूनिट बसन्ती काटन मिल्स, पानीहट्टी, कलकत्ता | 1408 |
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पं० बंगाल स्पिनिंग मिल्स

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| 51. | इंडियन निलोनियमस लि०, (विस्टोरिया डिविजन) कौसुरी, हावड़ा | 1136 |
| 52. | पोद्दार प्रोजेक्ट्स लि०, तारतल्ला रोड, कलकत्ता | 1342 |

पोण्डिचेरी मिश्रित मिल्स

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| 53. | एंग्लो फ्रेच टैक्सटाइल लि०, पोण्डिचेरी | 6874 |
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दिल्ली-भोपाल इन्दौर-बम्बई उड़ान के समय का पुनर निर्धारण किया जाना

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

(क) दिल्ली से बम्बई के लिए उपलब्ध हवाई यात्रा उड़ानों का समय क्या है, तथा उनके बम्बई पहुँचने का समय क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली से

भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई की उड़ान का समय दिल्ली में प्रातः 8.30 बजे करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो वर्तमान समय में इस परिवर्तन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) इस समय इंडियन एयरलाइन्स दिल्ली/बम्बई सेक्टर पर निम्नलिखित उड़ानों का प्रचालन करनी है :—

| उड़ान संख्या | प्रचालन के दिन | दिल्ली से प्रस्थान | बम्बई में अगमान |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| आई० सी०-186 | दैनिक | 0710 | 0900 |
| आई० सी०-182 | दैनिक | 0900 | 1050 |
| आई० सी०-405 | दैनिक | 1730 | 1920 |
| आई० सी०-184 | दैनिक | 2030 | 2220 |
| आई० सी०-445 | सप्ताह में 4 दिन | 1900 | 2045 |
| आई० सी०-461 | दैनिक | 0640 | 0920 |
| आई० सी०-188 | दैनिक | 1240 | 1625 |
| आई० सी०-491 | दैनिक | 0610 | 1040 |
| आई० सी०-433 | सप्ताह में 4 दिन | 0635 | 1105 |
| आई० सी०-433 | सप्ताह में 3 दिन | 0730 | 1105 |
| आई० सी०-493 | सप्ताह में 3 दिन | 1735 | 2200 |
| आई० सी०-493 | सप्ताह में 4 दिन | 1830 | 2200 |

(ख) समय सारणी की बाध्यकारिताओं के कारण, दिल्ली से जाने वाली उड़ान आई० सी०-433 (दिल्ली-भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई) के प्रस्थान को विलंबित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा क्योंकि वही विमान, बम्बई आने के बाद, बम्बई/मंगलूर/बम्बई, बम्बई/गोवा/बम्बई तथा बम्बई/नागपुर/बम्बई के बीच की उड़ानों का प्रचालन करता है। यदि दिल्ली से चलने वाली प्रारम्भिक उड़ान को देर से चलाया जाता है तो यह विमान अपनी समय-सारणी में निर्धारित उड़ानों को पूरा नहीं कर सकेगा।

Supply of Chetak Helicopters to USSR by India

120. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will, the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR is likely to buy Chetak helicopters from India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) at what rates these helicopters will be supplied and the number of helicopters to be supplied and by when the delivery will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) A contract for the sale of 8 Chetak helicopters including spares, etc., to USSR valued at Rs. 9.4 crores has already been executed.

Value of Rupee

121. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the value of rupee in terms of naya paise (with base 1947) in (i) 1960-61; (ii) 1976-77; (iii) 1979-80 and (iv) at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The purchasing power of the rupee measured as the reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base shifted to 1947-100) works out to 70.42 paise in 1960-61, 23.92 paise in 1976-77, 20.00 paise in 1979-80 and 12.89 paise in December, 1983 (the latest available).

Circulation of 20-Paise Coins

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

(a) whether some organisations have written to him and to the Reserve Bank of India that the new 20-paise coins is hurting the religious sentiments of "crores of people" and pleaded for stopping the circulation of the coins as the symbol of a fisherman catching fish with a net, hurt the feeling of those who believed in non-violence, as reported in the "Hindustan Times", New Delhi of 28th January 1984, and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. One organisation viz. Rijendra Raya Jeeva Dya Ghar Sumanlal Kamdar of Rajkot has sent a telegram inviting the attention of Government on the subject

(b) Fisheries is one of the major sources of occupation and livelihood for a vast number of people all over the country. Fish is a staple item of diet for many people in different parts of the country. Fisheries development is considered one of the major planks through which the lot of landless labourers and marginal farmers can be improved. Substantial allocation of funds for improvement of fisheries has been made in the various State Five Year Plans. All the State Governments have their own fisheries department and some have also Fisheries Department of Corporations. Schemes for development of fisheries have been drawn up and posed by the Government of India to various international financial institutions for assistance. In the circumstances it is difficult to appreciate the objection that the issue of circulation of coin with the theme "Fisheries" hurts the religious susceptibilities of crores of people.

Shortage of Coins

123 SHRI K PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ,

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India

in its report on currency and finance for 1982-83 has disclosed the tell-tale evidence of the coin shortage facing the public in several cities particularly in the far-flung rural and tribal areas for the past few months,

(b) if so, whether this shortage is 'man-made' or there has actually been a fall in the proportion of rupee and other coins in the total currency coins in circulation over the past couple of years, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to overcome this shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANAP OJARY) : (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India in their report on Currency and Finance 1982-83 in Table V-7, the proportion of notes to total currency in circulation which was 95.7% in 1981-82 rose to 96.2% in 1982-83. The amount of rupee coins in circulation (which includes one rupee notes) which was Rs. 351 crores in 1981-82 increased to Rs. 360 crores in 1982-83. The proportion of the rupee coins in circulation to total currency in circulation has come down from 2.3% in 1981-82 to 2.00% in 1982-83. As regards small coins, their amount increased from 306 crores in 1981-82 to 315 crores (provisional) in 1982-83. The proportion to total currency in circulation declined from 2% in 1981-82 to 1.8% in 1982-83. Thus, the proportions of one rupee and small coins to total currency in circulation have declined in 1982-83 whereas proportion of notes to total currency in circulation has gone up.

The current shortage is confined to small coins only. Although there have been complaints about shortage of one rupee notes, there are no complaints about shortage of one rupee coins. There is a general shortage of small coins and it is felt more in industrial/commercial centres. However, no complaints of shortage of coins have been received from far-flung rural and tribal areas. These have been reports that anti-social elements particularly in big cities have been exploiting the current situation to their personal advantage.

(c) Owing to constraints in the capacity of the 3 Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. However, steps are being taken to increase production in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. With a view to steps up production of coins an Incentive Scheme has been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28.12.1981. A similar scheme has been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint effect from 8.4.83 and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4.7.83. The number of working hours per shift has been increased from 48 to 54. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20 Paise coin has also been reintroduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 1050 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83 and 525 million pieces in 1981-82. Actual production during the first 10 months of 1983-84 has been 851.58 million pieces as against 539.49 million pieces during the corresponding period in 1982-83. The value of small coins expected to be produced in 1983-84 will be around Rs. 13 crores as against Rs. 5.97 crores in 1982-83.

As a long term measure, it has been decided to introduce a second shift in the Calcutta Mint which is expected to yield an additional 360 million pieces per annum.

Selection of Aircraft for I.A.

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news-item captioned 'Suspense', over I.A.'s aircraft for 1990's' appeared in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi of 1st February, 1984;

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

(c) whether any decision has since been taken on the type of aircraft, Indian Airlines will buy for the 1990's; if so, the broad details thereof and the financial outlay involved therein ?

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

(b) and (c) A Committee has been constituted by the Indian Airlines for the technical and economic evaluation of several alternative types of aircraft of varying size and range. The report of the Committee will be shortly submitted to the Board of Directors of Indian Airlines. It is not possible at this stage to give the financial implications of the proposed acquisition of aircraft and other details.

Security Measures in View of Leakage of Defence Information

125. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the security measures that have been taken in view of the latest leakage of defence information by retired senior Service officers;

(b) whether the identity cards of the civilians working in the Defence Headquarters and those of Service personnel have been replaced by new series pass and are the entries of serving Defence personnel to be regulated through reception offices when they come on visit to Delhi from outside;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the civilians have been restricted to their places of work in the new system ?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Details of the security measures are given in attached statement.

(b) and (c) The new series of identity cards have been/are being issued to the civilians working in the Defence Headquarters. This process would be completed by the end of the month. The Defence personnel working in the Defence HQ have been given validation cards which alongwith their Service cards, would make them

eligible for entry into the Defence HQ Security Zone.

All personnel visiting Delhi would have to go through normal reception channels while entering the Defence HQ Security Zone.

(d) The entry of generality of the employees has been restricted to their place/building of work. However, when an employee has to go to another office/building in the interest of work; special authorisation will be made availability the Officer-in-charge for the purpose.

Statement

The following important additional measures have been taken to improve the security in the Defence HQ Security Zone :

- (i) Employees working within the Defence HQ Security Zone have been/are being issued with a new series of identity cards. Old passes have been declared invalid.
- (ii) Service personnel working in the Defence HQ Security Zone have been issued with validation cards. Other Defence personnel visiting various offices in the Defence HQ Security Zone are to go through the normal reception channels.
- (iii) All retired Defence and civil personnel are allowed entry through reception only.
- (iv) Entry of generality of personnel has been restricted to their place/building of work. However, they could visit other offices, if required, by obtaining a special authorisation from the Officer-in-Charge.
- (v) Instructions have also been issued to all offices to withdraw security passes from the individuals proceeding on transfer/deputation/superannuation or after they have resigned or have been dismissed.
- (vi) Classified and restricted documents, books, literature, etc., have

been segregated in the Directorate General of Inspection Organisation and kept separately in a library where only officers/personnel authorised by two senior officers are being permitted to refer to the classified and restricted documents etc. Directorate General of Inspection Libraries outside Delhi have been sealed pending introduction of new procedure.

- (vii) Security checks have been intensified by carrying out surprise checks, night patrolling and by keeping a special watch on the habitual late sitters in office. In the special checks being organised frequently, through search is made of the bags, brief-cases and handbags etc., at the entry/exit points.
- (viii) Procedure of escorting in and out is being followed vigorously.
- (ix) Visitors' passes are issued for a specified time indicated on the visitors' slip and the visitors are being escorted back through the gate from which they enter.
- (x) The number of employees authorised to draw office room keys to get the rooms opened from the Guard Room has been restricted.
- (xi) Photo copying/cyclostyling machines have been identified and a special watch is kept on the use of the equipment.
- (xii) Special lectures of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour duration are being organised starting from 5.3.1984 for all officers and staff in batches of 45 to make the staff and officers security conscious and to ensure that they are well-versed with the security rules and regulations.

Marketing Shirting Cloth Made of Other Fibres in the Name of Terecot

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile industry is marketing shirting cloth made of other fibres in the name of terecot and are cheating the innocent public;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that public is not cheated like the above said way;

(c) whether small roundals appear all over the shirting cloth after its stitching and washing; and

(d) if so, the reasons for their appearance and the steps proposed to be taken to check their appearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) Under the marking regulations prescribed in terms of Textile Commissioner's notification No. 5(2)/81/CLB-II dated 23-11-81, the name and address of the manufacturer is to be marked on the face plait of each piece of artsilk cloth when packed in plaits and on the front end of piece when packed in rolles. The manufacturer is also required to mark details of the composition of the cloth indicating the generic name of each constituent fibre and its exact percentage by weight. Specific cases of non-observance of the said marking regulations brought to the notice of the Government are investigated by the Textile Commissioner and corrective measures taken wherever found necessary.

**Letters by M.P.s. to Minister of
Defence Pertaining to Service
Matters of Personnel**

127. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many letters were received by him pertaining to service matters of personnel of three services and civilians from the members of Parliament and other politicians during the course of the last two years;

(b) details of the letters and points raised therein;

(c) whether any cognizance of laid down channels was taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Committee on Economic Policy

128. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham to make recommendation on economic policy; and

(b) if so, whether the functions Economic Commission headed by L.K. Jha, Economic Advisory Council headed by Sukhmoy Chakravarty and recently appointed Narasimham Committee differ and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Committee in January 1984, with Shri M. Narasimham as Chairman, to examine the principles of a possible shift in our economic policy from physical control to financial controls and other related issues. The terms of reference of the Committee referred to above, and those of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission and the Economic Advisory Council are different. The respective terms of reference of the three panels are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The terms of reference of the Committee constituted in January 1984, with Shri M. Narasimham as Chairman are :

(a) To examine the principles involved in a possible shift in using the banking and investment financing systems for achieving socially desirable results in this respect in our

policy from physical controls to financial controls with a view to streamlining the control system and improving its efficiency, and

- (b) any other matter which may be relevant to the consideration of (a)

The Economic Administration Reforms Commission headed by Shri L.K. Jha was set up initially as an institutional arrangement for advising the Government on certain important issues of economic administration. The following matters were referred originally to the commission for consideration :

- (i) tax administration, its rationalisation and improvement;
- (ii) the use of non-tax devices for raising the level of savings;
- (iii) examination of proposals under consideration in international bodies for the establishment of new economic order; and
- (iv) examination of rent control laws in force in different States and recommendations regarding a model law.

Three additional subjects were referred to the Commission in June, 1981. These were :

- (i) Economy in public expenditure;
 - (ii) Simplification of administrative procedures including those relating to duty draw back and collection of primary export import data from the customs; and
 - (iii) Commercial representation abroad.
- Since July, 1, 1983, EARC became a one-man Commission without any set terms of reference but it continues to be concerned with important issues of economic administration.

The Economic Advisory Council headed by Prof. S. Chakravathy, is an advisory council set up to advise the Government on such specific issues relating to economic

Policy and development as are referred to it by the Prime Minister and also on such issues as the members themselves may bring up for Government's consideration.

RBI's Instructions to Banks Regarding Loans for Housing Programmes

129. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Banks has instructed Banks to discontinue extending necessary guarantee cover to agencies such as Housing Boards and other statutory authorities seeking loans from HUDCO for housing programmes;

(b) if so, when were these instructions issued;

(c) reasons for such instructions;

(d) whether in view of the importance of housing programmes which demand heavy investments and the fact that housing agencies may not be in a position in all cases to mortgage sufficient properties, the banks would be enabled to extend necessary guarantee cover; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction to ensure that housing programmes are not adversely affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) On 8th January, 1983 the Reserve Bank of India instructed banks not to furnish bank guarantees in favour of HUDCO/State Housing Boards and similar bodies except in cases where they were required only as an interim security for short periods to be eventually replaced by mortgage of fixed assets. These Instructions were issued basically to safeguard banks' interests from the point of view of the size and character of their contingent liability commitments.

(d) and (e) In view of the representation received from HUDCO and other State level institutions engaged in housing

programmes for the benefit of SC/ST and economically weaker sections of society, the Reserve Bank of India on 2nd February 1984 has permitted banks to issue guarantees favouring HUDCO in respect of its loans to State Level Institutions subject certain conditions, inter-alia, that the period of guarantee should co-terminate with the period of repayment of loans sanctioned by HUDCO but should not exceed 20 years.

Measures to Preventing Monopolies to Stop Cross-Holding of Shares

130. SHRI DIGMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any measures to prevent monopolies to stop cross-holding of shares and the role of banks in prohibiting cross-holdings; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Inter-corporate investments are regulated by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. In the MRTP (Amendment) Bill 1983 it has been proposed that acquisition of shares in excess of 25% would amount to take-over for the purposes of Section 23 of the MRTP Act, and also that Sections 108A and 108B of the Companies Act be transferred to the M.R.T.P. Act.

Rags Scandal

131. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH ;
SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'another rags scandal in offing' appeared in the Economic Times', New Delhi of 21st December, 1983;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether he has directed the

authorities concerned to investigate largescale import of second-hand jackets and trousers in the guise of woollen rags if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) which are the main firms involved in this scandal in-offing and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to plug the loop-holes in the existing import-export policy ?

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

(b) to (e) Partywise and itemwise statistics of imports are not maintained. Enquiries are being made from the various licensing and customs authorities about specific cases for considering necessary action.

Middle Level Air Services for Orissa Towns

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the introduction of middle level air services in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of places in Orissa connected with middle level air services so far; and

(c) the other Orissa towns expected to be connected with middle level air services in 1984-85 financial year ?

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

(b) Rourkela has been airlinked with Calcutta, Jamshedpur and Ranchi by Vayudoot services.

(c) A final decision in regard to other towns to which Vayudoot will operate in '84-85 has not been taken as yet.

Garment Exporting Centres

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

(a) the names of the garment exporting centres in the country;

(b) the performance of each garment exporting centre in the country in exporting garments during 1983-84 financial year;

(c) whether the export of garments in the Delhi garment exporting center has gone up during 1983-84; 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) Garment exporters are scattered all over the country.

(b) to (d) Centrewise statistics are not maintained.

Building of 1000 H.P. Battle Tank

134. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts to build 1000 H.P. battle tank;

(b) if so, by which year such 1000 H.P. battle tank would be ready; and

(c) the steps taken to develop the modern design jet engine indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation is engaged in development of a Main Battle Tank of the required H.P. which is higher than 1000 H.P.

(b) The first prototype of the Main Battle Tank has already been fabricated. This prototype is now under technical evaluation. The year by which the Main Battle Tank would be productionised would depend upon the progress of these trials.

(c) Facilities to develop a modern jet engine for aircraft have been set up. A demonstrator model of advanced technology gas turbine engine has been built and successfully test run on the test bed.

Dividends Paid by Public Undertakings

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

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have paid dividends for 1982-83 to Government;

(b) if so, the amount of dividend paid by those public sector units for 1982-83;

(c) the name of those public sector units; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The details of dividends declared by the Central public enterprises for 1982-83 is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Dividend Declared by Central Public Enterprises in 1982-83

| Sl. No. | Name of the Enterprise | 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| STEEL | | |
| 1. | IISCO Stanton Pipe & Foundry Co. | 45 |
| 2. | Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited | 15 |
| MINERALS AND METALS | | |
| 3. | Indian Rare Earths Ltd. | 16 |
| 4. | Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. | 18 |
| PETROLEUM | | |
| 5. | Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. | 0 |
| 6. | Cochin Refineries Ltd. | 140 |
| 7. | Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. | 213 |
| 8. | Indian Oil Blending Limited. | 4 |
| 9. | Indian Oil Corporation Limited | 1726 |
| 10. | I.B.P. Co. Ltd. | 41 |
| 11. | Lubrizol India Ltd. | 68 |
| 12. | Madras Refineries Ltd. | 193 |
| 13. | Oil & Natural Gas Commission | 2743 |
| 14. | Oil India Ltd. | 420 |
| CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICALS | | |
| 15. | Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd. | 108 |
| 16. | Madras Fertilizers Ltd. | 341 |
| 17. | Rahstriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. | 629 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Company Ltd. | 6 |
| HEAVY ENGINEERING | | |
| 19. | Bharat Hevey Electricals Ltd. | 1219 |
| 20. | The Lagan Jute Machinery | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|

MEDIUM AND LIGHT ENGINEERING

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|
| 21 | Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd | 27 |
| 22 | Bharat Electronics Ltd | 169 |
| 23 | Hindustan Cables Ltd | 113 |
| 24 | HMT Limited | 223 |
| 25 | Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd | 16 |
| 26 | Indian Telephone Industries Ltd | 240 |
| 27 | Instrumentation Ltd | 56 |
| 28 | Andrew Yule & Company Ltd | 39 |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|
| 29 | Bharat Earth Movers Ltd | 120 |
| 30 | Goa Shipyard Ltd | 12 |
| 31 | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd | 600 |
| 32 | Mazagon Dock Ltd | 270 |

CONSUMER GOODS

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|
| 33 | Hindustan Latex Ltd | 13 |
| 34 | Hindustan Photofilms Mfg Co Ltd | 49 |
| 35 | Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd | 15 |

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 36 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plants, Dev Corpn Limited | 20 |
| 37 | Basmatia Tea Company Limited. | 3 |
| 38 | Murphulan (Assam) Tea Company Ltd | 2 |
| 39 | Rajgarh Tea Company Limited | 4 |

TRADING AND MARKETING SERVICES

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 40 | The Cashew Corpn of India Ltd | 0 |
| 41 | Central Warehousing Corpn | 219 |
| 42 | Computer Maintenance Corpn Ltd | 0 |
| 43 | H M T (International) Ltd | 9 |
| 44 | The Metal Scrap Trade Corpn Ltd | 12 |
| 45 | The Mica Trading Corpn of India Ltd | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|-------|
| 46. | The Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd. | 700 |
| 47. | The Projects & Equipment Corpn. Ltd. | 17 |
| 48. | The State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd. | 375 |
| CONTACT AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES | | |
| 49. | Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd. | 27 |
| INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES | | |
| 50. | Engineers India Ltd. | 8 |
| 51. | Metallurgical & Engg. Consultants (India) Ltd. | 24 |
| 52. | Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. | 3 |
| 53. | Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. | 15 |
| 54. | Telecommunications Consultants (India) Limited. | 8 |
| TOURIST SERVICES | | |
| 55. | Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd. | 0 |
| 56. | India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd. | 58 |
| FINANCIAL SERVICES | | |
| 57. | Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd. | 120 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 11538 |

**White Paper on the Working of Nationalised
Banks Reg. Bad Debts**

136. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to publish a White Paper on the working of all nationalised banks and provide accurate figures of bad debts incurred by each bank through the various loan schemes, particularly the loans advanced to industrial house;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if no, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) does not arise.

(c) According to the Forms of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account prescribed under Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and according to the usages and practices customary among bankers, the details of bad and doubtful debts in banks for which provisions are made to the satisfaction of their auditors are not to be disclosed.

Grievances of Air Hostesses AI and IA

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the article published in 'The Sunday Observer, of January 29, 1984 entitled "Midrifts in Mid-Air";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there remain various grievances regarding service conditions among the Air Hostesses of Air-India and Indian Airlines,

(c) if so, details of the grievances with the details of the demands of the Air Hostesses pending with Government for consideration, and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard and by what time ?

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

(b) to (d) The Air Corporations Employees Union which is the sole bargaining agent for the cabin crew of IA including air-hostesses, has submitted a charter of demands to the Indian Airlines seeking revision of pay scales, various allowances, re-organisation of administrative set-up and revision in some other service conditions Air-hostesses in Air India ahead certain grievances pertaining to inter-se seniority, hierarchy on board the aircraft and promotional avenues. The charter of demands in respect of the cabin crew of Indian Airlines is presently under negotiation between the management and the union representing them. The management of Air India had, after discussions with the Cabin Crew Association, signed a record note agreeing to the creation of posts of Senior Check Air-hostesses and additional standard force of Deputy Chief Air-hostesses to provide more promotional avenues for their air-hostesses. Some air-hostesses have, however, challenged the record note through a writ petition filed in the Bombay High Court.

सायकर की बकाया राशि

138. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे .

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय देश में आयकर की बहुत बड़ी राशि की वसूली बकाया पड़ी है और यदि हा, तो गत वर्ष से कुल कितनी धनराशि वसूल करने के लिए बकाया पड़ी है; और

(ख) इस धनराशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) . (क) आयकर की बकाया के व्योरेवार आकड़े प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में सकलित किए जाते हैं। 'कर की बकाया' के अद्यतन आकड़े 30-6-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपलब्ध हैं। 31-3-1983 तथा 30-6-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार 'कर की बकाया' तथा 'जारी की गई किन्तु वसूली योग्य नहीं बनी माग' के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

31-3-1983 30-6-1983
(करोड़ रुपये में)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| कर की बकाया राशि | 844.93 | 966.55 |
| जारी की गई किन्तु वसूली योग्य नहीं बनी माग | 625.01 | 383.87 |

(ख) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में कर की बकाया की वसूली और उगाही करने के लिए कई उपायों की व्यवस्था है, जैसे कि अर्थदण्ड लगाना, बूककर्ताओं को प्राप्य धन की कुर्की करना, चल सम्पत्ति को कुर्क करके बेचना,

चूककर्ता को असैनिक जेल भिजवाना, आदि। प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तुस्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए, सम्बन्धित आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कर की बकाया राशि की उगाही के लिए समय-समय पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती रहती है।

**दिल्ली में होटलों का निर्माण करने की
दिल्ली पर्यटन विकास निगम की
योजनाएं**

139. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली पर्यटन विकास निगम ने दिल्ली में होटलों के निर्माण के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना को निर्माण और आवास, वित्त, पर्यटन और नागर विमानन जैसे विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने भी स्वीकृति दे दी है परन्तु दिल्ली पर्यटन विकास निगम ने अभी तक किसी होटल का निर्माण नहीं किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है; और

(घ) स्वीकृत योजना के शीघ्र क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) में (घ) जी, हां। दिल्ली पर्यटन विकास निगम का दिल्ली में एक होटल निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव था। तथापि, दिल्ली में उपलब्ध वर्तमान होटल क्षमता को देखते हुए, प्रस्ताव को आस्थायित्व कर दिया गया है चूंकि दिल्ली पर्यटन विकास निगम

द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव को प्रारम्भ करना सम्योचित नहीं समझा गया।

**Distance Travelled by Prime Minister on
IAF Planes**

140. SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given in Rajya Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 876 on 22nd November 1983 regarding distance travelled by Prime Minister on I.A.F. planes and state :

(a) the distance travelled by Prime Minister on IAF plans during the period January 1982 to December 1983 and the break-up thereof according to the nature of the tour;

(b) whether the bills for 1982 have been paid/settled;

(c) whether the bills for January-December 1983 have since been preferred and paid;

(d) whether apart from Government officials and pressmen, any other persons had accompanied the Prime Minister on the IAF plane; and

(e) if so, the normal rate and the rate for a private person other than pressmen accompanying the Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The distance travelled by the Prime Minister in IAF planes during the period January 1982 to December 1983 on official and un-official tours was 1,36,998 KMs and 47,565 KMs respectively.

(b) Out of the bills for un-official tours amounting to Rs. 38,85,027.12 for the year 1982, a sum of Rs. 7,87,545.87 has been paid.

(c) Bills for January to October 1983 have since been preferred and those for November and December are under preparation. Payment is awaited.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Recovery for airlift in such cases is made at the rate fixed from time to time by the Finance Division of the Ministry of Defence.

बिक्री कर की राज्यवार वसूली

141. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री शिवशरण वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1983 के दौरान जनवरी, 1984 तक राज्यवार बिक्री कर की कुल कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : संविधान के अन्तर्गत बिक्री कर राज्य कराधान का विषय है। केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर

अधिनियम 1956 का प्रशासन भी, जिसके अन्तर्गत वस्तुओं की अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्रियों पर कर लगाया जाता है, कानून द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया गया है, जो वस्तुओं की अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्रियों पर कर निर्धारण करते हैं, उसे एकत्र करते हैं और लगाए गए कर की प्राप्ति को अपने पास रखते हैं। इसलिए वर्ष 1983 के दौरान और जनवरी 1984 तक राज्यवार एकत्र किए गए बिक्री कर की कुल राशि के आंकड़े केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। राज्यों के वजटों में दी गई सूचना के आधार पर, कुल बिक्री कर राजस्व के 1982-83 के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों तथा 1983-84 के लिए बजट अनुमानों के राज्यवार आंकड़ों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

विवरण

लाख रुपये में

| राज्य का नाम | | संशोधित अनुमान 1982-83 | बजट का अनुमान 1983-84 |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 40550 | 53560 |
| 2. | असम | 6954 | 7904 |
| 3. | बिहार | 26409 | 30249 |
| 4. | गुजरात | 50400 | 55000 |
| 5. | हरियाणा | 16057 | 18700 |
| 6. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1707 | 2115 |
| 7. | जम्मू और काश्मीर | 2348 | 2545 |
| 8. | कर्नाटक | 35000 | 40500 |
| 9. | केरल | 27500 | 30525 |
| 10. | मध्य प्रदेश | 27500 | 40640 |
| 11. | महाराष्ट्र | 103511 | 116505 |
| 12. | मणिपुर | 216 | 236 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| 13. मेघालय | | 281 | 306 |
| 14. नागालैंड | | 325 | 357 |
| 15. उड़ीसा | | 11435 | 14036 |
| 16. पंजाब | | 25980 | 28592 |
| 17. राजस्थान | | 22000 | 24500 |
| 18. सिक्किम | | 75 | 80 |
| 19. तमिलनाडु | | 66000 | 71050 |
| 20. त्रिपुरा | | 274 | 301 |
| 21. उत्तर प्रदेश | | 46752 | 51474 |
| 22. पश्चिम बंगाल | | 41790 | 48478 |
| सभी राज्यों के लिए जोड़ | | 533064 | 627653 |

स्रोत :—राज्यों के 1983-84 के बजट

**Money Borrowed by Chhabria Group,
Bombay from Nationalised and
Foreign Banks**

142. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL READY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news item published in the 'Blitz' of 21st January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Chhabria Group operating from Bombay has borrowed Rs. 9.5 crores from various banks, national and foreign ;

(b) whether the money was borrowed in the names of their sister concerns;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those concerns to whom the money was given by banks, have already been blacklisted by

Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) whether any enquiry has since been made into this matter and if so, with what results ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India is looking into the matter. Suitable action will be taken depending on the outcome of the enquiry.

**Inquiry into Alleged Dodging by Metro
Private Limited**

143. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL READY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since inquired into Rs. 80 crore reported to have been dodged by Metro Private Limited and its U.S. based Phibro Asia Limited Bombay which is under direct control of Minorco and a holding company of U.S. subsidiary of DE Beers Consolidated Miners of South Africa;

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof; and
 (c) the action taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Income-tax Department searched the premises of M/s. Meteor Pvt. Ltd. on 5.7.1983 at Calcutta, Bombay & Delhi. Investigations carried out so far, have not established direct control of Minorco either over Phibro Asia Ltd. or it being a holding company of DE Beers Consolidated Miners of South Africa.

**Crash of Newly Acquired I.A.F.
Jaguar Aircraft**

**144. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASHI YADAV :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of newly acquired IAF Jaguar aircrafts have crashed during the last 6 months;

(b) if so, number of such aircraft which have crashed;

(c) whether any sabotage has been established; and

(d) the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) During the last six months one Jaguar aircraft has been lost in an accident.

(c) and (d) The cause of the accident was bird strike. No sabotage was involved.

**Illegal Import of Beef Tallow by a
Firm of Indore**

145. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm of Indore in Madhya Pradesh has been found importing beef tallow illegally during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of beef tallow and pig tallow imported by the firm, and

(d) the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) Recently inspections of various firm including that of one firm of Indore, who were alleged to have imported beef tallow, were conducted, by the Enforcement Wing of the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. The firm of Indore was found to have imported about 14,232 M. Tonnes of Beef tallow during January 1983 to 16th August, 1983. The legality or otherwise of these imports has been under investigation. Meanwhile, the firm filed a Writ petition in Calcutta High Court and the High Court has passed an interim order staying the investigations till the disposal of the Writ petition.

**Outstanding Advances by Nationalised
Banks to Top Companies**

146. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total outstanding advances by nationalised banks as on 31st December, 1983 to the top 100 companies under M.R.T.P. Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects data from the scheduled commercial banks regarding credit limits and outstandings in respect of borrowers enjoying working capital credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above. As per the information readily available, as at the end of December, 1982, there were 85 monopoly houses registered under the MRTP Act which were enjoying working capital limits of Rs. 1 crore and above from the scheduled commercial banks. As at the end of December, 1982, an aggregate amount of Rs. 2680 crores was outstanding against the working capital limits Rs. 4068 crores sanctioned to these 85 monopoly

houses by the scheduled commercial banks.

Seizure of Goods by Customs

147. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount of goods/articles seized by the Customs during 1981, 1982 and 1983; and

(b) the total value of goods/articles auctioned during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The total value of goods seized by the Customs authorities and of goods disposed of by various modes of disposal including auction during the calendar years 1981, 1982 and 1983 are furnished below :—

(Value : Rs. in crores)

| Year | Value of goods seized | Value of goods disposed of |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1981 | 39.70 | 20.53 |
| 1982 | 66.39 | 24.90 |
| 1983 | 89.22* | 24.84 |
| | | (up to 30.9.83) |

*Provisional.

News Item Captioned 'Pakistan Making Air Space Impregnable'

148. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Pakistan making air space impregnable' appeared in the "Hindustan Times" New Delhi of 23 January, 1984;

(b) whether the multi-million dollar project contracted by US-based Hughes Aircraft Corporation when completed next

year, will make Pakistan air space extremely difficult to penetrate by hostile aircraft;

(c) whether this will pose a great security risk to India; and

(d) if so, what measures have been or are proposed to be taken to countenance this new situation to safe-guard India's security ?

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

(b) Such a project, as and when implemented, would greatly augment Pakistan's Air Defence capabilities.

(c) and (d) Government carefully watches all developments which have a bearing on our security and takes appropriate measures to ensure full Defence preparedness at all times.

Appointment of Messengers Enlisted in Panel in IAAI, Delhi Airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some candidates were enlisted in the panel for the post of messengers in the International Airport Authority of India, Delhi Airport in October, 1982,

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the framed policy of the Authority, the life of the panel remains for one year;

(c) if so, the reasons why the candidates who were enlisted in the panel have not been offered appointments against the posts of messengers which were created in July 1, 1983 for Delhi Airport, and

(d) what is the latest fate of the candidates who are waiting in the panel since years and whether they will be offered appointments and, if so, upto what date if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Staff Inspection Unit of Finance Ministry, the vacant posts of messengers were filled by the surplus staff from equivalent grades. Hence no appointments could be made from the panel prepared prepared October, 1982.

(d) For the reasons stated in part (c) it will not be possible to make any appointments from the panel.

Extension to Officer of IAAI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest Government policy, extension after retirement is not allowed;

(b) if so, on what basis and grounds, the extension was given to an officer in the International Airport Authority of India who is of the rank of a Member;

(c) whether it is not a clear case of favouritism and violation of Government rules; and

(d) the action contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Generally, extension after retirement, is not allowed.

(b) to (d) The Member in question had been permanently absorbed in IAAI w.e.f. 5.6.1981 and would have anyway served there till his superannuation on 30.11.1983. At the time of his superannuation, IAAI had three major domestic projects of the value of Rs. 96.00 crores and important overseas projects of the value of over Rs. 150.00 crores which at the critical stages of implementation. Since the officer concerned was associated with the financial and administrative management of these projects right from their inception,

he was re-employed for a period of three months after retirement, with the approval of the competent authority.

Balance of Trade between India and U.K.

151. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an adverse balance of trade between India and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to correct this trade imbalance ?

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

(b) Efforts to increase Indian exports to U.K. are continuing through trade promotion measures such as exhibitions/trade fairs, exchange of delegation/missions, conferences, information, training and marketing.

सेना को आधुनिकतम शस्त्रास्त्रों से सुसज्जित करना

152. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 जनवरी, 1984 के हिन्दुस्तान दैनिक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार पर कि भारत को अपनी सेना को आधुनिकतम शस्त्रास्त्रों से सुसज्जित करना है; सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ख) देश की सुरक्षा को किसी बाहरी खतरे से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार पत्र में वर्णित व्यौरों को नोट कर लिया है।

(ख) संभावित खतरे को देखते हुए सरकार भारतीय थलसेना को उपयुक्त हथियारों से सुसज्जित कर रही है। यह एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इसे क्रमबद्ध तरीके से किया जाना है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित को देखते हुए व्योरे देना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

S.T.C. to Export Sugar and Tobacco to China

155. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has recently finalised any agreement with China for export of sugar, tobacco etc. to that country; 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.

Joint Ventures in Third Countries by Indian Bulgarian Banking Communities

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

(a) whether Indian Bulgarian banking communities are seriously considering to enter into joint venture in third countries in the field of leather goods, electronics, textiles, engineering and construction projects; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) At the Inter-Sessional meeting of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in December 1983, it has been agreed to explore and expand further cooperation

in establishment of joint ventures for the production of high technology goods to meet the requirements of the two countries and for export to third markets in specific areas such as electronics, leather and leather goods, engineering industry, textile machinery, knitwear, etc. and to continue contacts between organisations of the two countries in regard to joint participation in tenders and realisation of projects in the territories of third countries.

Investment Proposals in Projects by Foreign Banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign banks have been sending proposals for investment in Government projects at a much lower rate of interest than that being charged by the World Bank; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-French Panel for Doubling Trade

158. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Indo-French Panel for doubling trade has been set up in January, 1984; 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.

Revision in DA TA Rates for Civilian Employees of Sainik School

159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DA/TA rates for the

civilian employees of the Sainik Schools have been revised as in the case of other Central Government employees during the last three years;

(b) if so, the date w.e.f. which the rates were revised and the exact revision in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this discrimination against these employees and the likely date by which they would be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Civilian employees of Sainik Schools are neither Central Government employees nor State Government employees. They are employees of Sainik School Society which is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act.

The Daily Allowance in respect of Central Government employees has been revised w.e.f. 6th January, 1983.

The last revision of rates for these employees was with effect from 1.5.1978. Proposals for revision of the rates of Daily Allowance applicable to civilian Sainik School employees will have to be fixed only by the Sainik School Society, which is an autonomous Society and not by Government.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

160. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India

has given licences to any of the nationalised banks for opening new branches in Himachal Pradesh during the current financial year (1983-84);

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise and the name of the concerned bank for which licences have been given, separately;

(c) the date(s) on which the branches have been opened or are likely to be opened; and

(d) the names of the places, district-wise for which the opening of branches is under consideration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that during the period 1.4.1983 to 15.2.1984 authorisations have been issued to public sector banks for opening offices at 16 centres in Himachal Pradesh. Of these, according to available information, 4 authorisations have been utilised during the above period. The remaining 12 authorisations are expected to be utilised as soon as the requisite preparations therefor are completed by the banks. Districtwise, centrewise and bank-wise details are set out in Statement I.

(d) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India for their consideration a list of 27 centres in Himachal Pradesh identified by it for opening bank offices. Districtwise and centrewise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement—I

| District | Name of Centre | Name of Allottee Bank | Date of Opening of Office |
|----------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Bilaspur | 1. Talyana | Punjab National Bank | 2.11.83 |
| | 2. Chharul | United Commercial Bank | — |
| Hamirpur | 3. Mair | Punjab National Bank | 24.12.83 |
| | 4. Kashmir | United Commercial Bank | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Kangra | 5. Thil | Punjab National Bank | 24.12.83 |
| | 6. Paloha | Punjab National Bank | — |
| Simla | 7. Anti (Unu-Basa) | United Commercial Bank | 17.10.83 |
| | 8. Rampur Bushahr | United Commercial Bank | — |
| | 9. Takleth | United Commercial Bank | — |
| | 10. Bahli | State Bank of India | — |
| Sirmur | 11. Haripur Dhar | United Commercial Bank | — |
| | 12. Mangarh | United Commercial Bank | — |
| Solan | 13. Sultanpur | United Commercial Bank | — |
| Una | 14. Ghanari | Punjab National Bank | 14.11.83 |
| | 15. Jowar | Punjab National Bank | — |
| | 16. Taathal | United Commercial Bank | — |

NOTE : The information given above has been compiled by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of the Banks' intimations received up to 31.12.1983.

Statement—II

| District | Centre |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Solan | 1. Chhausha |
| Mandi | 2. Teban |
| | 3. Thona |
| | 4. Chhatri |
| | 5. Tikkar Balh |
| | 6. Kataula |
| Chamba | 7. Tikkri |
| Lahaulspiti | 8. Gondhla |
| Kinnaur | 9. Tranda (Nigulsari) |
| | 10. Yangthan |
| Sirmur | 11. Rajpur |
| | 12. Dhamla |
| | 13. Haripurdhar |

1

Kangra

Una

Simla

2

14. Multhan

15. Sansai

16. Kasba-Kotla

17. Rey

18. Sanghol

19. Dulchar

20. Poria

21. Kapvi

22. Throach

23. Sarahan

24. Munish

25. Taklech

26. Dharogra

27. Anti

NOTE : Three centres viz., Haripurthar (Sl. No. 13), Taklech (Sl. N. 25) and Anti (Sl. No. 27) have already been allotted to banks as indicated in statement I.

**Orissa Govecnment Request for
Increase in Export of Mineral
Ores from Orissa**

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to permit Orissa Mining Corporation to handle export operation directly;

(b) whether the repeated request of the Orissa Government had been rejected by his Ministry;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the export of mineral ores from Orissa ?

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

The Government of Orissa had requested Ministry of Commerce to permit Orissa Mining Corporation for direct exports of Iron Ore. Commerce Ministry has indicated to them that in the context of exports of iron ore being canalised through the MMTC, it would be in the national interest that all enquiries/offers received directly by OMC are passed on to MMTC for negotiating and signing contracts. It has also been emphasised that care should also be taken that such offers by OMC should be from non-traditional markets and in the nature of additionality and not cut into existing export commitment by MMTC.

(d) MMTC exports Chrome Ore and iron ore from Orissa. The following steps are being implemented to increase the exports of iron ore through Paradip Port (about 80% of the iron ore procured by MMTC for export through Paradip Port is from Orissa Mines) :—

(i) MMTC have been asked to explore

new markets for export of Iron Ore to countries willing to nominate small vessels for Paradip Port. MMTC has been able to persuade South Korea, German Democratic Republic and Rumania to lift about to 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip Port during the current year making the total expected exports from Paradip during 1983-84 about one million tonnes. In 1984-85 also, South Korea is now 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 discounts in prices.
- (iii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and up-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.

Losses Incurred in Bank Robberies

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

- (a) the upto-date known position of

losses incurred in bank robberies and frauds, State-wise and in respect of nationalised and non-nationalised banks; and

- (b) whether Government have any plans to eliminate these losses and frauds; and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The available information as reported by the 28 public sector banks and the private sector banks regarding the amount involved in bank robberies/dacoities for the period 1.1.83 to 31.12.83 is give in the statement.

According to the information furnished by the 28 public sector banks and other commercial banks to RBI the amount involved in cases of fraud during the period 1.1.83 to 30.9.83 was Rs. 20.81 crores and Rs. 2.55 crores respectively.

- (i) The term "bank fraud" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities etc.
- (ii) The total amount involved in the frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidents of bank dacoities/robberies. Government have also issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises.

Government and Reserve Bank of India have asked the public sector banks to strengthen their vigilance, inspection and audit machinery and to take adequate steps both punitive and preventive for curbing the incidents of bank frauds.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Amount Involved (In lakhs of Rs.) |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|

(A) 28 Public Sector Banks

| | | |
|-------|----------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 + gold ornaments weighing 2928 gms. |
| 2. | Assam | 0.73 |
| 3. | Bihar | 26.25 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 3.87 |
| 5. | Delhi | 6.21 + gold ornaments weighing 906.2 gms. |
| 6. | Haryana | 4.68 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 0.69 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.95 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 5.75 |
| 10. | Punjab | 14.54 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 2.43 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 14.41 |
| 13. | West Bengal | 10.50 |
| TOTAL | | 94.21 + gold ornaments weighing 3834.2 gms. |

(B) Private Sector Banks

| | | |
|-------|---------------|--|
| 1. | Bihar | 12.00 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 0.04 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1.42 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | 13.98 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.16 |
| 6. | West Bengal | 1.49 + gold ornaments weighing 556 gms. |
| TOTAL | | 29.09 + gold ornaments weighing 556 gms. |

Interim Report Submitted by Economic Administration Reforms Commission

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

(a) whether the Economic Administration Reforms Commission has submitted its interim report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Commission; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Economic Administration Reforms Commission, as a three-man Commission, has submitted 30 reports on various topics under its terms of reference. In its second phase, commencing from 1st July, 1983, as a One-man Commission, it has submitted 5 reports. The reports submitted by the Commission are listed in the annexed statement.

(b) Reports submitted by the Commission cover a large number of subjects in the broad area of economic administration and the recommendations depend on the nature of the subject(s) dealt with in each report.

(c) While some of the recommendations contained in these reports have already been implemented by the Government, others are under consideration.

Statement

Statement Showing Eare's Reports Submitted to Government.

| Report Number | Subject |
|---------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Industrial Approvals—Clearances under the MRTP Act. |
| 2. | Tax Reforms—Direct Taxes—Wealth Tax Act. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|--|
| 3. | Interim Report on the Gift Tax Act—Recommendations for urgent amendments. |
| 4. | Interim Report on the Estate Duty and recommendations for urgent amendments. |
| 5. | Report on the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act. |
| 6. | Interim Report on the Income-tax. |
| 7. | Interim Report on Capital Gains Tax. |
| 8. | Industrial Approvals : Clearances under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. |
| 9. | Direct Taxes—'An Overview'. |
| 10. | Direct Taxes—Exemption for Public Charitable and Religious Trusts. |
| 11. | Rent Control |
| 12. | Depreciation Allowance under Income-tax. |
| 13. | India's Commercial Representation Abroad. |
| 14. | Industrial Approvals; Capital Goods Clearances. |
| 15. | Direct Taxes—The Taxation of Companies. |
| 16. | Exemptions and Deductions. |
| 17. | The Computation of Income. |
| 18. | Direct Taxes—The Taxation of Non-Residents and Related Matters. |
| 19. | Direct Taxes—Tax Treatment of Private Trusts. |
| 20. | Technology Development and Acquisition. |
| 21. | Direct Taxes—Estate Duty. |
| 22. | Direct Taxes—Wealth-tax. |
| 23. | Direct Taxes—Gift Tax. |
| 24. | Direct Taxes—Tax Procedures and Administration. |

- | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 25. The Duty Drawback System. | |
| 26. Direct Taxes—Tax Evasion & Avoidance. | |
| 27. Direct Taxes—Miscellaneous Points. | |
| 28. Economy in Public Expenditure. | |
| 29. Accountability. | |
| 30. Small Scale Units : Measures of Assistance. | |

Earc—II

1. The Establishment of Companies/Committees.
2. Government and Public Enterprises; The Top Management and the Boards.
3. The Taxation of Capital goods.
4. Government and Public Enterprises : Autonomy and Accountability.
5. Simplification of Administrative procedures : A reform of the Leave Travel Concession Scheme.

S.T.C. to Purchase Oil

164. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has been directed to go in for purchase of corn oil, soyabean oil to meet the needs of the public distribution system;

(b) if so, whether the S.T.C. was also asked to import 10,000 tonnes of coconut oil;

(c) whether this step was necessary to bring down the domestic prices of edible oil which are on the increase;

(d) whether the S.T.C. has been also directed to find the global market for edible oils;

(e) to what extent the edible oil import order has been obtained; and

(f) to what extent the import of edible oil has been done upto January, 1984 ?

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

(d) S.T.C. has a purchase policy of its own: It floats tenders on weekly basis and purchase of oil is made on the basis of the quotations received against those tenders ;

(e) and (f) S.T.C. has imported 11.12 lakhs MT of edible oil in this financial year, upto January, 84. S.T.C. is also in the market for further purchase at appropriate time.

Stopping of Search by CBI of Premises of a Tycoon at Chandni Chowk, Delhi

165. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI has recently stopped to search the business and residential premises of a person at Chandni Chowk, Delhi who was raided by the department about two months back;

(b) if so, the full details of incriminating documents, silver, gold and cash seized from the said premises during the raids; and

(c) the steps contiated by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) C.B.I have neither searched nor are making any enquiry in the case of Shri Sham Shunder Jalan, Kucha Mahajani, Delhi whose business premises were searched by Income-tax Department on 29.9.1983 resulting in seizure of cash amounting to Rs. 4.14 lakhs and silver bars valued at Rs. 21.46 lakhs approximately. Assets seized have been retained by the Department vide order dated 23.12.1983 under section 132 (5) of the Income-tax Act. Seized documents are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

Free Trade Zones**Statement**

166. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the cities which are having the facility of free trade zones;

(b) whether Government are considering to declare more cities as free trade zones; if so, their names;

(c) the facilities provided by the centre to these free trade zones; and

(d) how far these are helpful to the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Presently, there are two free trade zones in operation. These are Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ) located at Gandhidham (Gujarat) and Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) located at Bombay. In addition to these two zones, the Government had recently declared the setting up of four more export processing zones at Madras, Cochin, NOIDA in U.P. and Falta in West Bengal.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the various facilities provided to the units in free trade zones is attached. These zones were set up with the main objectives of increasing exports and boosting foreign exchange earnings. The results on this front have been encouraging particularly during the last 5-6 years from both the zones. Setting up of KAFTZ has also helped in the industrialisation of the under-developed and backward area of Kutch. The SEEPZ, which is exclusively for electronics products, has helped in promoting inflow of technology in the field of electronics. Besides, these zones have also provided substantial employment opportunities. At present, there are 7,500 persons employed in KAFTZ and 6500 persons in SEEPZ.

(i) **STREAMLINED ADMINISTRATION** : All approvals are given at one single point within 45-60 days and formalities for import & export are expeditiously dealt with.

(ii) No import licence is required for import of capital goods, raw materials consumables, spares, tooling or packing materials as import of these items is placed under Open General Licence. Import of second hand/used machinery is subject to the approval by the KAFTZ Board.

(iii) Exemption from Custom duty and additional/countervailing duty on raw materials, components, consumables, spares, tooling and packaging material etc., imported into the Zone.

(iv) Exemption from Central Excise duty and other levies on products manufactured within the Zone or the goods brought into the FTZ from DTA for use by the industries for the production or in connection with the production of goods for exports.

(v) Capitals goods and all other inputs supplied to the Zone from the rest of the country are treated as deemed exports and are eligible for all export benefits.

(vi) Duty free import of capital goods and equipments from preferred sources.

(vii) The statement on industrial policy authorises the Government to approve even fully owned foreign companies in 100 per cent export oriented ventures

(viii) Corporate tax holiday for an initial period of 5 years.

(ix) In the case of SEEPZ, a 50 per cent subsidy is available on lease rates for land and rentals, for

ready built units for a period of three years.

- (x) Central sales tax paid on purchases from outside the State is reimbursed by the Zone Administration.
- (xi) Exemption from the restrictions under export control order on products manufactured and exported from FTZ. Liberal sanction of foreign exchange including Blanket Permit for business visits abroad.
- (xii) Packing credit facility for a period of 180 days without production of firm export orders or letter of credit
- (xiii) Upto 25 per cent of total production is also permitted clearance for domestic sale on payment of duty, against valid import licences.
- (xiv) Remittance of profits and dividends earned by foreign investors in the Zone is allowed freely after payment of taxes.
- (xv) Priority release of cement/steel and telephone/telex connections.

Consultants Commissioned by Export Import Bank

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

(a) whether it is a fact that international consultants have been commissioned by the Exports Import Bank to make an indepth study of India's exports and identify certain non-traditional and value added items for export production on a long-term basis; and

(b) if so, the names of such international consultants who have been commissioned and the action taken on the study if it has been completed ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Night landing and other facilities for Tourists at Airports Near Tourist Resorts

168. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that night landing and some basic facilities are not being given to the tourists at the airports which are near to the tourist resorts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Night landing facilities of various categories have been provided at 27 airports in the country, namely, Agartala, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Belgaum, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Mangalor, Mohanbari, Nagpur, Patna, Rajkot, Trivandrum, Tiruchirapalli, Udaipur and Varanasi, many of which are near tourist resorts. Provision of night landing facilities and their upgradation is a continuing process to meet the operational requirements of the national airlines subject to the limitations of the terrain of the airport. A sum of Rs. 492.00 lacs has been provided in the current 6th Plan for provision/upgradation of night landing facilities. Night landing facilities are proposed to be provided at Ranchi, Imphal, Indore and Bhavanagar during the Sixth Plan period. Basic passenger amenities and facilities have been provided at almost all the domestic airports served by Indian Airlines. Efforts are continuously made to improve passenger facilitation at airports within the limitations imposed by the constraint of resources.

Racket in AI ticket unearthed in Bombay

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

(a) whether it fact that racket in regard

to Air India ticket has been unearthed in Bombay;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A case was detected in which the validity of a ticket which had expired, was fraudulently extended by affixing a confirmation sticker. Enquiries reveal that some stickers had been dishonestly obtained from an employee of Air India.

(b) Four persons, including one Air India employee, have been arrested in this connection.

(c) The Air India employee involved in the case has been placed under suspension pending further proceedings and investigations.

Completion of Wage Negotiation with Unions/Federations of Bank Employees

170. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiation with the all India unions/associations/federations of the bank employees on the outstanding issues like computerisation, mechanisation etc. has been completed; and

(b) if so, which are the unions/association/federations were called for such negotiations and which were left out and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The supplementary settlement on issues including computerisation and mechanisation which remained outstanding since the 3rd Bipartite Settlement as been signed on the 8th September, 1983 by the Indian Bank's Association (IBA) with the All India Bank Employees Association (AIBE), National Confederation of Bank

Employees (NCBE) and the Indian National Bank Employees Congress (INBEC). The National Organisation of Bank Workers (NOBW) which was a signatory to the main 3rd Bipartite Settlement refused to sign the supplementary agreement of 8th September, 1983 on the ground that it was opposed to computerisation and mechanisation in banks. The Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI) was not in existence at the time of signing the Main 3rd Bipartite Settlement and was, therefore, not a signatory to the supplementary settlement.

Scheme for Financial Assistance for Self Employment

172. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any major scheme for financial assistance for self-employment;

(b) if so, how much amount has been earmarked for this scheme and how much has been spent;

(c) whether banks have been instructed to simplify and liberalise the lending procedures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Following the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 1983 the Government (Ministry of Industry) formulated a Scheme for the self-employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth. A copy of the Scheme was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Industry on 19th August, 1983.

(b) Initially, a sum of Rs. 160 crores of bank credit and Rs. 50 crores as capital subsidy was earmarked for the Scheme. Later, however, on the basis of the actual requirements of the beneficiaries of the Scheme, the amount of bank credit has been enhanced to Rs. 325 crores. The Reserve Bank of India, while advising banks of the enhanced allocation, also advised them to cater to the requirements of 2.5 lac

beneficiaries during the current financial year and in case they require more amount than the figure indicated above, they could adjust the same against their priority sector allocation. As per the provisional date available upto 25.1.1984, the banks had sanctioned 12998 applications for an amount aggregating Rs. 18.47 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The liberalisations effected by the banks for the purpose of this Scheme are given in the statement.

Statement

Liberalisations in the banks procedures for the purpose of the Scheme for the self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth

1. A composite loan upto Rs. 25000/- is admissible for productive gainful self employment.
2. The Working capital portion of the loan is to be separately worked out and repayment schedule is to be determined only in respect of the term loan component.
3. The period of repayment of the term loan component shall be 3 to 7 years with a moratorium of 6 to 18 months.
4. After repayment of the term loan component, the entrepreneur may continue to enjoy the facility of working capital based on his credit requirements, at the normal rates of interest.
5. The composite loan under the Scheme will be charged interest at 10% p.a. for backward areas and 12% per annum for other areas.
6. Banks shall not ask for owner's contribution in the form of margin money or seek collateral security or third party guarantee for the loan.
7. In case of default due to genuine reasons, banks may extend the period of loan and/or reschedule the instalments due.

8. The banks have been advised to vest branch managers with adequate discretionary powers to sanction loans under the Scheme without reference to higher authorities.

9. The branch managers are to dispose of the proposals within 14 days from the date of their receipt.

Failure of Indian Jewellery Designs at International Contest

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian jewellery designs did not prove successful at the recent international contest for jewellery in London;

(b) whether Government would set up a jewellery design center to adopt latest design to the sophisticated market of the world and popularise Indian jewellery in other countries; 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) There is no official intimation about the International contest for jewellery designs, held in London, nor of the participation in it of the Indian contestants.

(b) A proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry.

(c) Details will be worked out in consultation with the Departments and Organisations concerned.

I.M.F. Loan

174. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to avail of \$ 1.1 billion sanctioned by the International Monetary Fund on account of improved

foreign exchange situation; and economic situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the position of foreign exchange on December 31, 1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) India has informed the Fund of its decision not to draw the balance of SDR 1.1 billion available under the EFF Arrangement with the Fund after the completion of 1983-84 Programme.

The position of foreign exchange reserves, as on December 31, 1979 was Rs. 5395.02 crores.

Slower Growth of Handlooms Industry

175. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of the Handlooms Industry in the country is underscore in comparison to the powerloom; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps Government purpose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The powerloom sector has been growing in an unauthorised manner over the years. The Textile Policy Statement of 9th March, 1981 envisaged regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms on payment of fees and regulating fresh expansion of powerloom capacity during the 6th Plan period to only 5% which was also to come from the handloom cooperative sector as a measure of graduation to powerlooms. Besides, certain lines of production have been reserved for exclusive production in the handloom sector. A special rebate at the rate of 20% is given on the sale of handloom fabrics produced by handloom cooperative societies and State Handloom Development Corporations for a period of 60 days during 1983-84. This is shared equally between the Central and State Governments.

Permanently Seconded Cadre in DGI

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

(a) whether permanently seconded cadre in Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) is existing; and

(b) if so, the necessity of creation of such cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) In the DGI Organisation a certain proportion of service officers are on permanent secondment with a view to utilising their service experience for quality assurance of equipment on behalf of users as also to ensure a measure of continuity in the Organisation.

Top Posts to Civilian Officers in DGI

177. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reason that the highly qualified experienced civilian officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) are not provided with top posts in the organisation functionally responsible for inspection and quality assurance of military stores when no such bar exists in Research and Development or in the production organisation of military equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : The Management structure of an organisation depends on the functional requirements and the job content of various posts in the Organisation. Comparison of conditions in one organisation with another would not be feasible or justified. As an interim measure, the posts in the Directorate General of Inspection were bifurcated taking into account the functional requirements and job content. This step has ensured that certain top posts are reserved for civilian officers of the organisation. In addition, a cadre review for civilian officers of the organisation was also initiated and is in an advanced stage of finalisation. This would further improve the prospects of civilian officers.

**Military Service Liability of Officers
Working as Cadre "Permanent
Secondment" in DGI**

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

(a) whether the officers working as cadre 'permanent secondment' in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) have got any military service liability;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how can they enjoy all military benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Permanently seconded service officers in the Directorate General of Inspection are governed by the Army Act and carry the liability for active service.

(c) Does not arise.

**Bifurcation of Posts for Service and
Civilian Officers in DGI**

179. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state when the job content for a particular category of post in the Directorate General of Inspection is the same and service and civilian officers do the same type of job, how the posts can be bifurcated specifying one for military and the other for civilian ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Group 'A' posts in the Directorate General of Inspection were bifurcated as an interim measure, taking into account the job requirements, the knowledge and experience required for different levels of posts in different disciplines and the need for close liaison with user establishments. This was followed by overall cadre reviews of both the streams, i.e. service and civilian. The cadre review of the latter is in an advanced stage of finalisation. Once this cadre review is implemented the prospects of the civilians would be improved further.

**News-Item Captioned "Islamic
Bomb" and Code Named as
"Project 706"**

180. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is close to having its atom bomb popularly known as "Islamic Bomb" and code named as "Project 706" as reported by the "Hindustan Times" of 23 January, 1984;

(b) whether it is also a fact that America and some other Arab countries are helping Pakistan for the manufacturing of bomb by providing financial assistance, nuclear technology and raw materials;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such a move will increase the cold war situation in the sub-continent and also threat to India's security; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by India to counter such threats across the border ?

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) and (d) Possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan will have security implications to India. Government keep all developments having a bearing on the country's security under constant watch and take appropriate measures from time to time to maintain full defence preparedness.

**Income-Tax Relief to Private and
Joint Sector Employees in Respect
of Housing and Pecuniary Benefits**

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

(a) whether certain relaxations from Income Tax have lately been given through a notification issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to provide income tax relief in respect of housing and other

pecuniary benefits for private and joint sector employees;

(b) if so, the full details of the relief given; and

(c) whether Government have considered giving any parallel relief to Central and State Government employees also in respect of residential accommodation, etc. and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, salary includes perquisites, one of which is value of rent free residential accommodation provided by an employer to the employee. Such perquisite is to be calculated under Rule 3 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Where the accommodation is provided by an employer other than the Government or statutory corporations wholly owned by the Government etc. the perquisite value of rent free residential accommodation is arrived at by taking 10% of the salary first. In case the fair rental value of the accommodation is in excess over 10% of the salary the next 20% is ignored and excess over this amount is brought to tax. In case the accommodation is provided at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras only the excess over 30% is added. Recently the Central Government have decided to raise the exemption limits

from 20% to 40% in the case of non-metropolitan areas and from 30% to 50% in the case of metropolitan cities. In the case of employees of the Central or State Government provided rent free accommodation the perquisite is calculated with reference to the rules for allotment of houses and no additional perquisite is charged.

Recommissioning of Sick Textile Mills Recently Taken Over in Bombay

182. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI ;
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far being made in the sick textile mills recently taken over in Bombay and the present level of production in each of them indicating the percentage of installed capacity; and

(b) by what time, all these mills are likely to be recommissioned to capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Out of the 13 textile mills taken over in Bombay in October, 1983, 5 mills have been in production. The present production level and percentage of utilisation of installed capacity of these mills is as follows :

| Name of the mill | Percentage of | | Production (per day) | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|
| | utilisation of | | Yarn | Cloth |
| | installed capacity | | (in kgs) | (in metres) |
| | Spinning | Weaving | | |
| 1. Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills | 58.72 | 56.86 | 6,470 | 36,319 |
| 2. Jam Mfg. Mills | 65.27 | 62.76 | 4,663 | 43,824 |
| 3. New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills | 85.64 | 80.20 | 11,946 | 39,435 |
| 4. Poddar Mills | 65.22 | 21.50 | 7,268 | 16,961 |
| 5. Podar Mills (Process-House) | 68 | | | 66,984 |

Two other mills viz. Finlay Mills and Tata Mills have very recently commenced production partially. In addition, 3 mills viz. Kohinoor Mills (Nos. 1 and 2) and Shree Sita Ram Mills are undergoing cleaning/overhauling and other pre-operative measures.

(b) Efforts are being made to achieve optimum capacity utilisation commensurate with the condition of the machinery as early as possible. However, to reactivate the full installed capacity, modernisation of the mills will be necessary.

Suggestions Made by President of FICCI Regarding Inflation

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the various suggestions made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for controlling inflation, as reported in the 'Financial Express' of January 27, 1984;

(b) if so, the main suggestions; and

(c) Government's reaction and response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The suggestions made by the President of FICCI for controlling inflation as reported in Financial Express of January 27, 1984, mainly urged stress on maximum utilisation of unused capacity in industry and increasing all-round productivity, and restraint on upward revision of administered prices by the Government. The suggestions offered by the various official and non-official agencies from time to time are kept in view in the formulation of Government policies.

Interception of a Truck Carrying Contraband Goods

184. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in April,

1982, the Customs authorities of Kishanganj (Bihar) intercepted a Truck bearing No. HPR-1583 carrying some contraband goods;

(b) whether the Additional Collector (Customs), Muzaffarpur ordered release of the said truck on payment of Rs. 75,000/- vide his Order No. 834 dated 24.4.1982; and

(c) whether the above order was modified by reducing the above amount to merely Rs. 15,000/- by the Collector, Customs (Preventive) Patna and released the truck; was the Collector Customs (Preventive), Patna within his jurisdiction to do so, and if so under what authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The officials of the Forbesganj Customs Division under the Collectorate of Customs (Preventive) Patna, intercepted a truck No. HPR-1583 containing old and used readymade garments of Bangladesh origin valued at Rs. 1,54,190 on 25.2.1982 at Kishanganj. The truck was ordered to be released provisionally to its owner on execution of a bond and a cash security of Rs. 75,000/- by the Additional Collector of Customs, Muzaffarpur. On receipt of a representation from the owner of the truck, the Collector of Customs (Preventive), Patna reduced the cash security to Rs. 15,000/-.

The Collector's order reducing the cash security for provisional release of the vehicle from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- was passed on merits taking into account the gravity of the offence in respect of the vehicle and other facts and circumstances of the case. The order relating to provisional release of the seized vehicle issued by the Collector was covered under executive instructions issued by the Board. The Collector, being the immediate superior administrative authority to Additional Collector, is competent to pass such orders.

Relief to Insured by G.I.C. During Pendency of Settlement of Claims

185. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to protect the insured

for the period insurance claims are not settled/paid by the insurance companies; and

(b) the steps taken to provide relief to the insured where delays are made by the General Insurance Companies in settlement of claims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) General insurance policies are contracts of indemnity and claims under them can be settled only after the fact that the loss is due to an insured peril has been established and the quantum of loss has been determined on the basis, inter alia, of survey report and documentary evidence tendered by the insured. While this process necessarily takes time, insurance companies make all possible efforts to scrutinise and settle the claims expeditiously. In the case of claims for substantial amounts, where it has been established that the loss is within the scope of the policy and a broad estimate of the loss is also available, the insurance companies entertain requests from the insured for "on account" payment, pending final determination of the quantum of the claim.

Schemes Formulated for Helping Scheduled Castes and other Weaker Sections Through Banks

186. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main schemes formulated by Government for helping Scheduled Castes, Girijans and the agriculturists through banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the full benefits of these schemes do not reach the intended beneficiaries;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any measure to keep off the middlemen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

increasing credit to SC/ST borrowers, banks have been asked to formulate specific schemes for self-employment in areas in which these communities are normally engaged. Lead Banks have also been asked to weight their district/block credit plans in favour of SC/STs. At national level the most important schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme, Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers.

(b) During 1982-83, about 40% of the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme were from SC/ST communities against a target of 30%. Similarly under the DRI Scheme about 49% beneficiaries were covered from SC/ST communities as against a target of 40% as at the end of December, 1982.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have advised all the State Governments to constitute an Advisory Committee at the Block level to help in the proper implementation of IRDP and a sub-group at the District level to oversee grievances of the borrowers.

Purchase of Cashewnuts by Soviet Union from India

187. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to purchase cashewnuts for earlier;

(b) if so, the quantity thus purchased;

(c) whether any fresh agreement has been entered into with that country for the purchase of cashewnuts for the coming year; and

(d) if so the, details thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Trade Plan Provision

with USSR for 1984 includes cashewnuts as an export item from India. However, no contracting has taken place.

Export of Fruits from Jammu and Kashmir State

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

(a) whether any earnings accrue on account of exports of fruit, including dry fruits produced in Jammu & Kashmir State; and

(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, the total earnings during the year ended on December 31, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Government do not maintain export data on a Statewise basis.

Coast Guard Development Plan

189. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Coast Guard Development Plan which has been recently approved for effectively enforcing the sovereign rights in India's exclusive economic zone which extends to 200 miles from the coast line; and

(b) the number of foreign fishing trawlers that have been intercepted and captured so far from the date of inception of Coast Guard and the consequent action taken against such infringement of India's sovereign rights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The plan for the development and growth of the Coast Guard for the period upto 31.3.1984 was approved by the Government and it envisaged force levels which included inshore patrol vessels, offshore patrol vessels, coastal surveillance aircraft and light helicopters. The 1985-90 development plan is also under formulation correctly.

(b) 37 foreign fishing vessels have been apprehended and prosecuted since Jan, 1981 under the Maritime Zone Acts 1976 and 1981. Legal proceedings against 24 have been completed resulting in confiscation of 15 foreign trawlers. 185 foreign fishing vessels had earlier been let off after administering stern warnings at sea/in harbour from the date of inception of Coast Guard on 19th August, 1978 till Jan., 1981.

Loans given by Nationalised Banks at a Function in New Delhi

190. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks gave loans and the distributed the amounts at a function in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of people given loan and the total amount sanctioned;

(c) when the applications were received and in how many days the sanction was given;

(d) whether any public announcement was made by these banks and how the application forms were distributed;

(e) whether Members of Parliament from Delhi recommended these applications for sanction of loans; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) 28 public sector banks and 9 of the Indian commercial banks operating in the Union Territory of Delhi had launched in September 1983 a campaign to accelerate the flow of credit to the smaller borrowers within the Priority Sectors. During the period of the campaign covering four months September to December 1983, banks advanced Rs. 16.09 crores to 40,770 beneficiaries. To mark the culmination of the campaign a public function was organised by the banks when token distribution of bank assistance was done.

(d) to (f) Application forms were available in all the branches of banks in Delhi/New Delhi. For identification of beneficiaries the banks have utilised their own developmental field staff. In addition, the banks also utilised the services of social service organisations and specialised agencies like Harijan Sewak Sangh, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Welfare Association, Hawkers' Association, Rickshaw Pullers' Association, Rehriwala Association, Local associations of different markets, organisations of minority communities have also been associated. In the rural areas, the banks took the assistance of B.D.Os. and D.R.D.A. to identify beneficiaries under the I.R.D.P. In some cases, for identification of physically handicapped persons, banks also approached Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physical Handicapped, I.T.I. Campus, Pusha Road, New Delhi and All India Federation of the Deaf, Shri Ram Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi. Applications received from beneficiaries identified by local social workers like M.Ps., Members of Metropolitan Council/Municipal Corporations were also considered by the banks.

Export of Bicycle Spares, Chemical & Jute Bags to Vietnam

191. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased and to state :

(a) whether the foreign trade authorities of Vietnam have expressed their desire to import bicycle spares, chemicals, chemical products and jute bags from India, instead of, as at present, from Japan, Singapore Hongkong;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to export such items and to sanction necessary credit for this purpose; and

(c) the approximate value of such goods which Vietnam is capable of absorbing from India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) There are recent indications that Vietnam is interested in buying from India some of their global imports. Bicycle spares, chemicals and

chemical products and gunny bags are some of the items of their import interest. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

New Licences to Foreign Banks

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

(a) the number of new licences given to foreign banks during the last one year; and

(b) the reason why Center is not giving consent to the State Government of West Bengal's request for setting up a bank of its own ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During the year 1983, Reserve Bank of India has issued licences to the following three foreign banks to open a branch each in India at Bombay :

1. Bank of Nova Scotia
2. Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.
3. Oman Arab African Bank.

In addition, Banque Nationale De Paris which was already having branches in India has been permitted to open a branch at New Delhi in lieu of one of its existing branches at Calcutta and its representative office at New Delhi.

(b) The matter is under correspondence between the Reserve Bank of India, which is the statutory for licencing a banking company, and the Government of West Bengal.

Borrowing from International Commercial Banking Circles

193. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of borrowing from the international commercial banking circles during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The approvals given for commercial borrowings and Suppliers' Credits in the last two years were Rs. 1204 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 2026 crores in 1982-83.

Spending of Amounts Received from IMF

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

(a) whether Government will give an account how they spent Rs. 4000/- crore they received from IMF; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) India has purchased SDR 3.7 billion under the Extended Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund to support the medium term structural adjustment pro-

gramme. This is not a project tied assistance.

Expenditure Plan Made by Government of West Bengal

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

(a) the percentage of average expenditure plan made by Government of West Bengal during 1971-72 to 1976-77 and 1977-78 to 1982-83; and

(b) the same information as above in respect of other States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the percentages of State Plan expenditure to the total expenditure incurred by the States/Union Territories during 1971-72 to 1976-77 and 1977-78 to 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of State Plan expenditure to the total expenditure in States and Union Territories during

| States UTs | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 15.36 | 10.93 | 12.38 | 24.60 | 25.83 | 32.41 |
| 2. Assam | 12.52 | 13.97 | 19.88 | 18.56 | 23.93 | 28.14 |
| 3. Bihar | 13.48 | 16.61 | 17.94 | 18.57 | 21.60 | 28.31 |
| 4. Gujarat | 29.45 | 26.93 | 19.08 | 25.94 | 26.36 | 28.58 |
| 5. Haryana | 30.30 | 30.40 | 29.09 | 27.66 | 25.74 | 31.69 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 26.15 | 24.88 | 27.77 | 26.71 | 23.58 | 28.04 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 16.10 | 20.47 | 19.95 | 21.70 | 23.93 | 25.78 |
| 8. Karnataka | 13.72 | 11.53 | 12.11 | 19.64 | 24.69 | 31.51 |
| 9. Kerala | 19.18 | 17.06 | 19.21 | 15.93 | 16.86 | 17.40 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 26.84 | 27.40 | 24.99 | 22.41 | 24.41 | 31.70 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 19.84 | 19.34 | 17.78 | 20.27 | 20.93 | 31.72 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. | Manipur | 21.33 | 26.72 | 21.31 | 26.93 | 31.54 | 15.43 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 19.68 | 23.56 | 35.51 | 35.69 | 48.36 | 46.48 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 21.80 | 22.18 | 22.09 | 30.09 | 23.00 | 22.24 |
| 15. | Orissa | 20.70 | 16.43 | 18.36 | 24.52 | 20.65 | 22.67 |
| 16. | Punjab | 22.47 | 23.68 | 25.48 | 26.45 | 27.01 | 27.20 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 12.04 | 13.23 | 12.61 | 23.43 | 20.15 | 25.50 |
| 18. | Sikkim | — | — | — | — | — | 57.65 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 14.48 | 17.13 | 20.63 | 20.45 | 20.64 | 28.32 |
| 20. | Tripura | 12.33 | 25.34 | 23.85 | 24.96 | 25.11 | 21.11 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 25.73 | 23.69 | 24.75 | 29.62 | 28.36 | 26.04 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 9.68 | 12.83 | 13.25 | 22.04 | 21.85 | 21.89 |
| TOTAL (STATES) : | | 18.22 | 18.60 | 18.95 | 22.92 | 23.55 | 27.51 |
| Union Territories : | | | | | | | |
| 1. | A. & N. Islands | 26.32 | 28.93 | 26.47 | 19.92 | 22.53 | 32.92 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.89 | 17.38 | 29.99 | 32.30 | 26.72 | 28.96 |
| 3. | Chandigarh | 43.36 | 39.72 | 36.66 | 33.82 | 29.36 | 34.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4 | Dadar & Nagar Haveli | 43 90 | 31.54 | 53 17 | 38 63 | 38 40 | 48 15 |
| 5. | Delhi | 38 24 | 39 38 | 36 52 | 27 91 | 30 41 | 38 34 |
| 6. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 40 75 | 36.36 | 40 13 | 23 78 | 30 69 | 31 95 |
| 7 | Lakshadweep | 14 66 | 12 67 | 22.27 | 20 74 | 19 52 | 20 32 |
| 8 | Mizoram | — | 22 88 | 22 31 | 23 15 | 19 44 | 20 36 |
| 9 | Pondicherry | 27 51 | 29 59 | 29 14 | 24 80 | 26 09 | 30 35 |
| | TOTAL : (UTs) | 31 37 | 33.18 | 33.77 | 28 16 | 28 07 | 33.62 |
| GRAND TOTAL (STATES + | | | | | | | |
| UNION TERRITORIES) : | | | | | | | |
| | | 18 49 | 18.90 | 19 26 | 23.05 | 23.66 | 27.67 |

| States/UTs. | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 31.57 | 34.03 | 31.00 | 27.05 | 24.74 | 19.44 |
| 2. Assam | 27.66 | 36.54 | 35.97 | 21.29 | 26.20 | 19.99 |
| 3. Bihar | 21.99 | 23.33 | 28.47 | 26.00 | 28.58 | 19.67 |
| 4. Gujarat | 38.59 | 39.98 | 40.71 | 38.39 | 42.22 | 33.84 |
| 5. Haryana | 28.81 | 34.88 | 31.45 | 29.56 | 28.61 | 26.27 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 30.35 | 39.17 | 37.00 | 28.57 | 27.99 | 22.98 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 31.82 | 25.63 | 35.95 | 37.62 | 36.98 | 35.42 |
| 8. Karnataka | 23.27 | 26.60 | 25.38 | 23.00 | 21.55 | 23.01 |
| 9. Kerala | 20.25 | 29.77 | 31.54 | 35.74 | 33.55 | 25.59 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 29.42 | 30.26 | 40.74 | 28.75 | 27.82 | 30.75 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 36.59 | 32.11 | 28.06 | 29.64 | 27.81 | 28.55 |

| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. Manipur | 26.04 | 33.91 | 28.22 | 18.34 | 16.36 | 30.23 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 45.92 | 50.17 | 47.83 | 40.12 | 34.45 | 31.49 |
| 14. Nagaland | 21.15 | 21.61 | 25.75 | 19.13 | 25.19 | 19.55 |
| 15. Orissa | 21.22 | 28.96 | 31.24 | 30.60 | 26.49 | 22.39 |
| 16. Punjab | 23.67 | 24.02 | 29.84 | 22.24 | 15.73 | 25.95 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 23.35 | 28.79 | 24.14 | 20.57 | 20.54 | 22.63 |
| 18. Sikkim | 52.22 | 52.30 | 45.89 | 47.24 | 54.07 | 45.27 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 26.96 | 28.22 | 28.43 | 26.53 | 32.11 | 31.96 |
| 20. Tripura | 20.84 | 36.00 | 34.69 | 26.77 | 34.76 | 38.03 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 27.23 | 30.11 | 35.96 | 34.25 | 32.59 | 30.20 |
| 22. West Bengal | 21.80 | 21.70 | 19.96 | 19.72 | 18.31 | 13.51 |
| TOTAL : (STATES) | 27.40 | 29.55 | 30.48 | 27.73 | 27.11 | 25.27 |
| Union Territories : | | | | | | |
| 1. A & N Islands | 20.27 | 20.61 | 18.30 | 27.43 | 34.03 | 31.01 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 26.88 | 28.05 | 30.93 | 32.70 | 37.19 | 35.19 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 41.33 | 38.90 | 38.90 | 41.47 | 33.61 | 34.27 |

| | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli | 58.13 | 65.01 | 62.50 | 66.72 | 66.47 | 66.81 |
| 5. Delhi | 42.36 | 41.84 | 34.39 | 46.83 | 43.25 | 43.83 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu | 37.16 | 43.74 | 37.75 | 36.93 | 36.11 | 40.62 |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 22.87 | 25.29 | 30.40 | 22.18 | 56.67 | 44.96 |
| 8. Mizoram | 27.58 | 28.39 | 26.43 | 29.18 | 30.03 | 30.06 |
| 9. Pondicherry | 30.78 | 33.10 | 31.47 | 31.03 | 32.34 | 33.11 |
| TOTAL (UTs.) : | 36.14 | 36.59 | 32.78 | 38.95 | 39.13 | 39.36 |
| GRAND TOTAL (STATES+ UNION TERRITORIES : | 27.63 | 29.73 | 30.54 | 28.00 | 27.44 | 25.67 |

**Scheme for Development of Tea Industry
During Sixth Plan**

196. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to his Ministry
for implementing the schemes for the deve-
lopment of tea industry during the Sixth
Plan;

(b) the names of those schemes and

the amount spent so far in implementing
these schemes; and

(c) the extent of progress made in
implementing those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR
RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Government have
allocated a sum of Rs. 41 crores for imple-
mentating the Tea Board's development
schemes during the 6th Plan period.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(b) The names of the schemes and amounts spent so far in their implementation
is as under :

| SCHMES | AMOUNT SPENT (in Rs./lakhs) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (i) Tea plantation Finance Scheme. | 178.89 (Upto 31st Jan., 1984) |
| (ii) Tea Machinery & Irrigation Hire Purchase Scheme. | 1209.91 " |
| (iii) Replantation Subsidy Scheme. | 243.90 " |
| (iv) Development Loan & Subsidy Scheme for Small Growers. | 38.57 " |
| (v) Development of New Areas. | 20.80 " |
| (vi) Research and Training. | 38.82 (Upto October, 1983) |

(c) The extent of progress made scheme-
wise is as under :

Under the Tea Plantation Finance
Scheme an area of 1372.36 hectares has
been covered.

Under the Tea Machinery & Irrigation
Hire Purchase Scheme tea estates and
factories engaged in the manufacture of tea
are provided with facilities for acquiring
machinery and equipment on payment of
annual instalments. The Scheme also in-
cludes supply of tea bagging/tea packeting
machines to the producers and exporters
of tea.

Under the Replantation Subsidy Scheme
an area of 4968.98 hectared has been
covered.

Tea Development Loan & Subsidy
Scheme for Small Growers has helped to
set up 38 Nurseries and 61 Demonstration
Plots, 1800 Small Growers have also been
imparted training.

Under Development of New Areas an
area of 165.65 hectares has been covered.

Under Research and Training, in addi-
tion to research on its own research centres
at Coonoor and Tocklai, the Board has
also been financing various research schemes
by sanctioning grants in aid which includes
undergraduate course in tea in the Assam
Agricultural University and contribution
to the Scientific Department of the United
Planters Association of South India.

Schemes Sent by Government of Kerala for Financial Assistance for Self-Employment Scheme

197. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes sent by the Government of Kerala for approval and financial assistance in respect of self-employment schemes;

(b) the total financial requirement; and

(c) the money disbursed so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Presumably the Question refers to the scheme for self-employment of the Educated unemployed youth. Under the Scheme, the Task Forces constituted at the District Industry Centres are required to recommend applications to the various banks for sanction of loans. Details of the types of scheme forwarded by the DIC Task Forces in Kerala to the banks are not available with the Government.

(b) The Reserve Bank has, on 4.1.84, issued fresh instructions to the banks advising them that the banking system will provide finance to the extent of Rs. 325 crores which roughly works out to 1% of their aggregate advances under the Scheme for the year ending 31.3.84. If more funds are required for the purpose of matching the physical targets, the banks have been advised to adjust the same against their priority sector allocations. The monetary allocation in each State will, therefore, ultimately depend upon the requirements with reference to the physical targets laid down for each State by the Ministry of Industry.

(c) As per provisional data received from the office of Development Commissioner (SSI), upto 25.1.1984, the banks have sanctioned 1298 applications under the scheme in the State of Kerala involving an amount of Rs. 237.33 lakhs.

Ban on Import of Coconut Oil

198. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imported coconut oil for industrial purpose;

(b) if so, the quantity thus imported;

(c) whether it is a fact that the imported coconut oil is being used for edible purposes;

(d) if so, action being taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to stop import and increase domestic production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) Import of oils is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. 'STC' has not so far imported coconut oil

(e) A number of steps have been taken to increase domestic production of coconut oil. A statement indicating the steps taken is enclosed.

Statement

The following Schemes/Projects are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture to increase domestic production of Coconut Oil :

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) Package Programme on coconut.

(ii) Production and distribution of T×T hybrid coconut seedlings.

(iii) Elite Farm for T×T seedlings in Karnataka.

(iv) Establishment of D×T seed gardens.

(v) Rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut gardens in Kerala.

2. Coconut Development Board Projects

- (i) Providing assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State.
- (ii) Establishment of 100 ha. Hybrid Seed garden in Tamil Nadu and 12 hybrid testing centres.
- (iii) Production of quality coconut seedlings.
- (iv) Expansion of area under coconut.
- (v) Canal embankment in Orissa State.
- (vi) Promoting primary processing and marketing activities.
- (vii) Establishment of a coconut technology development centre.

Besides these programme, Kerala Agricultural Development Project with World Bank assistance is also being implemented in Kerala State.

Trade between India and Qatar

199. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for enlarging bilateral trade and expanding cultural ties between India and Qatar after the visit of President to that country; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Following the visit of the President of India to Qatar, some of the measures under consideration to enlarge bilateral trade flows between the two countries are :—

- (i) the exchange of trade Delegations between the two countries;
- (ii) Holding an Exhibition of Indian products in Qatar.

- (iii) Exploration of possibilities for investment by Qatar in Indian industrial ventures for exports to Qatar and third countries.

Consultations are already underway between India and Qatar for concluding a cultural Exchange programme.

Deposits in Banks and Loans Given

200. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) as of 1983, what is the total deposits in banks amounted to; and

(b) the amount of bank loans so for given to (i) industrialists; (ii) land-owners; (iii) poor-peasants; (iv) educated unemployed and (v) other sections of the people after the nationalisation of banks, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Aggregate deposits of all scheduled commercial banks stood at Rs. 59,744 crores as on the last Friday of December 1983. Advances of these banks amounted to Rs. 39,323 crores as on the date. Classification of bank advances is not available in the manner asked for. The standard sectoral classification and the latest quick estimates according to that classification, available for September, 1983 are set out below :—

As on the last Friday of September 1983

| Sector | (Rs. crores) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Amount outstanding* |
| 1 | 1 |
| Total Bank Credit | 36061 |
| Of Which :— | |
| 1. Food Credit | 3303 |
| 2. Non-Food Credit | 32758 |
| (a) Priority Sectors | 13075 |
| Of Which :— | |
| (i) Agriculture | 5633 |
| (ii) Small Scale Industries | 4670 |
| (iii) Other Priority Sectors | 2772 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|-------|
| (b) Industry (Medium & Large) | 13641 |
| (c) Whole Sale Trade (other than food procurement) | 2279 |
| (d) Other sectors | 3763 |

*Quick estimates.

Bank Credit to Sick Units

201. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total bank credit to sick units as on 31st December, 1983, bank-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : In terms of section 28 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India is enjoined to publish any information obtained by it under the provisions of the Act in such consolidated form as it thinks fit. According to the latest available consolidated provisional information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, as at the end of December, 1982, the total outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick units amounted to Rs. 2577.62 crores.

Timings of Boeing Service between Gwalior and Delhi

202. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that because of the different days for flights from Gwalior to Delhi, much inconvenience is caused to the passengers and it affects the traffic ratio also; and

(b) whether Government propose to a regular daily boeing service at a specific time for Gwalior-Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : The present timings of the B-737 service four times a week, the HS-748 service thrice a week between Delhi and Gwalior have been in force since April

1983. There have been no complaints from passengers about the timings.

(b) No, Sir. The existing capacity is adequate to meet the traffic needs.

Schemes to bring Gwalior on World Tourism Map

203. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes of Government to bring Gwalior on world tourism map; and

(b) the infrastructure and other facilities Government propose to provide in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Gwalior as a tourist Centre is included in one of the three travel circuits identified in the State of Madhya Pradesh for integrated development through the combined resources of the Central, State and the private sectors. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department has decided to assist the State Government for the flood lighting of the Gwalior Fort.

Setting up of Industries in Free Trade Zones

204. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of zones declared as free trade zones for companies to set up 100 per cent export industries and the concessions given—financial and other to these companies;

(b) how many foreign companies have set up industries therein and what are the products being produced by them and what is the foreign exchange earned by them and the foreign exchange spent by them for imports for these industries;

(c) the quantum of loans given by banks to these companies and the interest

thereof and any other financial assistance given by financial institutions; and

(b) whether non-Indians have set up any industries in these trade free zones, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Presently, there are two free trade zones in operation for companies to set up 100 per cent export industries. These are Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ) located at Gandhidham (Gujarat) and Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) located at Bombay. In addition to these two zones, the Government had recently declared the setting up of four more export processing zones at Madras, Cochin, Noida and Falta (West Bengal). A statement showing the concessions and facilities available to the units in free trade zones is attached.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (i) STREAMLINED ADMINISTRATION . All approvals are given at one single point within 45-60 days and formalities for import & export are expeditiously dealt with.
- (ii) No import licence is required for import of capital goods, raw materials, consumables, spares, tooling or packing materials as import of these items is placed under Open General Licence. Import of second hand/used machinery is subject to the approval by the FTZ Board.
- (iii) Exemption from Custom duty and additional/countervailing duty on raw materials, components, consumables, spares, tooling and packaging material etc., imported into the Zone.
- (iv) Exemption from Central Excise

duty and other levies on products manufactured within the Zone or the goods brought into the FTZ from DTA for use by the industries for the production or in connection with the production of goods for export.

- (v) Capital goods and all other inputs supplied to the Zone from the rest of the country are treated as deemed exports and are eligible for all export benefits.
- (vi) Duty free import of capital goods and equipments from preferred sources.
- (vii) The statement on industrial policy authorises the Government to approve even fully owned foreign companies in 100 per cent export oriented ventures.
- (viii) Corporate tax holiday for an initial period of 5 years.
- (ix) In the case of SEEPZ, a 50 per cent subsidy is available on lease rates for land and rentals, for ready built units for a period of three years.
- (x) Central sales tax paid on purchases from outside the State is reimbursed by the Zone Administration.
- (xi) Exemption from the restrictions under export control order on products manufactured and exported from FTZ. Liberal sanction of foreign exchange including Blanket Permit for business visits abroad.
- (xii) Packing credit facility for a period of 180 days without production of firm export orders or letter of credit.
- (xiii) Upto 25 per cent of total production is also permitted clearance for domestic sale on payment of duty, against valid import licences.

(xiv) Remittance of profits and dividends earned by foreign investors in the Zone is allowed freely after payment of taxes.

(xv) Priority release of cement/steel and telephones/telex connections.

Amount Sanctioned to Jammu and Kashmir on Recommendation by Finance Commission

205. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KASULI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount recommended by Finance Commission and actual amount sanctioned by his Ministry to the Jammu and Kashmir State Government for the current year to tide over its financial stringencies;

(b) whether more funds would be sanctioned in order to fulfil its already demarcated spheres of development works like

electricity projects, water supply scheme etc.; and

(c) the actual financial requisition made by the State Government to the Centre and reasons for not meeting it ?

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

(b) and (c) Central assistance of Rs. 234.70 crores is being provided to Jammu & Kashmir for executing the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 185 crores in the current year. The State Government had recently requested for further increase in their approved plan outlay by Rs. 30.31 crores for their Agriculture, Cooperation, Irrigation, Water Supply & Transport schemes etc. The matter was discussed between Chief Minister, J & K and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and considering the resources position, it was agreed to allow the State Government to increase its Plan expenditure by upto Rs. 10 crores in the current year.

Statement

Amount recommended by Seventh Finance Commission and the amount sanctioned by the Finance Ministry to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the current year 1983-84.

(Rs. in crore)

| | Amount recommended by F C | Amount released upto 31st January, 1984 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grant in aid under Art 275(i) of the Constitution | 39 08 | 39 08 | — |
| Share of taxes | 42.95 (B E) | 34.33 | Balance will be released on the basis of R E 1983-84. |
| Grant in lieu of Railway Passenger Fares Tax | 0 17 | 0 14 | —do— |
| Net interest liability | | | As usual it will be released in March, 1984 on the basis of figures certified by A G. |
| Grant for upgradation of standards of administration | 10 73 (Balance left to be utilised by 31st March, 1984 | 5 36 | The payment will depend on progress of expenditure on approved schemes. Fur- ther amount due, if any, will be paid by end of March, 1984 |

अमेरिका द्वारा भारतीय वस्तु का आयात

206. श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने पिछले वर्ष बड़े पैमाने पर भारतीय वस्तुओं का आयात किया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय तथा श्रुति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) अमरीकी व्यापार आँकड़ों के अनुसार भारत से सं० रा० अमरीका को होने वाले माल के निर्यात में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई और यह 1983 में 2190 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर था।

(ग) (1) व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों का आदान-प्रदान करके; (2) मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेकर; (3) क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठक आयोजित करके; तथा (4) भारत-अमरीका व्यापार विकास में आने वाले अवरोधों को दूर करने के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श करके संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को भारत से निर्यात बढ़ाने के बराबर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। 1983 में, दोनों देशों के व्यापार हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन, भारत-अमरीका संयुक्त व्यापार परिषद् की भी बैठक हुई।

**Machinery to Detect Institutions
Misusing Exemption under
Section 35 of Income Tax Act**

207. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the existing machinery, if any, to know how far the institutions which enjoy exemption under section 35 of the Income Tax Act, have misused the exemption by practically not carrying any scientific research for which tax exemption was given; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating what exercise has been made by this machinery during the last three years or so, the results achieved and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) On the basis of the reviews carried out by the Department of Science & Technology during the last 3 years i.e. 1.1.1981 to 31.12.1983, action in regard to 21 research institutions was taken. This included 6 cases where approvals were withdrawn, 10 cases where general approvals were converted into time bound ones and 5 cases where the approvals were not renewed.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes have also undertaken a review of the working of section 35(1)(ii), 35(1)(iii) & 35(2A) of the Act.

**C.B.I. Investigation into Financing of
Jain Shudh Vanaspati**

208. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4002 on 16 December, 1983, regarding finance to Jain Shudh Vanaspati by New Bank of India and state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed its investigation into the matter of the out of the way financing of the Jain Shudh Vanaspati;

(b) if so, details thereabout and action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the causes of delay and any time limit for completing the investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation is still in progress and that it is likely to be finalised in a few months time.

Overdraft by States and Deficit Financing

209. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of overdraft taken by the States;

(b) the extent of deficit financing the Centre had resorted to; and

(c) the ratio between the overdraft and deficit financing till the end of December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A statement showing the overdraft drawn by the States at the end of December, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) As there is no day-to-day correspondence of receipts and expenditure, budgetary deficit on any particular date during the course of a year has no significance. Budget of the Centre for 1983-84 assumes a year-end deficit of Rs. 1586 crores.

Statement

Position of Overdrafts as on 30.12.1983

(Rs. in crores)

| State | Amount |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Bihar | 109.31 |
| 2. Haryana | 20.14 |
| 3. Karnataka | 48.71 |
| 4. Kerala | 68.82 |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------|--------|
| 5. Nagaland | 12.17 |
| 6. Orissa | 72.18 |
| 7. Tamil Nadu | 115.65 |
| 8. West Bengal | 171.46 |
| TOTAL : | 618.44 |

Investment of Amount by L.I.C and I.D.B.I. in States

210. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Life Insurance Corporation and IDBI invested in different States in three years; State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See, No. LT-7681/24]

Loan to West Bengal Government by L.I.C.

211. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal had approached the L.I.C. for a loan of Rs. 12 crores for augmenting its power resources and the Centre did not approve of the amount asked for; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Due to a reduction in the availability of L.I.C. funds for socially oriented sector of the Plan during 1983-84, the amount of L.I.C. funds allocated to various State Electricity Boards were scaled down. In the case of the West Bengal State Electricity Board, LIC loan originally allocated was Rs.13.23 crores and the same was scaled down to Rs. 7.78 crores. The Government of West Bengal had approached the Central Government for restoring

the out and was informed that the IDBI Bill Rediscounting Scheme was extended and the IDBI facilities were also enhanced in order to make up the shortfall in the resources for the State Plans. The IDBI has also been advised to keep in view the shortfalls in the resources for State Plans on account of reduction made in the original allocations of LIC loans while making funds available to the States for electricity programmes under the Bill Rediscounting Scheme.

चाय के निर्यात पर मंत्रालयों के बीच तनाव

213. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 जनवरी, 1984 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में "चाय के निर्यात पर मंत्रालयों में तनाव" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए थे कि विदेशी मुद्रा की आय में कमी न होने पाए और देश में चाय के मूल्य भी न बढ़ें ?

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

(ख) सरकार ने चाय की कीमतों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सांविधिक तथा ऐम दोनों प्रकार के कई उपाय किए हैं जिनमें उद्योग का सहयोग अन्तर्ग्रस्त है। साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सावधानी बरती गई है कि चाय में विदेशी मुद्रा आय संतोषजनक स्तर पर रहे।

Seizure of Black Money

214. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of black money seized during the last five years and how much of it was found representing the concealed income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Income-tax Department seized prima-facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 95.14 crores approximately during the period 1.4.1978 to 31.3.1983 in course of searches. Amount of concealed income determined in the orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act during the above period was Rs. 152.79 crores approximately

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों में निवेश

215. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के स्वामित्व वाले होटलों की कुल संख्या, उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर अब तक कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का निवेश किया गया है; और

(ख) 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान इनमें से कितने होटलों ने लाभ कमाया और कितनों को घाटा हुआ तथा कितना लाभ अथवा घाटा हुआ और घाटे के कारण क्या हैं और इस घाटे के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

हानि के मुख्य कारण हैं—बढ़ी हुई कक्ष-क्षमता के परिणामस्वरूप होटलों में कम आकुपेंसी, पर्यटक भेजने वाले मार्केटों में आर्थिक मंदी, लम्बे फासले वाले गंतव्य के लिए विमान किरायों के ढाँचे में वृद्धि, पर्यटक आगमन में कमी, ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास का उच्चभार आदि। इसके अलावा, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की बहुत सी होटल सम्पत्तियाँ संवर्धनात्मक और विकासात्मक हैं और केवल लाभ के उद्देश्य से ही स्थापित नहीं की गई हैं।

Statement

लाभ हानि (लाख रुपयों में)

| क्रम० सं० | होटल का नाम | 31-3-83 तक नियोजित पूंजी | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली | 622.77 | 189.84 | 124.90 |
| 2. | अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली | 137.87 | 89.12 | 109.28 |
| 3. | कुतुब होटल, नई दिल्ली | 83.55 | 0.11 | 10.75 |
| 4. | जनपथ होटल, नई दिल्ली | 31.43 | 14.70 | 41.09 |
| 5. | लोधी होटल, नई दिल्ली | 14.89 | 14.51 | 27.87 |
| 6. | रणजीत होटल, नई दिल्ली | (—)24.58 | 5.99 | 7.42 |
| 7. | लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर | 30.79 | 1.56 | 6.58 |
| 8. | होटल कलिंग अशोक, भवनेश्वर | 53.08 | (—) 1 25 | 4.60 |
| 9. | होटल अशोक, बगलीर | 205.90 | 4.21 | (—)47.64 |
| 10. | होटल हमन अशोक, हमन | 17.71 | 0.63 | (—)0.72 |
| 11. | कोवलम अशोक बीच रिसोर्ट, कोवलम | 171.11 | (—)18.49 | (—)10.34 |
| 12. | ललित महल पैलेस होटल, मैसूर | 56.60 | (—)5.95 | (—)2.34 |
| 13. | होटल एयरपोर्ट अशोक, कलकत्ता | 251.66 | (—)7.61 | (—)10.46 |
| 14. | होटल वाराणसी अशोक, वाराणसी | 96.33 | (—)2.97 | (—)8.17 |
| 15. | होटल जयपुर अशोक, जयपुर | 106.21 | (—)7 11 | (—)3.19 |
| 16. | टैम्पल वे अशोक बीच रिसोर्ट, मामल्लापुरम | 19.47 | (—)2.80 | (—)3.91 |
| 17. | होटल मदुरै अशोक, मदुरै | 51.16 | (—)10.20 | (—)8 95 |
| 18. | होटल जम्मू अशोक, जम्मू | 25.05 | (—)2.65 | (—)2 76 |
| 19. | होटल औरंगाबाद अशोक, औरंगाबाद | 75.70 | (—)11.80 | (—)6.10 |
| 20. | होटल खजुराहो अशोक, खजुराहो | 40.35 | (—)3 53 | (—)6.45 |
| 21. | होटल पाटलीपुत्र अशोक, पटना | 50.10 | (—)7.49 | (—)7.71 |
| 22. | महाराष्ट्र होटल, नई दिल्ली | 1342.12 | — | (—)70.89 |
| 23. | कनिष्क होटल, नई दिल्ली | 958.94 | — | (—)24.11 |
| 24. | अशोक यात्री निवास, नई दिल्ली | 457.23 | — | (—)26.71 |
| | | जोड़ : | 235.82 | 92.04 |

(—)=हानि

Modifications in Import Policy of Formic Acid

216. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has recommended certain modifications in the present import policy with respect to formic acid as its free and unlimited import will adversely affect the units in India manufacturing the same;

(b) if so, the main modifications suggested by the Kerala Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India to these suggestions ?

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

(b) The following specific suggestions have been made :

(i) Formic acid may be removed from Appendix 17 of the Import Policy.

(ii) The basic import duty may be increased to 100% and the auxiliary duty to 50% from the existing 70% and 35% respectively; and

(iii) The import policy may be reviewed so as to ban the import of formic acid.

(c) Import policy for 1984-85 is under formulation.

Measured to Check Price Rise

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was considering a package of measures to check price rise on the basis of a note submitted to the Prime Minister by the high powered economic advisory council;

(b) if so, the measures that are being considered after the preparation of the note by the high-powered committee;

(c) by what time, the measures will finally be implemented; and

(d) to what extent Government has been able to check the price rise which has been on a large-scale for the last 3-4 months ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Although no specific note on measures to control inflation has been submitted by the Economic Advisory Council, in the meeting held on January 9, 1984 between Prime Minister and Members of the Council this aspect was discussed.

Several measures have been taken by the Government to contain inflation on the supply as well as on demand side. These include, inter alia, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils; imports of foodgrain and edible oils; and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system through successive adjustment in the cash reserve ratio. A package of measures was also taken by the Government in January, 1984 in order to keep the budgetary deficit within reasonable limit.

(c) Measures are already under implementation.

(d) There has been a deceleration in the rate of inflation in recent months. While the Wholesale Price Index had increased by 8.5 per cent in the first six months of the current financial year up to end-September, 1983, the Index has gone up by less than 1 per cent in the subsequent four months upto end of January, 1984. The monthly rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index has also come down significantly from 2.6 per cent in May 1983 to 0.5 per cent in November, 1983. The index for December, 1983 has in fact declined by 0.4 per cent over the month.

Induction of Chinese Aircrafts by Pakistan

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

(a) whether the strength of the Pakistani

Air Force has been strengthened in the last 18 months;

(b) if so, whether with further induction of Chinese A-5 and F-6 aircrafts, it has strengthened further the air fleet of Pakistan;

(c) if so, whether A-5 and F-6, Chinese planes are considered more dangerous.

(d) if so, to what extent these two aircrafts are different than the F-16 of USA;

(e) whether obtaining of more Chinese aircrafts has given an edge to Pakistan Air Force than India; and

(f) if so, the measures being taken by Union Government to meet this challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Government has seen reports to the effect that there has been accretion in the strength of the Pakistani Air Force in recent years with the induction of a number of sophisticated and modern aircraft including F-16 and some aircraft of Chinese origin.

(c) and (d) While it is difficult to make comparisons, available literature suggests that F-16 is a more sophisticated aircraft than A-5 or F-6 of Chinese origin.

(e) and (f) Government carefully monitors all developments affecting our security and takes appropriate measures to maintain full Defence preparedness at all times.

Plan to Strengthen Coastal Guard

220. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI RAM VILASH PASWAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of Government to strengthen coast Guard to enforce sovereign rights in India's exclusive economic zone which extends 200 miles from the coast line;

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

(c) the financial implications thereof; and

(d) the time by which the plan is likely to be expended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. A perspective plan for the growth and development of the Coast Guard was drawn up for the period 1979-84. The next plan is proposed to be drawn up for the period 1985-90.

(b) It is proposed progressively to build up the force levels to adequate standards in conformity with our coastal needs.

(c) The financial implications can be known only when the 1985-90 plan is finalised.

ओवर ड्राफ्ट के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देश

221. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ओवर ड्राफ्ट के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को हाल ही में कुछ निर्देश जारी किए हैं;

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

(ग) इस समय ऐसे निर्देश जारी करने की आवश्यकता क्यों महसूस की गई; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वह भी इन निर्देशों का पालन करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) ओवर ड्राफ्ट विनियमन योजना 1972 से

विद्यमान है। इसमें 1978 में और फिर 1982 में अगला संशोधन किया गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नए अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। चूंकि कई राज्यों के पास ओवरड्राफ्टों की मात्रा काफी अधिक थी इसलिए वित्त मंत्री ने बिहार, केरल, उड़ीसा तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्रियों और तमिलनाडु के वित्त मंत्री से बातचीत की और उन्हें चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक अपने ओवरड्राफ्टों की कम करने/समाप्त करने की सामान्यतः सलाह दी गई। सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वे 31 मार्च, 1984 तक ओवरड्राफ्टों को कम करने के लिए उपाय करेंगे।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sale of Items Seized from Passengers at Delhi Airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact the items seized from the passengers at Delhi Airport are put on sale at the airport on the prices fixed by the officers on the spot;

(b) whether these items are generally taken away at throwaway prices by the officers, staff and their known friends;

(c) how much worth of goods were sold from the Palam Airport shop during the last 12 months; and do Government propose to entrust this job to the Kendriya Bhandars; and

(d) the details of the officers and staff who have been at Delhi Airport and in Delhi Custom House for more than three years and details of steps taken to rotate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Seized/confiscated goods are not sold from Delhi Airport. These goods are sold from the Customs godown/retail counter located at

the Headquarters of the Collectorate of Customs, Delhi, in the Central Revenues Building.

Under the existing orders, officers and staff of Customs/Central Excise Department are not permitted to buy seized/confiscated goods from the Customs godown/retail counters. Seized/confiscated goods are sold at prices fixed by a duly constituted departmental pricing committee.

(c) Sale of seized/confiscated goods, in bulk, is made to the National Co-operative Consumer Federation for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Co-operative Societies, Super Bazaars and Sahakari, Bhandars, etc. as also to all Co-operative Societies approved by Central/State Governments and duly registered under the Co-operative Society's Act, State Civil Supplies Corporations/State Co-operative Federations and military/para-military organizations and police canteens for use of their personnel.

The total value of seized/confiscated goods disposed of by the Collectorate of Customs, Delhi, during the year 1983 was Rs. 61.01 lakhs.

(d) No Group 'A' officer of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service has been continuing at the Delhi Airport or in the Delhi Custom House for more than 3 years. The cadre of Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' officers is common for both the Customs Collectorate and the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi. The officers/staff belonging to these cadres are normally rotated from Customs to Central Excise Collectorate and vice versa and within the Customs and Central Excise Collectorates themselves, from one charge to another. However, 20 Group 'C' officers have continued in the Customs Collectorate for more than 3 years having regard to various administrative considerations.

छोटे सिक्कों की कमी

224. श्री छोटू भाई गामित :

श्री कमल नाथ :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश में, विशेषकर दूर-दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, छोटे सिक्कों

की भारी कमी के कारण महसूस की जा रही कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) छोटे सिक्कों की सामान्य कमी बनी हुई है और यह कमी औद्योगिक/व्यापारिक केन्द्रों में अधिक महसूस की जा रही है। तथापि, दूर-दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से छोटे सिक्कों की कमी की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) बम्बई, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद में स्थित तीनों टकसालों की उत्पादन क्षमता सीमित होने के कारण, छोटे सिक्कों की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर पाना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, तीनों टकसालों में सिक्कों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। सिक्कों के उत्पादन में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से 28-12-1981 से बम्बई टकसाल में एक प्रोत्साहन योजना शुरू की गई है। इसी प्रकार की योजना हैदराबाद टकसाल में 8-4-1983 से और कलकत्ता टकसाल में 4-7-1983 से शुरू की गई है। काम के घण्टों को प्रति सप्ताह प्रति पारी से 48 घण्टों से बढ़ाकर 54 घण्टे कर दिया गया है। हैदराबाद टकसाल के लिए नई सिक्का बनाने की प्रेसों के आदेश दिए गए हैं जिससे सिक्कों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके। 20 पैसे के सिक्के को फिर से जारी किया गया है जिससे कि 10 पैसे के सिक्के की मांग कम हो। इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप, यह आशा की जाती है कि 1983-84 में लगभग 10,500 लाख अदद सिक्कों का उत्पादन होगा, जबकि 1982-83 में इनका उत्पादन 6600 लाख अदद और 1981-82 में 5,250 लाख अदद था। 1983-84 के पहले 10 महीनों में इनका वास्तविक उत्पादन 8515.8 लाख अदद रहा जबकि 1982-83 की

तदनु रूप अवधि के दौरान 5394.9 ल.ख अदद सिक्कों का उत्पादन हुआ था।

दीर्घकालीन उपाय के रूप में, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि कलकत्ता टकसाल में एक दूसरी पारी चलाई जाए जिससे प्रतिवर्ष 3600 लाख अदद अतिरिक्त सिक्कों का उत्पादन प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

जम्मू और काश्मीर सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं की सरगर्मी

225. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का ध्यान जम्मू और काश्मीर सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सेना की सरगर्मी, जो कि सर्दियों की रातों में सैनिक तैयारियों का द्योतक है, के समाचारों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सीमा पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा अत्याधुनिक हथियारों के इस्तेमाल के समाचार भी प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० बेंकटरामन) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1983-84 की सर्दियों के दौरान भारतीय सीमाओं के पास कतिपय प्रशिक्षण अभ्यास किए हैं। हाल ही में अजित उपस्करों के परीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में भी समाचार मिले हैं।

(ग) सरकार उन सभी गतिविधियों पर सावधानीपूर्वक नजर रखती है जिनका हमारी सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है और पर्याप्त रक्षा तैयारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समुचित उपाय करती है।

Statutory Protection to Handloom Industry

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Power-looms Sector encouraged by their respective State Government has resorted to a large scale violation of the reservation order impugning upon the market share of the Handlooms; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide separate statutory protection to handlooms and bring about a fresh legislation keeping in view the Judgements of High Courts and Supreme Court ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Government have no information about powerloom sector encouraged by the state Governments, resorting to large scale violation of the reservation orders on handlooms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Steps Taken to Correct Basic Errors in the Policy as Pointed out by R.B.I.

227. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basic errors in the policies recently pointed out by the Reserve Bank of India in its "Report on Currency and Finance" for year ended June, 1983;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the fact that in spite of the rise of the Agricultural output to record level of over 142 million tonnes during the current year it has no impact on the demand for industrial goods;

(c) whether R.B.I. has also pointed out the down-ward trend in the real national income has risen by only 2.1 per cent during the year compared to 5 per cent of the previous year if so, what are the fundamental errors; and

(d) what corrective steps Government have taken or proposed to take ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Reserve Bank of India's Report on Currency and Finance for the year ended June 1983 presents an analysis of developments in the Indian economy during the year of reference. There is no discussion of "basic errors" in the policies of the Government.

(b) It is too early to assess the impact of the Increase in foodgrains production during the current year on the demand for industrial goods. However, the growth of industrial production has picked up some what in the second half of the current financial year.

(c) and (d) The drop in agricultural output and consequent decline in the growth rate of national income, was a result of one of the severest droughts faced by the country in many years. Real national income is expected to grow at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent in the current year.

News-item Captioned "Trivandrum Air Customs abetting Baggage theft"

228. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 1 February, 1984 under the heading 'Trivandrum air customs abetting baggage theft', if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any inquiry has since been conducted;

(c) if so, outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto ?

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

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Further Payment to Government of West Bengal

229. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 29th January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Central Government have instructed the Reserve Bank of India to stop making any further payments to the West Bengal Government, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether such orders have also been given for any other State of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) West Bengal had the highest overdraft of Rs. 187 crores. Pending finalisation of a plan of action for reducing the overdraft, the State Government was advised not to exceed the level of Rs. 187 crores. The Reserve Bank of India was advised to stop making any further payments to the West Bengal if its overdraft exceeded Rs. 187 crores for seven continuous days.

(b) No such advice has been given in respect of the other States.

(c) All the States who were in overdrafts, had agreed to give plans of action for reducing/eliminating the overdraft by the end of the current financial year.

Reduction of Excise Duty on Tea

230. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have reduced excise duty on tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the profits made by the tea garden owners after this cut in excise duty; and

(d) what percentage of the "new profit" has been or is being spent for the welfare of the tea garden workers ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) With effect from 31.12.83 the effective rate of basic Central Excise duty on Darjeeling Tea has been reduced from Rs. 1.25 per kg. to Rs. 0.20 per kg. on tea produced in certain areas of Darjeeling District. This has been done to help revive the Darjeeling Tea industry from its sickness.

(c) and (d) It is too early to make any estimate of the likely profits by tea garden owners after this cut in Central Excise duty. However, it is expected that there will be marginal improvement in the viability of these tea gardens.

12 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between the CRPF and sections of the people, both in Punjab and Haryana

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसा) : पंजाब में सरकार कत्ल को रोके ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में हत्याएं जारी हैं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : we have given notice of adjournment motion.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : पंजाब में कत्ले आम हो रहा है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The situation in Panjab and Haryana is extremely bad. I have given notice of adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : There is no administration in Panjab and Haryana now,

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
The entire opposition has given notice of adjournment motion (*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you not allow us to make a submission on the motion for adjournment ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी काम रोको प्रस्ताव मजूर करो ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have given notice of adjournment motion to discuss the grave situation in Panjab and Haryana

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी कत्ल रोको । सैसर कीजिए सरकार को ।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to draw your attention to the fact that I have given an adjournment motion notice regarding the situation in Panjab and Haryana (*Interruptions*) We are all unanimous that we should discuss adjournment motion. It is a matter of urgent public importance. If this issue does not become fit for adjournment motion, no other question in the world is fit for adjournment motion (*Interruptions*) If this issue does not become fit for adjournment motion, no question in the world can be fit for adjournment

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA BORTY : Kindly allow us to make our submission

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी . पंजाब में कत्ल रोको । पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट को सैसर किया जाए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Kindly allow adjournment motion

MR SPEAKER : I have received notices of Adjournment Motions from

Prof Madhu Dandavate

Shri Ramavatar Shastri

Shri Suraj Bhan

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Shri Satish Agarwal

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar

Shri Harikesh Bahadur

Shri Ram Jethmalani

Shri Ratansingh Rajda

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav

Shri Indrajit Gupta

Shri K A Rajan

Smt Geeta Mukherjee

Shri Narayan Choubey

Shri P K Kodiyan

Shri Bhogendra Jha

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Shri Dharam Bir Sinha

Shri E Balanandan

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri

Shri Ajit Bag

Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli

Shri Tridib Chaudhuri

Shri Daulat Ram Saran

Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh

Dr A U Azmi

Swami Indervesh

Shri Mani Ram Bagri

Prof Ajit Kumar Mehta

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri

Shri Rasheed Masood

Shri Jagpal Singh

Shri B D Singh

Shri Charan Singh

regarding the situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between the CRPF and sections of the people both in Punjab and Haryana

I have given this matter anxious thought. I give my consent to the adjournment Motion

Prof. Madhu Dandavate who has secured first place in the ballot may now

ask for leave of the House to move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The Home Minister has already written to you that he has to collect some more information. He is collecting the same. I would request you kindly to allow Government to prepare themselves for that and then you can fix any time....

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have already given your consent.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given. Who is withdrawing it ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not objecting to his consent. But I am trying to bring to his notice that the Home Minister has already sought some more time as he has asked for more information to be collected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I seek leave of this House to move Adjournment Motion on the situation in Punjab and Haryana.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is no objection from any side and the House is ready...

(Interruptions)

Yes, Mr. Buta Singh, I think you are only asking for time.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I say that the Home Minister is collecting information.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. It is up to me to decide. I will take that into consideration and then I will fix the time.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Why Adjournment Motion ? Why not have a discussion?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order. I have already sought leave of the House. It is too late in the day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why not take up the Motion immediately ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have to give consideration to the problem of time and date, which they and the Government side also have represented to me. So in the best interest of Punjab, Haryana and the nation, I will fix up time and date for this discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No. I am on point of order. *(Interruptions)*. According to Rule 61

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him to speak on his point of order. Let him speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : According to Rule 61, once the Speaker allows Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) : Once you have allowed, it must be taken up immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of taking it up immediately. I have checked it up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muazaffarpur) : It is a matter of urgent public importance. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Fernandes, I have already allowed Mr. Chakraborty on a point of order. I have allowed him first. He is having the floor first. Why do you interrupt him ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : According to Rule 61, once the Adjournment Motion is admitted, the Speaker is duty-bound to declare that this debate will start at 16.00 hours or earlier. So, according to the Rule you have to start it to-day at 16.00 hours.

MR. SPEAKER : I have studied it. I have seen it and I have got the precedent for it. It can be done under certain circumstances and the circumstances demand

like that. That is why I have to decide like that.

You can come and see me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You cannot be guided by the precedent. There are specific rules.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I not be ? There is force of the rules and the precedent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You cannot violate it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My submission is Adjournment Motion is on a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Matter of urgent public importance cannot be treated as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Suppose you have gone through the subject. This is a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion. You will fix the date. In other words, it is not fixed for any date. It is No-Day-Yet-Named Motion—that we cannot allow.

MR. SPEAKER : I over-rule it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am following the rule and I am following the precedent. That is what I am doing.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियमों के अनुसार आज 4 बजे यह चर्चा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर आप आज इंगे नहीं करा रहे हैं, तो कब कराएंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बारे में आपसे सलाह करूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अभी तय हो जाना चाहिए । यह समझना गलत है कि अगर

यह चर्चा टाल दी गई, तो पंजाब का मामला हल हो जाएगा । सारे देश की आंखें पार्लियामेंट की ओर लगी हुई हैं । अगर हम पंजाब और हरियाणा की स्थिति पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे, तो संसद का उपयोग क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद उस आग में हूँ, जहाँ की आप बान करना चाहते हैं । मेरी आत्मा वहाँ है । मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पीस हो । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि देश बचे । मैं इस तरह काम कर रहा हूँ कि ये दोनों काम हो जाएं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तय हो जाना चाहिए कि इस मोशन पर चर्चा कब होगी । यह मोशन हवा में नहीं रहनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Now I ask one thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Under what rule to you can do it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will show that rule to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Please show me that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. I have got it myself; I will not talk through my head.

(Interruptions)

Don't shout.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, am also on a point of order...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : The rules are not for you. How can you do that ? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, my colleague, Shri George Fernandes, has pointed out to you that an adjournment motion is a matter of urgent public importance. In fact, according to rule 61, it is

to be taken up at 4 O'clock and the latitude is that it could be taken up even earlier, if it is to be decided and that is at the discretion of the Speaker. But as he rightly insisted, you must fix up the date and the time here and now. Supposing by a day here and there if you what to fix up, if it is kept vague, then there will be no urgency about the matter. Here and now, you should be able to announce when you are going to take up the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Urgency is the safety of this nation which I am looking into and keep in my mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You announce the date and time here and now.

MR. SPEAKER : I will announce it after consultation with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The announcement should come to day.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से बात करके कर लूंगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have to act absolutely according to rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष, महोदय आपने कामरोको प्रस्ताव मान लिया । कामरोको प्रस्ताव सरकार के खिलाफ है । यह तो सरकार के हक में है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर जल्दी से जल्दी चर्चा कराए । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Government is trying to avoid the debate... (Inter uptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not truth. मेरी बात सुनिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसी बात सच नहीं है । अगर मैं ऐसी बात मानता तो आज ही करवा देता । आपको कल बताया थी, अत्र भी बताता हूं । कुछ बातें होती हैं जो देश हित में की जाती

हैं । कोई कारण होता है, किसी कारण की वजह से होता है । मैंने आपको सबको बताया ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why don't they want debate today itself ? Let it be taken up today itself.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बताऊंगा आपको । कर दूंगा । आपसे बात करूंगा ।

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you make a final observation, I want to make a submission. As my colleague, Shri George Fernandes rightly said, don't merely consult the Government. You immediately call all the leaders of the Opposition parties and fix up the date and time.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप सब की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि देश का भी बुरा न हो, यह किया है । We will fix up the date and time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your objection to consulting all the leaders of the Opposition parties rather than consulting only the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ? He will also be there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप सब लोगों से सलाह करके करूंगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, you will consult us and decide.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You yesterday convened a meeting of all the leaders of the Opposition. It was agreed upon that the debate would take place today itself...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, you are not behaving... (Interruptions) आप बैठ जाइए । मुझे इसका भी ख्याल है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It was agreed upon yesterday that the debate will be today...

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : We want the debate today itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You have a session tomorrow; you discuss it the whole day tomorrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You take up the adjournment motion today itself. There is a very serious situation... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a thing to be handled like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, as you know, nobody is interested in avoiding the discussion in this House. As a matter of fact, if the hon. Members opposite will kindly remember, it was my initiative that this discussion should start as the first thing in the session and I requested you in the Business Advisory Committee that let the Hon. Home Minister make a statement and we will have the debate. Now that you have been pleased to admit the adjournment motion...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I always sit down when the Hon. Members stand.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Not always.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I thank Mr. George Fernandes that he has found time for attending Parliament today at least.

As I submitted earlier, the Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement and place the facts before the Hon. House and then a useful purpose can be served by having a discussion in this House. This morning again the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has written to you that he is collec-

ting the information and gathering facts about the situation both in Punjab and Haryana. Under the circumstances, we accept your ruling. Let there be Adjournment Motion. Nobody is trying to evade the discussion and there is no purpose in our sitting here if, while things are happening outside, we cannot discuss them. We are here to discuss. Let there be no attempt on the part of anybody to draw any political mileage out of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Is there any political mileage? According to the Prime Minister, we are the guilty ones. Is it not a political mileage to be drawn?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह इन्होंने क्या पढ़कर बताया है ?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We read so many reports in the press. I told the Hon. Members to leave alone the Press. Why should you go by what appears in the Press? Press reports are always prejudicial.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Don't blame the Press.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Because it helps you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are highlighting your views.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not our views. It is always your views.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you accusing the Press when your Prime Minister is accusing the Opposition? We must give over views. You are taking political advantage.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the Adjournment Motion to be moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate regarding the situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between the CRPF and

sections of the people, both in Punjab and Haryana."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is this ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर काम रोको प्र-ताव पर तत्काल चर्चा नहीं होगी तो उसका उपयोग नहीं होगा ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule has he put what ? Tell me what it means ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under what rule is he moving the Adjournment Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is not moving anything. He moved a motion under Rule 388.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What does it mean ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is motion under Rule 388.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the failure of the Haryana Government also. But he speaks only about Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : For this purpose, I wanted that you should have a discussion and we must cont of the situation and take certain steps. For that, we have to suspend this rule.

The Question is :

"That this House do suspend Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the Adjournment Motion to be moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate regarding the situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between the CRPF and sections of the people both in Punjab and Haryana."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : पहले तो कभी ऐसा हुआ नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हुआ है, मैं दिखा दूंगा ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are not in favour of suspending the Rule. How can you suspend the Rule ? This is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You should have consulted us. You are suspending operation of a rule. You should have taken the Opposition into confidence (Interruptions) आप कह रहे थे कि आप बात करेंगे । आपने मैजोरिटी के बल पर रूल को सस्पेंड कर दिया । (व्यवधान) आप चलाइए सदन को मैजोरिटी से ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सलाह करके किया है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are walking out as a protest against this. We will even boycott the Railway Budget.

(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : These remarks are a reflection on the ruling. None of these should go on record.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It reflects on the Speaker and it must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing has gone on record.

[SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY, PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE, SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE, SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES, SHRI BIJU PATNAIK, SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE].

**Not recorded.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Rule 61 is being suspended without even consulting the leaders of the Opposition ! What is this ? I cannot understand this procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota) : Even then we are boycotting the Railway Budget.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने किसी ने पूछा नहीं है—रूल 61 को क्यों सस्पेंड कर रहे हैं ?

This is not a correct procedure....You will realise it later on.

(व्यवधान)

12.26 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1984-85

MR. SPEAKER : The Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1983-84 and Budget Estimates for 1984-85 of the Indian Railways....

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी रूलिंग के खिलाफ अपोजीशन के तमाम सदस्य रेलवे बजट का बायकाट करते हैं।

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barch) : The entire Opposition is going to boycott the Railway Budget and against your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : It was not a ruling but it was only a motion.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : MR. SPEAKER, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1983-84 and Budget Estimates for 1984-85 of the Indian Railways.

Results of 1982-83

2. At the outset, however, let me place before the House a brief review of the financial and other achievements of the previous year, namely, 1982-83. The year closed with a surplus of Rs. 118.31 crores as against Rs. 75.19 crores envisaged in the Revised Estimates. During that year, not only did we step up the contribution from revenue to Depreciation Reserve Fund from a low level of Rs. 350 crores in the previous year to Rs. 556 crores but we also discharged in full the dividend liability of Rs. 435.98 crores which included arrears of Rs. 19.46 crores pertaining to earlier years, as a result of retrospective revision of the rate of dividend. For a second year in succession, Railways showed a net surplus after discharging in full the prescribed dividend liability. The real surplus was Rs. 137.77 crores, if we exclude the arrear dividend. From this we paid Rs. 71.95 crores to the General Revenues to partially liquidate our deferred dividend liability.

2.1 As a result of the better overall performance during the year, we could improve the operating ratio from 89.4% to 88.3%.

2.2 In freight operations, the Railways attained a new peak by loading 228.78 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic. In terms of net tonne kilometres, the total tally of freight carried was 167.78 billion.

2.3 Passenger kilometres at 226.93 billion were marginally higher than the 226.12 billion anticipated at the Revised Estimates stage.

Review of current year

3. The current year has been a difficult one for the Railways on more than one count. After having achieved a record loading of 228.78 million tonnes in 1982-83, the Railways were poised to scale still greater heights. However, several factors beyond our control affected the performance of the Railways adversely. Based on past performance, potential to carry and anticipation of traffic from the principal users, the Railways had fixed for themselves a realistic target of 241 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic.

Unfortunately, due to shortfalls in the offer of traffic by the core sector like Iron & Steel—both raw materials and finished products—Iron Ore for export and fertilizers, there has been a shortfall in revenue earning freight loading. The effect of this unforeseen shortfall in traffic offering was mitigated to some extent by carrying more cement, foodgrains and petroleum products.

3.1 Right through the year, we had taken several steps to capture some additional traffic during the lean periods. More important among these were the liberalisation of the powers vested in the Zonal Railways to quote special station-to-station rate, removal of restrictions in booking of traffic, upgradation of priorities for allotment of wagons for loading of certain commodities, suspension of levy of transhipment charges, grant of concession in freight charges to the extent of 10% for fertilizer traffic between 300 to 500 kilometres, introduction of a scheme of incentive and so on, for increased loading from sidings in the form of rebote in a graded manner. While these steps helped to an extent, they could not compensate fully for the heavy fall in bulk traffic from the core sectors.

I am glad to inform the House that recovery on this front is now in sight. New loading records have been set up in the months of November and December 1983 and January 1984.

3.2 On a re-assessment now, the revised target of revenue earning traffic is proposed to be fixed at 230 million tonnes. This is still higher than the best-ever level of loading achieved last year.

3.3 There has been a drop in passenger traffic too. However, the fact that the numbers have dropped more sharply than the passenger kilometres indicates, *prima facie*, that the drop has been mainly in respect of short distance passengers. This is not an unwelcome development and is in accordance with our policy in this regard.

4. The House will recall that when announcing concessions in freight and fare proposals while replying to the general debate last year, I had hoped to make good the resulting shortfall by carrying

additional traffic. This has not come about. The decline in traffic has depressed our earnings substantially from Rs. 5171.50 crores to Rs. 5024.00 crores. Of this, the drop in goods earnings will be Rs. 114.19 crores and in passenger earnings Rs. 38.45 crores. Making allowance for Rs. 30 crores, the value of concessions announced while replying to the general debate last year, the net drop in earnings from goods traffic will be Rs. 84.19 crores. On the same basis, the drop in passenger earnings will be Rs. 10.95 crores after excluding the value of concessions which had amounted to Rs. 27.50 crores. On the other hand, several post-budgetary factors notable among them being grant of interim relief to staff, sanctioning of additional instalments of dearness allowance, increases in prices of fuel, upgradation of posts, more than the normal breaches due to floods, more intensive patrolling of tracks and in trains etc., totalling Rs. 292.50 crores pushed up our working expenses from Rs. 3488.27 crores to Rs. 3776.00 crores even after applying a cut of 3% over the budget estimates in terms of the Government's policy to reduce expenditure. Thus we were adversely affected in both ways.

4.1 It is a tribute to the resiliency of the system that in spite of these severe adverse trends, the operational results show a net revenue of Rs. 338.50 crores. Though this is not adequate to discharge the full dividend liability it should be considered a welcome feature in the circumstances. It has, therefore, become necessary to carry over Rs. 111.50 crores to the Deferred Dividend Liability account to balance the budget.

I am confident that if traffic had materialised as projected in the budget, the Railways would have been able to take the increase in working expenses in their stride and achieve a net surplus for the third year in succession.

Passenger Services

5. The House will recall that I had indicated in my budget speech last year that we would keep up a crusade to further improve the services, especially passenger services, to the extent feasible within the constraint of resources. Our efforts in this direction continued in

1982-83, but a major thrust could be given only during the current financial year.

5.1 Despite various constraints I have, in fulfilment of the assurances given by me, augmented the passenger services by increasing the number of coaches on trains, by increasing their frequency and also by introducing additional trains. During the year so far, over a 100 new trains have been introduced, the frequency of 12 long-distance trains was increased and 72 trains have been dieselised. 37 trains have also been speeded up. Among the new passenger trains introduced are the New Bongaigaon-Trivandrum Central Weekly Express, traversing the longest distance, the Ahmedabad-Trivandrum Central Weekly Express, the Indore-New Delhi Tri-Weekly Express, the New Delhi-Patna Magadh Express and the New Delhi-Barauni Jayanti Janata Express. On the suburban sections also, 40 new trains were introduced.

5.2 Suburban services needed very special attention and, therefore, three Divisional Railway Managers (Suburban) have been brought into position by re-adjustments at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay to monitor the working of suburban services.

5.3 For mitigating the hardship of commuters in metropolitan cities, 18 new electrical multiple units are being put into service in addition to 54 of them being replaced. The fly-over between Bandra and Khar on the Western Railway connecting the Central and Western Railways has been completed and opened to suburban traffic.

6. Amongst the special efforts made to improve booking-reservation facilities for passengers, mention may be made of the introduction of round-the-clock reservation facilities in some major cities and the opening of additional reservation offices in city locations away from railway stations.

6.1 Working hours of reservation offices at various important stations have been extended to spread business over longer hours thereby reducing queue lengths. A modern centralised reservation office for second class passengers was also set up in New Delhi.

6.2 Efforts are under way to introduce ticket vending machines at important railway stations.

6.3 Computerisation of passenger reservation is being attempted as a pilot scheme in Delhi. This project is being progressed. If it is our intention to extend this to other important centres on the basis of experience gained.

6.4 Drives against ticketless travel, alarm-chain pulling and other malpractices, and maintenance of cleanliness in trains and station premises are some other areas which received special attention during the year.

6.5 Demands for improvements in catering services on the Railways have been voiced from time to time both inside the House and outside. Efforts to effect further improvements in the services have been continued on a sustained basis. Hon'ble Members may recall that a Servic Improvement Group (Catering) comprising experienced officers was formed to look after the quality of the catering service. This group carried out intensive inspections, examination of the existing arrangements and monitoring of the catering services on important trains, stations and base kitchens. Based on the suggestions of the Group, necessary instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways for effecting improvements in the services.

Amongst the various measures being actively considered for improving catering services is the setting up of a "Catering Corporation" to look after the catering on the Railways. While this may take some more time to materialise, I have, in order to bring about immediate further improvement in the services, taken the first step in revamping the existing arrangements by setting up, as a pilot scheme, Centralised Catering Organisation at New Delhi. Initially, this will look after catering on 14 pairs of important Mail and Express trains and 7 base kitchens. Our intention is to expand the scope of this organisation after watching the results achieved.

6.6 Punctuality of train services has been receiving close attention. We have been able to achieve some success during the last

few months. No effort will be spared in bringing about further improvement in punctuality despite the various handicaps that we have to contend with like alarm-chain pulling, hose pipe disconnection, etc. As I have already reported to the House on several occasions, the State Governments have been requested to help us in these matters. I have also directed the Railway Board and the Zonal Railway administrations to pay special attention to this aspect of railway working.

6.7 Multi-pronged attacks have been mounted to reduce the number of accidents. Various technological aids and safety devices have been provided to guard against human failure. In implementation of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee and the Sikri Committee, simplified General Rules have introduced in July 1983. Special safety drives were conducted to educate the road-users and railway staff to avoid accidents at level crossings. Co-operation of State Governments has been sought to enforce the Motor Vehicles Rules. Manning of unmanned level crossings considered hazardous, interlocking of level crossings and provision of telephones at level crossings are some of the other steps taken. Better maintenance of assets like rolling stock, track, signalling equipment, use of modern technological aids and progressive modernisation of these received attention. As a result of the various steps taken, the number of consequential train accidents decreased to 529 during April to December 1983 from 645 during the corresponding period of 1982, registering a decrease of 8.2%. But unfortunately, there have also been a few serious accidents caused by sabotage as also human failure. In order to minimise the chances of human failure, it is necessary to introduce more modern and sophisticated devices which would act as automatic checks. A detailed report is being prepared to facilitate introduction of such devices in a phased manner.

I am second to none in grieving over the calamities, caused by accidents. Our efforts to reduce all types of accidents will continue unabated.

6.8 I can only assure the House that in all these matters affecting the comfort,

safety and security of railway users, vigorous efforts on a sustained basis will be continued and any railwayman responsible for jeopardising these efforts will not be spared, whatever the level of that person be. Blacksheep will be got rid of. The new slogan—"Safety, Security and Punctuality" which I gave to Railwaymen to be adopted as an article of faith has started giving results and I shall endeavour to make it even more effective in future.

Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plans :

Sixth Five Year Plan

7. The Railways' Sixth Five Year Plan provided for an investment of Rs. 5100 crores. During the first year of the plan, it is anticipated that total investment would reach the level of Rs. 4943.87 crores. In the mid-term appraisal of the Plan, the Planning Commission recognised the need for increasing the allocation for the Railways. The Annual Plan outlay for 1984-85 has since been fixed at Rs. 1650 crores, a step-up of 14.4% from the reduced outlay of Rs. 1442 crores for the penultimate year of the Plan. Thus the total plan outlay for the Railways would now be Rs. 6593.87 crores.

Source of financing

7.1 On the basis of outlays, General Revenues would have provided Rs. 3338.39 crores, representing 53.63% of the total and the balance of Rs. 3255.48 crores, that is, 49.37% would be financed from the internal resources of the Plan.

Targets and achievement

7.2 The Plan as initially drawn up provided for acquisition of 780 locomotives, 5680 coaches, 606 Electrical Multiple Units, (including those for Delhi Ring Railway & Metro Railway, Calcutta) 1,00,000 wagons, renewal of 14,000 Kms of track and completion of 2800 Kms of electrification. While the target for locomotives was raised later to 980, that for wagons was scaled down to 77,000. It is anticipated that with the resources now made available, it may not be possible to acquire more than 950 locomotives 5000 coaches and 72,000 wagons, to renew more than 9150 kms of track

and complete more than 1824 kms of electrification.

Revised Annual Plan 1983-84

7.3 The initial allocation of Rs. 1342 crores for 1983-84 was subsequently increased by Rs. 160 crores to Rs. 1502 crores. This has now been reduced to Rs. 1442 crores by applying a cut of Rs. 60 crores in implementation of Government's policy to reduce expenditure.

7.4 It is anticipated that during the current year, we will have acquired about 170 locomotives, 11000 coaches, 72 Electrical Multiple Units and 16,600 wagons, renewed 2100 kms of track, energised 250 kms of track and opened 207 kms of new lines, in addition to progressing various projects to some extent as permitted by the funds available.

7.5 Steady progress is being maintained in the setting up of the Diesel Component Works at Patiala, The Wheel and axle Plant at Yelahanka, near Bangalore, is almost ready for commissioning.

Annual Plan 1984-85

7.6 The Plan allocation of Rs. 1650 crores for the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Railways will be financed upto Rs. 850 crores by internal resources and the remaining Rs. 800 crores will be the budgetary support from the General Revenues. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan is a rehabilitation plan, around 49% of this outlay, that is Rs. 810 crores, will be spent on renewal and replacement of assets.

7.7 With this level of Plan allocation, which I confess, is not adequate for our purpose, we will be able to acquire during the budget year 168 locomotives, 1229 coaches, 174 Electrical Multiple Units and 12000 wagons. Track renewals will be to the extent of 2500 kms.

7.8 We are faced with the problem of allocating scarce resources between competing demands. Till such time as we hit upon some new ideas about raising sizable resources, even by adopting unorthodox methods hitherto untried, we have

to make the best use of the scarce resources becoming available. Bearing this in mind, I have distributed the available funds among new line and gauge conversion projects in such a way that the maximum funds are allocated to projects which can be completed during the next year and others which are project-oriented or are of strategic and other importance. In quite a few cases, only token amounts have been provided to keep the projects in the books. They will have to take their turn in due course.

New Line

8. There are at present 46 on-going new line projects requiring an estimated outlay, at current prices, of nearly Rs. 1000 crores. As against this, we have been able to make only an allocation of Rs. 90 crores, which is 23% more than Rs. 73.32 crores allocated in the previous year. During 1983-84, nearly 91 kms of new lines were complete and opened to traffic. These included Vasai Road-Diva and Bhadrachalam Road-Monuguru which has been opened in the first instance as a siding. Another 116 kms of new lines are expected to be opened shortly. These are the Wani-Pimpalkutti line to serve the cement plants at Adilabad, the first 16 kms upto Domjur of the Howrah-Amta rail link and Karaila Road-Jayant line for movement of coal from Singrauli Coal Field. During 1984-85, another 140 kms of new lines are planned to be completed and opened to traffic. These include the new lines from Manikgarh to Chandur, Talgaria to Tupkadih, Domjur to Bargachia, Pen to Nagothana Nalgonda to Miryalaguda and from Telapur to Patancheru.

8.1 Emphasis will continue to be placed on completing the on-going project-oriented lines, like Koraput-Rayagada, Kota Chittorgarh as well as lines in the North-Eastern region as early as possible.

8.2 Despite the constraint of resources, I propose to take up a few New Line projects to meet the aspirations of the people in some of the regions. These new line projects are—

1. A.B.G. rail line between Talcher and Sambalpur.

2. A.B.G. rail line between Tamluk and Digha.

3. A.B.G. rail line from Rewa to Sultanpur via Garhi Manikpur.

Gauge conversion Projects

9. For completing the 19 sanctioned gauge conversion projects on hand, we will require about Rs 680 crores at current prices, but the allocation for 1984-85 is only Rs. 50 crores. The 164 km parallel BG line from New Balgaigaon to Gauhati in North Eastern region is expected to be opened by the end of March 1984. The second phase of Airamgam-Okha-Porbander gauge conversion projects in Gujarat and the Suratgarh-Sarupsar-Anupgarh project in Rajasthan are expected to be completed in 1984-85.

Surveys

10. I propose to include a very limited number of surveys in the budget year so as to have a pipe-line of projects for being considered for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These Surveys are listed in Annexure A to Demand No. 2 in the book of Demands for Grants Part II.

Track renewal

11. The pace of track renewal has been increased from a level of 1096 kms in 1980-81 to 2100 kms expected to be completed in 1983-84. We hope to increase the tempo further and reach the level of 2500 kms in 1984-85.

Electrification

12. Amongst the electrification projects in hand, Delhi-Mathura and Anand-Godhra are expected to be completed by end of this year. The first phase of electrification from Arakkonam to Renigunta i.e. upto Tiruttani has already been completed. Works sanctioned so far have covered the main trunk routes Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway route) Delhi-Bombay (Central Railway route) and Delhi-Madras and a few other sections considered important for facilitating fluidity of movement of coal and other important commodities. Provision has been made for taking

up five new projects in 1984-85 covering the sections between Durg-Nagpur, Bina-Katni and Katni-Bilaspur, Kharagpur-Midnapore and Jolarpettai-Bangalore, totalling 1012 kms. With these, the Bombay-Hawrah trunk route and the important coal route from Bilaspur to Western India via Katni and Bina will be complete. It is expected that by the end of March 1985, a total of 1824 Route Kilometres will have been electrified bringing the total electrified routes on the Indian Railways to 6784 kms.

Metropolitan Projects

13. The Calcutta Metro Railway will be progressed further with an allocation of Rs. 80 crores, while only preliminary activities will continue in respect of the new projects at Bombay and Madras. I propose to open a part section of the Metro Railway in Calcutta, from Esplanade Bhowanipur, for to service within the next few months.

13.1 The House will be happy to know that I have included a Circular Railway for Calcutta, with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores in the budget year.

Users' amenities and other works

14. I have been receiving numerous requests for extension and raising of platforms, provision of additional platform shelters, foot overbridges and so on. Other requests pertain to remodelling of station buildings etc. Road over and under-bridges are other items in respect of which demands pour in.

Provision has been made in the budget for undertaking new works in respect of improvements to platforms, construction of platform shelters and foot over-bridges and also for station remodelling schemes. Eight road over and under-bridges are expected to be completed in 1983-84.

Workshop modernisation

15. The maintenance facilities for rolling stock had not kept pace with the substantial increase in the holdings. Also, there was need for replacing obsolete and worn out machinery and plant and

for updating technology. Among other things, Railways, therefore, drew up a plan for modernisation in selected workshops. In the first phase, 4 workshops and one Production Unit were selected where the work is expected to be completed soon. In the second phase, 7 more workshops at Parel, Liluah, Alambagh Jagadhri, Golden Rock, Kharagpur, Ajmer and one Production Unit, namely, Integral Coach Factory have been selected for modernisation for providing greater outturn than hitherto. These works have been included in the budget at a cost of Rs. 200 crores.

Inland Container Depot

16. It has also been proposed to set up an inland container depot at Amingaon to help boost export of tea.

17. I am aware that what is proposed to be done is far short of what is required to satisfy even to some extent the genuine demands of the people, but as the House will appreciate the problem is one of husbanding scarce resources. I would earnestly appeal to all the sections of the House to appreciate the realities of the situation and explain to their constituents that it is not any lack of willingness on our part but the hard reality of inadequacy of resources that has pushed us in to this situation. I may, however, assure the House that I will continue my efforts to secure as much additional resources as possible, during the course of the year, for further investment on the Railways.

Production Units

18. The output from the Production Units of the Railways is satisfactory during the current year.

18.1 The Integral Coach Factory, at Perambur, which had turned out 775 coaches in 1982-83, against the installed capacity of 750 coaches, is expected to produce about 800 coaches during the current year. This is indeed a commendable achievement.

18.2 Thirty-six broad gauge double-decker coaches of improved design have been ordered on this Production Unit for the benefit of short distance passengers.

18.3 Including the production from other Units in the Public Sector, it is expected that about 1025 broad gauge second class coaches, 100 metre gauge second class coaches and 60 air-conditioned two-tier sleeper coaches will have been inducted into service in 1983-84.

18.4 The House is aware that a decision has been taken to set up a second coach building factory and that a technical study has been entrusted to Rail India Technical and Economic Services on whose recommendations the location, layout etc. will be decided. Meanwhile as an additional effort at maximising coach production it has been decided to step up the capacity at the Integral Coach Factory to 1000 coaches per annum. A modernisation and capacity generation project costing Rs. 47.60 crores has accordingly been included in the budget for 1984-85.

18.5 The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi will be turning out 127 locomotives and 14 Power Generating sets. These Diesel Power Generating sets will serve as standbys for overcoming the problem of power shortages in some critical sectors like repair workshops. This factory is also completing an export order for 15 Metre Gauge Electric locos for the Vietnamese National Railways.

18.6 The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works expect to produce a total of about 80 locomotives, of which 8 will be for Public Sector Undertakings. The capacity utilisation of this factory for manufacturing Electric Locomotives has been affected, *inter alia*, by the shortfall in supply of vital assemblies and components by suppliers both in the Public and Private Sectors. A study has been taken up to overcome these problems and to develop a project report to increase the capacity further with marginal inputs.

Staff matters

19. During the current year, several benefits were extended to the railway staff but for whose dedicated service nothing of any significance can be achieved. Apart from the interim relief and additional dearness allowance granted to them alongwith other Government servants, cadre restructuring of Groups C and D staff in

several categories was done at a cost of Rs. 15 crores benefitting 6 lakh employees.

19.1 Ex-gratia bonus of 15 days' wages for the year 1982-83 has been paid to the Railway Protection Force and Railway Protection Special Force personnel and the benefit of kit maintenance allowance was also extended to Group 'C' personnel.

19.2 The promotional avenues in the Railway Protection Force and the Railway Protection Special Force have been improved through cadre-restructuring by upgrading 89 posts of officers and 23055 posts of staff

19.3 Stagnation increment has been sanctioned in favour of all eligible railway employees.

19.4 Railways cannot totally avoid engagement of seasonal labour but where regular work is available throughout the year "decasualisation" is resorted to. We have a large number of casual labour with long periods of service, accumulated over several years. These cannot be decasualised overnight. During 1982-83, more than 20,000 casual labourers were absorbed in regular employment on Railways. The process of "decasualisation" continued in the current year as well. In inescapable cases, the Railways follow the well established principles of granting retrenchment compensation while discharging casual labour on "last come-first-go" basis.

19.5 To narrow the gap between the facilities available to casual labour on the open line and in projects, the latter have been allowed nine paid holidays instead of only the three national holidays until recently and they have been given a consolidated pay. Further liberalisation is in view.

19.6 Special crash programmes were launched to make up the shortfalls in filling up the quotas reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The intake of SC/ST candidates in Railway Services is being monitored by a special cell in the Ministry of Railways.

19.7 The crusade against corruption was maintained. I cannot tolerate corruption at any level. Whatever the status of the

of person, if corruption is established against him, he will be severely dealt with. During the year 1983, preventive checks were designed with greater emphasis on eradication of harassment to the common man. While there is no let-up in the drive to punish the guilty, it is at the same time ensured that the initiative and efficiency of honest railwaymen are not impaired.

20. I firmly believe that human resources are the best assets of the Railways and that whatever is possible within the constraint of resources should be done to look after their welfare. In 1982-83, 5648 units of quarters were constructed. Thus the total number of quarters on the railways at the end of that year rose to 5.87 lakhs. During 1983-84, another 6500 units of staff quarters are expected to be completed. In 1984-85, some 6600 quarters will be added.

20.1 As of now, Railways are running 105 hospitals and 568 Health Units across the country. Railway health services look after the promotive preventive and curative aspects of health care of the Railway population in a comprehensive manner. Retired employees also get medical facilities on payment of a nominal subscription.

20.2 The family welfare programme has also had creditable performance on the Railways.

Sports

20.3 I am glad to say that in the fields of sports also Railways have kept up the high tradition built up over the years. During 1983-84, Railways have won national titles in 12 out of 25 championships they participated in, and in 8 others they finished runners up. As part of promotion of international sports, Railways take part in inviting foreign teams and are also visiting other countries to take part in matches. The Indian Railways have been given the privilege of organising the Asian Zone World Badminton Championships for Thomas and Uber Cups at New Delhi, this year.

20.4 Taking into account all the items of expenditure under the Plan heads as well as from revenue, the total proposed outlay on staff welfare in 1984-85 is Rs. 187.18 crores, which is 7.5% more than what has been provided in 1983-84.

Technological improvements

21. My Ministry attaches great importance to the role the Research Designs & Standards Organisation (RDSO) has to play in evolving R & D-oriented solutions to the problems relating to the growing demands for rail transportation. We are proposing to review the set-up of this organisation with a view to gearing it to face the challenges in the coming years.

21.1 For increasing the speed on metre gauge system, a high speed coaching bogie with a speed potential of 120 kmph has been designed, and developmental testing is in progress.

21.2 In order to meet increased freight movement with minimum number of additional wagons, it is proposed to design special-purpose wagons and appropriately engineered terminals for loading and unloading.

21.3 Elimination of rail joints by welding on an increasing scale, development of higher strength rails for heavy density routes and curves, introduction of cast manganese crossings and special thick web switches and increasing use of concrete sleepers are some of the special steps taken for improving the track conditions.

21.4 Railway stations are being increasingly equipped with modern signalling devices like centralised operation of points and multi-aspect signals for better operational efficiency and minimising accidents.

Afforestation

22. Continuing the massive drive for large scale tree plantation on the Railways as a part of the 20-point programme, over one crore trees were planted in 1983 against less than half that number in previous years.

Non-conventional sources of energy

23. Under the same 20-point programme, in pursuance of the policy of introduction of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy on the Railways, several areas have been identified for locating pilot projects. These include 81 for wind

energy, 60 for solar thermal schemes, 21 for biogas technology and 50 for photo-voltaic energy systems.

Railway Reforms Committee

24. Upto the end of January 1984 the Railway Reforms Committee have furnished 14 part reports containing 1377 recommendations and observations, of which 263 have been accepted and 18 rejected. Other recommendations are in various stages of processing in consultation with other Ministries also, whether necessary. Out of the accepted recommendations, 109 have so far been implemented. Copies of the reports already received have been placed in the library of the House.

24.1 I am grateful to the Committee for the valuable recommendations made by them. Many of these recommendations involve heavy financial outlays. I am eagerly awaiting their recommendations on how to raise the massive resources required for overtaking the backlog of rehabilitation of assets and for developmental efforts to meet the growing needs for rail transportation.

Public Sector Undertakings

25. The two public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways, namely the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd (RITES) and the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) continued to maintain consistent progress. They are indeed two companies among the few Public Sector Undertakings in the country which have established a sustained record of profitable performance and declared sizable dividends year after year.

25.1 With gross earnings of Rs. 19.42 crore, in 1982-83, RITES achieved a profit of Rs. 4.5 crores. During 1983-84, the Company's gross earnings are expected to be over Rs. 20 crores. The overseas operations of RITES are of inter-continental dimensions spanning the developing world of Africa, Middle East and South-East Asia. Recently, the Company secured new contracts in Sudan, Vietnam and Algeria while their contracts in Zimbabwe and Iraq have been extended further.

25.2 IRCON achieved a record turnover of Rs. 112.50 crores in 1982-83 against the target of Rs. 80 crores and earned a profit of Rs. 8.16 crores. Their turnover is expected to rise to Rs. 156 crores in 1983-84 with a gross profit of Rs. 12.86 crores. Currently, the Company is executing projects worth Rs. 485 crores abroad. The progress on the construction of the project in Iraq is satisfactory. During the current year, the Company secured a contract for construction of a railway line costing Rs. 115 crores in Algeria.

Strategy for the budget year

26.1 I now turn to the strategy for the budget year. In the context of scarce resources and competing demands for the same, our overall thrust will be to step up productivity in every field productivity of investment, assets, machines and men.

26.1 The strategy for investment will be to complete early the ongoing schemes nearing completion to derive immediate benefits therefrom and to allocate comparatively larger quantum of resources to those areas which will contribute to a more optimal use of our capacity.

26.2 The process of channelisation of more and more of bulk traffic in the form of block rakes with end-to-end running and increasing the number of heavier trains on congested routes will continue.

26.3 Special thrust will be towards preventive maintenance of assets and improving the reliability of rolling stock.

26.4 Within the availability of overall resources attempts will be made to improve the passenger services, and to a limited extent additional trains will also be introduced.

26.5 Emphasis will continue on safety in operations. Introduction of sophisticated devices like the Automatic Warning System, track circuiting etc. will receive added attention.

26.6 To overcome thefts and vandalism and to provide better train lighting facilities the mid-on-generation system will be increasingly provided in rakes.

26.7 As a safety measure, an all-electric pantry car generating power from the moving axle of the coach has been built. On the trials proving successful this type of pantry cars will be provided on a number of trains in a phased manner.

26.8 The machinery for co-ordination in the field and at the apex level will be streamlined further not only to plan and monitor the movement of traffic in the core sector but also to reduce the delays taking place to wagons at terminals.

26.9 The pace of condemnation of steam locomotives will be accelerated.

26.10 While the revision of wage structure of the railway employees is being considered by the Fourth Pay Commission, efforts will continue to rectify imbalances in cadres and for improvement in career prospects of employees by cadre restructuring.

26.11 Sustained efforts will be maintained to improve the image of the Service Commissions and to tone up their working.

26.12 Attempts will be made to increase the productivity of manpower by enriching their job content.

26.13 A beginning will be made for developing multi-craft concepts for achieving better utilisation of manpower.

26.14 A review will be undertaken to improve the working conditions of employees

26.15 Labour-Management relations and participative decision making procedures will be further streamlined

26.16 Training facilities will be improved and put to effective use. The new Management Development Institute being developed as a part of the Railway Staff College, Vadodara will be satisfactorily progressed.

26.17 Railways have been described as the life-line of the nation. Our strategy, in short, will be aimed at making this life-line stronger, safer, securer and speedier so as to render more satisfying service to the community.

Budget Estimates 1984-85

27. Let me now present to the House the Budget Estimates for 1984-85. The revival of the economy in the recent past gives me the confidence that the offering of traffic in the budget year will be much more than what materialised in the current year. I have, therefore, fixed the target of 245 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic for the Railways. The Railways will be ready to move this level of traffic, which is 6.5% more than what is expected to be done in 1983-84. This is a challenging task which every Railwayman will be ready to take up.

27.1 On the passenger services front, it is assumed that there will be an increase of 3% in the passenger kilometres.

27.2 On these assumptions, the gross traffic receipts at current fares and freight rates are estimated at Rs. 5342.78 crores, which is Rs. 344.78 crores more than the Revised Estimates for the current financial year. Increases in staff costs, costs of other inputs, additional provisions for increased repairs and maintenance of rolling stock and track, and increased expenditure on fuel for hauling the additional traffic are the main components of expenditure which are responsible for increasing the working expenses by Rs. 335.00 crores from Rs. 3676.00 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1983-84 to Rs. 4011.00 crores in 1984-85.

27.3 As the House is aware, the Railways have been criticised severely by all the sections of the House, various Parliamentary Committees, the Railway Reforms Committee and the Public in general for not providing adequate funds for renewal and replacement of assets. I would, however, submit that whatever may have been the sins of commission and omission of several past years, these cannot be rectified in a very short time. Although there is adequate justification for stepping up the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 850 crores in the current year to a still higher figure, I have decided to retain it at the same level next year. I am sure the House will appreciate that I have not adopted the easy, but undesirable, method of artificially depressing the depreciation

provision to produce a misleading surplus as has been alleged in respect of some earlier years.

27.4 The contribution to the Pension Fund from Revenue is proposed to be stepped up from Rs. 185 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 225 crores in 1984-85, mainly to take care of the additional liabilities arising out of the Supreme Court judgment extending some of the benefits of the liberalised pension rules to those who retired prior to 31-3-79. The withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs. 250 crores which is more than the contribution proposed.

27.5 The final recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1980 regarding the dividend payable to the General Revenues and other allied matters for the Sixth Five Year Plan as a whole are not yet available. Therefore I have adopted, the basis applicable to 1983-84 for the budget year also subject to any adjustment that may become necessary in the light of their final recommendations in due course. I may, however, place on record my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Railway Convention Committee for the hard work they have put in while conducting in-depth studies of various aspects of railway working having a bearing on railway finances.

27.6 Taking into account the increased working expenses and the contributions to the funds, the total working expenses add up to Rs. 5037.00 crores leaving a net revenue of Rs. 305.78 crores. This is not adequate to meet the dividend liability of Rs. 490 crores and the Development Fund expenditure of Rs. 58.36 crores.

Need for additional resources

28. As I have just mentioned the operating results, on the basis of current fares and freight rates, do not generate adequate resources to meet all our requirements. As is well known, rehabilitation of our assets merits the highest priority. After making a suitable provision for this, the resultant net revenue has become inadequate for meeting other liabilities. Therefore, there is need for raising some additional resources. I am confident that the rail users will not grudge

making a small contribution to helping the railways tide over the situation.

No general revision

29. I hasten to assure the House that I do not propose to make any general revisions in the rationalised fare or freight structures introduced from April, 1983.

Surcharge

30. I propose to levy a small surcharge on passenger tickets, daily as also season tickets, on a graded scale per passenger without reference to the distance travelled, as follows :-

- There will be no surcharge on II Class Ordinary single tickets.
- The surcharge on II Class Mail/Express and Air-Conditioned chair car tickets above the value of Rs. 10 will be Rs. 2 per passenger.
- In First Class and II Class Air-Conditioned sleeper classes, the surcharge will be Rs. 3 per passenger.
- In Air-Conditioned First Class, the surcharge will be Rs. 5 per passenger.
- On season tickets, the surcharge will be Rs. 1 and Rs. 3 per passenger in Second Class and First Class respectively.

Rounding off of fares

31. As the House is aware, the shortage of small change is creating considerable difficulties all round. Under the existing rules, the fares for all classes, except II Class Mail and Express and Ordinary, are in whole rupees. In these two classes also, it is proposed to round off the fares to whole rupees. Wherever the existing fare includes 50 paise or more as a fraction, it will be rounded off to the next higher whole rupee. Any fraction, below 50 paise will be dropped.

31.1 As a corollary to this the minimum fare which is now 80 paise in II Class Ordinary will be rounded off to Re. 1

Platform ticket

31.2 The price of platform ticket will also be rounded off to Re. 1.

Concession to blind

• 31.3 There has been a long-standing demand for extending some concession to blind persons who travel on season tickets on the suburban sections. I propose to give them a concession of 25% in the season ticket fares.

Reduction in Parcel rates

32. In the hope that the benefit of reduction in parcel rates will be passed on to the consumers by the trade, I propose to downgrade the classification of certain commodities moving as parcel from General Parcel (A) scale to Concessional Parcel (I) scale. Such downward adjustment will be in respect of 23 commodities which inter alia include tyres and tubes, etc. A detailed list is given in Annexure A of the "Memorandum Explaining the Proposals for Adjustments in Freight Rates and Fares in the Railway Budget 1984-85" forming part of the budget documents. This adjustment will give a reduction of 20%. Similarly, in respect of another 21 commodities, which include medicines, safety matches, coffee, tea, exercise books, pencils, erasers and so on, also listed in Annexure A of the Memorandum mentioned earlier, the classification is proposed to be reduced from General Parcel (B) scale to Concessional Parcel (I) scale, leading to a freight reduction of 10%.

Reduction in freight rates

33. As part of our efforts at reducing the prices of commodities, I propose to effect a downward adjustment in the classification of 121 commodities for applying the freight rates. These commodities fall under the board headings of textiles, medicines, paints, leather goods, soap, tea, coffee, milk powder, etc. A details list is given in Annexure B of the Memorandum which I referred to a little earlier. The reduction in freight rates ranges between 5% and 33%.

Withdrawal of transshipment charges

33.1 The House will recall that I had introduced from April 1, 1983, a transshipment charge of Rs. 15 per tonne in cases

where the destination point or the booking point was less than 200 kms. from the break-of-gauge transshipment point. Subsequently, this was suspended for the period upto 31-3-1984. I propose to withdraw the transshipment charge altogether, instead of merely extending the period of exemption. This will give relief to rail users in the Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge areas.

Increase in surcharge on 'To Pay', traffic

33.2 At present, the rail users who avail of the facility of booking their goods on "To Pay" basis wherever admissible, are required to pay a surcharge at 3% of the freight charges. I propose to increase this percentage to 5. This is primarily intended to improve the cash flow, but may incidentally bring in some additional revenue.

Financial results

34. The proposals that I have made will come into effect from April 1, 1984. It is estimated that the additional annual revenue from Passenger and Coaching traffic will be Rs. 104.22 crores and from goods traffic Rs. 10 crores, marking a total of Rs. 114.22 crores leaving an uncovered balance of Rs. 70 crores. I have, however, balanced the budget by carrying this over to the deferred dividend liability account. Nevertheless, it will be our endeavour to avoid even this addition to the deferred dividend liability account by effecting economies in the cost of operations and improving the earnings during the course of the year.

Conclusion

35 I will be failing in my duty, if, before I conclude, I do not place on record my deep appreciation and gratitude to all railwaymen for their unstinted cooperation, hard work and continued devotion to duty. I am sure the House will share my sentiments in this regard. I am confident that Railwaymen at all levels will continue to display unremitting dedication and devotion to duty and work unitedly towards making "every tomorrow a better tomorrow".

35.1 I am grateful to the Members for the patient hearing given to me.

35.2 With these words, Sir, I now commend the budget to the House.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, Annual Accounts, Review and Statement for Delay at International Airports Authority for 1982-83 and Statement the Delay in Laying Annual Reports etc. of Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1982-83 under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airport Authority Act, 1971.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of International Airports Authority of India for the year 1982-83.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No LT-7654/84]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for

not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7655/84]

Annual Report of Trade Fair Authority of India New Delhi For 1982-83 And a Statement And Its Working.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (2) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7656/84.

Annual Report of And Review On The Working of Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin for 1982-83.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : On behalf of Shrimati Ram Dulati Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the spices

Report Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7657/84].

Notifications Under Finance Act, Income Tax Act, Central Excise, Rules, Public Debt act, Public Provident Fund Act, Etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 71(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to delegates of the First conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held in New Delhi from the 17th February, 1984 to the 20th February, 1984 from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7658/84].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.-
 - (i) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 34 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January 1984
 - (ii) S.O. 168 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Solatium Fund Authority' under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
 - (iii) S.O. 169 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Punjab Branch' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act,

1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

- (iv) S.O. 170(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Maharashtra' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1984-85.
- (v) S.O. 171 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the Indian National Theatre, Bombay under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.
- (vi) S.O. 172 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Sanjivani Trust, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (vii) S.O. 174 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Maharashtra State Council for Child Welfare' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (viii) S.O. 175 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Jhargram Leprosy Project, Calcutta, under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 and 1982-83.
- (ix) S.O. 176 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'German Leprosy Relief Association, Madras' under section 10 (23C)

of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

- (x) S.O. 177 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Bharat International Trust, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1984-85.
- (xi) S.O. 178 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, West Bengal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (xii) S.O. 179 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Pirojsha Godrej Foundation, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 and 1984-85.
- (xiii) S.O. 184 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 and 1983-84. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7659/84].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-
 - (i) G.S.R. 14(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components of fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc in excess of the basic customs duty of 25 per cent ADVALOREM when imported by a

manufacturer or such cars for the purposes of providing warranty coverage or after sale service to their customers and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 15 per cent AD-VALORAM.

- (ii) G.S.R. So (E) and 61 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Palm Fatty Acid and Palm Stearin Fatty Acid imported for the manufacture of soap or grease from the basic customs duty in excess of 15 per cent AD VALOREM and from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 63 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Pyrazine Mono Carboic Acid (PMCA) when imported by actual users for the manufacture of anti-T.B. drug Pyrazinamide from basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent ADVALOREM and from the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 64(E) and 65 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods required for the electronic projects viz., Project of Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-I) and INDO-USSR Troposcatter Communication Link Project from the basic customs duty in excess of 35 per cent AD VALOREM and from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 68(F) and 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to liquid nitrogen plant having a capacity upto 10 litres per hour its accessories and spares, when imported into India for use

in artificial insemination centres for cattle breeding from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (vi) G.S.R. 70 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1984, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to one set of pre-recorded cassettes accompanying books as an essential complement to such books for learning languages from the whole of basic customs duty leviable thereon.
- (vii) G.S.R. 72 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1984, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 77-Customs dated the 17th April 1980 so as to specify limits in respect of waste/scrap arising in the course of manufacture of five additional items viz Adelphane Esiderex Tablets, Soap, PVC pipes, Lead Glass tubing and Lead inwire. [Placed in Library. See No LT-7660/84].
- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 67 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to animal feed supplements and animal feed concentrates from the payment of excise duty, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7661/84]
- (5) A copy of the Public Debt (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and, English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 814 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No LT-7662/84]
- (6) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1984

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 54 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1984 under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7663/84].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) under Rule 6 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1953 on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1982. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7764/84].

(8) A copy of the Fourteenth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1983, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7665/84]

(9) A copy of the Finance Accounts of Union Government for the year 1981-82 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-7666/84].

(10) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :-

(i) Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-83-Union Government (Railways). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7667/84].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part XI-Bharat Electronics Limited [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7668/84].

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for

the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part XII-Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7669/84].

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part XIII-General Insurance Corporation of India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7670/84].

(v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part XIV-Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7671/84].

Annual Report of Fund Review on Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Review on and Report of N.E. Handi-Crafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Shillong, for 1981-82, etc.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the North

Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Shillong for the year 1981-82.

- (c) Annual report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms, Development Corporation Limited, Shillong for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7673/84].

13.43 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the table the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th November, 1983 :-

- (1) The appropriation (No. 5) Bill 1983.
- (2) The appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1983.
- (3) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- (4) The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Super-session) Second amendment Bill 1983.
- (5) The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following thirteen

Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 15th November, 1983 :

- (1) The Punjab Disturbed Areas Bill, 1983.
- (2) The Chandigarh disturbed Areas Bill, 1983.
- (3) The Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special powers Bill, 1983.
- (4) The Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill, 1983.
- (5) The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- (6) The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Bill 1983.
- (7) The Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1983.
- (8) The Transformer and Switch-gear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1983.
- (9) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- (10) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- (11) The Lepers (Delhi Andaman and Nicobar, Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal Bill, 1983.
- (12) The Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and secrecy) Bill, 1983.
- (13) The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

13 44 hrs

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Tenth Report

SHRI D L BAITHA (Araria) Sir, I beg to present the tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Rate of dividend for the year 1984-85 and other Ancillary Matters'.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 45 P M

13 45 hrs

The Lol Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lol Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty one minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनोराम बागडी (हिमाचल) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मराठा प्लाटन आफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER There is vacuum in the House. If you want to raise a point of order then you must take my permission.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI Yes, I am taking your permission.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) Sir, there is no item before the House.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have permitted him as a special case.

श्री मनोराम बागडी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेषाधिकार का सबाल उठाया था कि राष्ट्रपति जा क खिलाफ ट्रिब्यून अखबार में।

इससे राष्ट्रपति जी की मानहानि होती है। उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ, आप मुझे उत्तर की अनुमति दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER This is no point of order. You should give a notice about that.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI . I have given a notice.

SHRI BUTA SINGH I also request that whatever the hon. Member has said should be expunged because he has brought in the name of Rashtrapati.

श्री मनोराम बागडी आप समझ लें, राष्ट्रपति जी के खिलाफ "ट्रिब्यून" अखबार में खबर निकली है, जिसमें राष्ट्र का अपमान हुआ है। क्या आप उम्मीद उचित समझते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागडी राष्ट्रपति पार्लियामेंट का अंग है।

SHRI BUTA SINGH So, I take it that nothing will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I will look into the record.

श्री मनोराम बागडी आपका कहना मैं नहीं हूँ।

14 54 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): with your permission Sir I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 27th February 1984, will consist of -

- 1 Discussion on the Motion of thanks on the President's Address
- 2 Consideration and passing of the Comptroller and Auditor General

(Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service Amendment) Bill 1984.

3. Discussion on the resolution seeking disapproval of the industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 and consideration and passing of the industries (Development and regulation) amendment Bill 1984.
4. Discussion on the resolution seeking disapproval of the Ganesh Flour Mills (Acquisition and transfer of undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 and consideration and passing of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Bill, 1984.
5. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

As members are aware, the General budget for 1984-85 will be presented at 5.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 29th February, 1984

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir I would like to speak today on the motion on next week's programme moved today by the Minister of Parliamentary affairs on the following points

1. The deteriorating law and order situation created by anti-India and secessionist disruptive forces in Jammu and Kashmir State thereby causing serious security threat to the nation

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Whatever he is saying which is not given in writing should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, I will to permit you to read out whatever you have given in writing.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He should not speak anything else. It should not go on record. (Interruptions). Sir what

is happening here ? It should not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down I am on my legs. Hon. members, may I just point out that whatever you given in writing, that only is going on record. Nothing else will go on record, whatever you have given in writing will go on record.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The second item is : Suppression of democratic rights and pro-India elements by the present State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you given in writing is only going on record. I have already said it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon Members, I have said, whatever has been given in writing will only go on record. If anything else is spoken, it will not go on record. This is for every hon. Member I appeal to you: kindly cooperate. When you speak on the subject you can speak on the subject whatever you feel about it. Why are you worried now ?

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : Except-me...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It applies to you also.

Now, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मे समस्तीपुर कार्य मंत्री की
अगले गप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करने
के लिए निम्नलिखित मुझसे देना चाहता हूँ।

उत्तर बिहार में समस्तीपुर अपेक्षाकृत
छिछड़ा हुआ कृषि-प्रधान इलाका है। अभी
गेहूँ और मकई की फसल का समय है। उस
इलाके में रासायनिक खाद की काफी कमी
हो गई है और इसकी चोर-बाजारी बढ़ने से

चल रही है। छोटे किसानों को यूरिया (रासायनिक खाद) ब्लैक में भी नहीं मिल रहा है। बिहार का कोटा पहले से ही काम है और यदि समय पर यूरिया न मिला, तो किसानों की कमर टूट जाएगी। जगता है कि आजकल प्रकृति भी किसानों से नाराज है। बेमौसम वर्षा हो रही है, जिससे फसल को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। यदि सरकार ने समय पर खाद उपलब्ध नहीं कराया, तो किसानों को भयंकर भुखमरी का सामना करना पड़ेगा, तथा खाद्यान्न-उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मंडल आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को सदन में रखे काफी समय हो गया है। इस सदन में भी इस संबंध में काफी चर्चा हुई है। लेकिन इसको लागू करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। एक कमेटी से दूसरी कमेटी में इस मामले को ले जाने में सरकार की नीयत पर शंका हो रहा है। पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों में संदेह और असंतोष का वातावरण बन रहा है। जगह जगह मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। अभी महरमा में दो लाख लोगों का विशाल प्रदर्शन इस समस्या को लेकर हुआ। यदि शांति कारगर कदम न उठाया गया, तो लोगों के उग्र होने की आशंका है।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : (Srinagar) : Sir, I request you kindly include the following item in the list of business for the next week:—

Many women have lost their lives by committing suicide or by being murdered by their in-laws including husbands for not bringing them adequate dowry. This is a tragic and most unfortunate thing. Even after 30 years of freedom women are still suffering unprecedented social injustices and repression. We must admit that so far our vows and promises to make woman secure and safeguard their interests, rights, honour and integrity have yielded no results. The laws

of the land in this regard are not sufficiently equipped to apprehend and treat the oppressors of woman stringently. This results in the continued harassment and torture of women even in the cities like Delhi. The Minister must come forward with a law strictly prohibiting dowry and taking adequate stringent and foolproof measures against the oppressions on hundreds of women in the name of inadequate dowry.

15. hrs.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I request that the following two important matters may be included in the next week's business.

Very recently, the Prime Minister announced that there would be no employment in the Central Government offices and Union Public undertakings in the next nine months. If this announcement comes into effect, the number of unemployed would increase substantially. On account of lock-outs, closures and layoffs resorted to in the country now-a-days, the people who were in employment have been thrown out of jobs. Thus the accumulation of the people deserving jobs would create a tremendous problem in the economy. This matter should, therefore, be discussed.

Secondly, the soaring prices of essential commodities have already burdened the common people too much. The limit of tolerance has gone out of reach. The remedial measures adopted by the Government have proved infructuous. The House, therefore, should discuss in details the difference aspects of price rise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

The rule applies to you also very strictly.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में चर्चा के वास्ते निम्नलिखित विषयों को जोड़ दिया जाय।

1. गेहू की सपोर्ट प्राइस सरकार ने 151 रु० में बढ़ाकर 152 रुपए जो किया

है वह एक किस्म का मजाक है क्योंकि दूसरी चीजें जो किसान को खरीद करनी पड़ती हैं वह बहुत महंगी हैं। किसान के गेहूँ की कीमत कम से कम 204 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल होनी चाहिए।

2. नरमा कपास की फसल में पंजाब और हरियाणा में बिल्कुल तबाह हो गयी थी, उस का पंजाब में तो कुछ मुआवजा मिला है परन्तु हरियाणा में कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिला। बलिया ऐलान होने के बावजूद भी माल वसूल किया गया। मुआवजा दिया जाय और वसूल मुदा माल वापस दिया जाय।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : आगामी 27 फरवरी में प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी लोक सभा की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करे।

1. पिछले दिनों हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य स्थानों पर हुई ओला वृष्टि तथा भयंकर तूफान से अनेक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होने, भारी सड़िया में पशु-पक्षियों के मरने तथा लाखों एकड़ भूमि में खड़ी रबी की फसल के चाँपट होने एवं असरूप पेड़ पौधों के उखाड़ कर गिर जान के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन प्राकृतिक आपत्ति के कारण आम जनता विशेषकर किसानों का जान माल की बहुत हानि हुई है जिसकी वजह से वे अनायास ही तबाही के कगार पर आ खड़े हुए हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह ओलावृष्टि से ग्रस्त इलाकों में शीघ्र से शीघ्र जाँच बग के पीड़ित लोगों को राहत पहुँचाए। जिस किसानों की

फसलें बरबाद हो गई हैं और पशु मर गए हैं उन से लगान व आबपाशी का वसूली स्थगित कर दी जाय तथा आगामी फसल के लिए उन्हें बाँज, खाद तथा अन्य जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए अविलम्ब आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान का जाय।

2. दश में अनेक स्थानों पर पिछले कुछ अर्से से एक रुपय के नाट तथा छोट सिक्का का कर्मा महसूस का जा रहा है और कहीं कहीं तो इन का काला-बाजारा चल रहा है। बताया जाता है कि कुछ बैंकों के कमचारियों एवं अधिकारियों का मिली भगत से यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। जयपुर में एक एक रुपय के नोटों की गड्डी 15 से 20 रुपये अधिक लेकर बैंकों के काउन्टर से बेचा जा रही है। छोटे सिक्का तथा एक रुपय के नोटों की इस बनावट कर्मा के कारण जनता को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

श्री मत्वनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगामी सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में निम्नलिखित दो महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाए :

- (1) गावों में किए जा रहे विकास कार्य अपर्याप्त है। उतना ही नहीं, अनेक गावों में पेय जल के अभाव की स्थिति बनी हुई है। गावों का नगरों से जोड़ने वाली सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य न होना, शाला भवनों का अभाव, चिकित्सा सुविधा का न होना इन बातों ने ग्रामीण-जनो के जीवन को काफी अमुविधा-जनक बना दिया है।

अतएव आवश्यकता है कि गाँवों में शुद्ध पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देकर गाँवों के विकास कार्यों को गति दी जाए।

उक्त विषय आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित किया जावे।

- (2) विगत दिनों सिडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधकों ने हिन्दी में कामकाज पर रोक लगाने का आदेश प्रसारित कर हिन्दी में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की प्रवृत्ति को हतोत्साहित किया है। उतना ही नहीं, इससे राजभाषा समिति की सिफारिशों की अवहेलना हुई है। हिन्दी में सरकारी कामकाज करने के लिए विविध उपाय सरकार द्वारा किए जाते हैं किन्तु उनका उक्त मनोवृत्ति के रहते क्रियान्वयन करना काफी कठिन है और इस प्रकार में हिन्दी को जो स्थान प्राप्त होना चाहिए था, वह अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

अतएव मरा फेन्द्र सरकार में आग्रह है कि हिन्दी के उपयोग का प्रतिबन्धित करने वालों के विरुद्ध समर्पित कार्यवाही ली जाए तथा हिन्दी के स्वेच्छित उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए।

उस विषय को भी आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में विचार के लिए सम्मिलित किया जाए।

संसदीय कार्य, रेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बृट्टा सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों के मुझावों से मने बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है उसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि जा प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाए हैं वह बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं परन्तु इस सत्र में, जैसा कि सभी

माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, राष्ट्रपात जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा होगी और उसके बाद जनरल बजट पर भी चर्चा की जाएगी। उस अवसर पर यह सारे के सारे प्रश्न उठाए जा सकते हैं। मैं विजनेस एंडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने भी इन प्रश्नों को लाऊंगा और यदि कमेटी इनके लिए समय देना उचित समझे तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

15 09 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS BILL

Extention of Time for Presentation of Report of Joint Committee

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the motion regarding report of joint Committee, Mr Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon, 1984, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective-realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matter connected therewith or incidental there to”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question

15

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon session, 1984, the times for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective-realisation of the objectives of

nationalisation of life Insurance business for the dissolution of the life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of Corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to

The motion was adopted

15.11 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now legislative business. Shri Dharamvir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR) : I beg to move .*

“ That the bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, be taken into consideration.”

वर्ष 1972 में ग्रेजुएट भुगतान अधिनियम बनाया गया था। इस अधिनियम में कारखानों, खानों, तेल क्षेत्रों, बागानों, पत्तनों रेल कर्पणियों, दुकानों अथवा अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों का ग्रेजुएट का भुगतान करने और इससे संबंधित विषयों की व्यवस्था है। यह अधिनियम 16 सितम्बर, 1972 का लागू हुआ। पिछले 11 वर्षों के दौरान अधिनियम का कार्यप्रणाली में कुछ संशोधनों की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों, नियोक्ता तथा कर्मकार संगठनों में बातों के साथ-साथ अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए भी सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस मामले पर जुलाई, 1980 में हुए श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श हुआ था और सम्मेलन ने भी कुछ सिफारिश की थी।

प्रस्तावित विधायक द्वारा अधिनियम में किए जाने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन इस प्रकार हैं .

1. निर्वाह लागत में हुई वृद्धि के कारण मजदूरी स्तरों में जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए, उन सभी व्यक्तियों को अधिनियम की परिधि के अंतर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है, जो मौलह से रुपए प्रति मास तक मजदूरी ले रहे हैं।

2. मौलह से रुपए प्रति मास तक मजदूरी पाने वाले उन व्यक्तियों को भी, जो प्रशासनिक या प्रबंधकीय हैसियत में नियोजित हैं, अधिनियम की परिधि के अंतर्गत लाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। क्योंकि उन्हें ग्रेजुएट का फायदा दिए जाने में उकास करना भेदभावपूर्ण होगा, जबकि उतनी ही मजदूरी लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को वह फायदा दिया जा रहा है।

3. यह प्रस्ताव है कि मौसमी प्रतिष्ठानों के नियमित कर्मचारियों को गैर मौसमी प्रतिष्ठानों के नियमित कर्मचारियों के बराबर समझा जाए तथा उन्हें प्रति वर्ष पन्द्रह दिन के वेतन की दर से ग्रेजुएट दी जाए।

4. नियंत्रक प्राधिकारियों का यह अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं कि वे किसी दावे को स्वीकार करने और अन्य कानूनी मामलों के बारे में निर्णय दें।

5. अधिनियम को अच्छी तरह से लागू करने के लिए निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है।

सरकार को अधिनियम में विशेष रूप से अधिनियम की धारा 2 (ग) में संशोधन करने के लिए कुछ और सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं इन की आवश्यकता मुख्य रूप से लादापा निगापा और अन्य वनाम “लक्ष्मी विष्णु टेक्स्टाइल्स

मिल्स" शोलापुर के मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय ने हुई और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में सरकार का दशदा एक और विधेयक पेश करने का है अतः मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि शेष प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने की प्रतीक्षा किए बिना संसद में पहले ही प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए, जो विवादास्पद प्रकृति का नहीं है। मुझे आशा है कि सदस्य इस विधेयक का स्वागत करेंगे।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रस्तावित विधेयक पर अब विचार किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, be taken into consideration.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the amendment suggested to section 2 of the payment of Gratuity act 1972 is Rs. 1 600 in place of Rs. 1000/-. It is a welcome step, but by bringing this amendment for Rs. 1,600 the Ministry has not considered the present price level when compared to 1972. In fact this is bringing down the actual amount of salary when compared with 1972 price level. The price level has gone down, when compared to 1972, to 36 paise; that means to make it at par with Rs. 1,000/- in 1972 level it has to be raised to Rs. 2,778. Not only that, in most of these industries, a vast sections of workers are getting more than Rs. 1,300 as salary. So they will not be covered by this amendment. So, my suggestion is that at least the Minister has to amend that provision of Rs. 2,500/-.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Why are you laughing ?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : It is not fantastic. You do not know the actual situation in the country. (Interruptions),

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : You do not have anything. That is the deference between you and we.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : I sympathise with you because you do not know the actual experience of workers who are working there. (Interruptions) In sub-section 3 of section 4 of the principal Act, it has been stipulated that the amount payable to an employee shall not exceed 20 months' wages. There is no rationale in continuing such a restriction. In so many industries already there are agreements to pay more than that. Even if they have served for more than 40 year, for the whole period, they will get this gratuity benefit. Even public sector industries have made an agreement with the workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lawrence please wait for a few minutes. After that you can continue your speech.

Coming to the agenda, the Home Minister is to make a statement on Punjab and Haryana situation at 3-15 P.M.

15.15 hrs.

RE-STATEMENT ON PUNJAB AND HARYANA

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, as you remember, in the morning I explained to the Honourable speaker and to the Honourable House also that the hon. Home Minister has written to the hon. Speaker seeking some more time, to which the hon. Speaker gave his permission. So, now the Home Minister will make his statement as soon as he is ready.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : When will he do it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Home Minister has already written a letter to the Hon. Speaker also

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : One point may be clarified. When

Home Minister consented, and he agreed to give a statement, was he not in possession of the facts necessary? If not, why did he give his consent and why was this put on the agenda? This thing should not be allowed to continue. See, this is on the agenda issued.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One by one please.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : (Muzaffarpur) I would like the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs being very specific. Now, this is taking the House for granted. He says, the statement will be made "as soon as he is ready". He may be ready after a week. He may be ready after a month. The way the proceedings of the House were conducted this morning, we do not know and we would therefore like him to be more specific. Otherwise we want the Home Minister to be produced here at quarter past three.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not everybody.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : The agenda cannot be like that that whenever a Minister gets convenience, he will come make a statement here. This House is being run with a specific agenda and specific time. Without that how can we conduct the proceedings here?

SHRIMATI GEEJA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : This statement is about the present situation. Are we to assume that the present situation is unknown to the Home Minister? Why should he not make the statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon Members, the Home Minister has already written a letter, not exactly just now. He has written a letter, saying :

"Yesterday I had sent you a letter about my intention to make a Statement on Punjab and Haryana in the House. But in view of certain information that has come to Government which needs to be

checked carefully I seek your indulgence to make this statement on a later date."

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : That is all right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Again, the Government is taking Parliament for a ride. Government is taking Parliament for a ride, everyday. The Home Minister had agreed that he would make a Statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has also mentioned the reasons. It is all right now, Mr. Lawrence can continue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What are the reasons?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read the letter just now. He says, "the information that has come up to Government needs to be checked carefully." That is why I seek....."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We have heard such cock and bull stories. He always come and make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Lawrence.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is for you know. I believe in your absolute impartiality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I leave it to you to draw your own inference. Now, Mr. Lawrence. We have got to take up the private Members' bills also.

SHRI RAM VIJAY PASWAN (Hajipur) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have come just now. You do not even know what subject is being discussed.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Before you hear any point of order, my submission is that it has been accepted by the hon. Speaker and he has granted the permission. I do not know why the hon. Members are raising all kinds of insinuations now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been read out. I have read the letter. What is your point of order, Mr. Paswan ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We have a right to know. It is infringement of our right.

श्री रामदिलास पासवान : उद्ध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ आर्डर है। मॉनिंग में रूलिंग माह्व ने रूलिंग दिया और पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर के द्वारा स्टेटमेंट होगा। हम लोग रूली के लिए आये हैं। मैं इसी के लिए अभी आया हूँ, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट का मसौल बनाया जा रहा है। जब मन होगा तब रूलिंग दिया जायगा, कभी कुछ बोलियेगा, कभी कुछ बोलियेगा। आज मवेरे में पार्लियामेंट में देखा जा रहा है चेअर जिस तरह से मन हो रहा है नियम को तोड़कर पार्लियामेंट को चलाना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right now

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What is all right ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have explained to you and I have read out the letter. Still if you are not convinced, what else can I do ? Actually what do you want me to do ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We request you to produce the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No Chair can direct any Minister to come to the House and make a statement. Under what rule you are asking me to do this ? Now I go to the next item. Mr. Lawrence.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How can you go to the next

item ? This is a very serious matter and we want to register our protest.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can always make your protest. I have made the things very clear. I cannot direct the Minister to come here and make a statement. And the letter has been received.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have suspended the rules. Now the Minister is not here...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard all your views. The Government has heard all your views. It has also got ears. Now Mr. Lawrence.

15.23 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI M M. LAWRENCE : The maximum gratuity one can get is 20 months salary and one is entitled to get a maximum of Rs. 32,000/- under this Act. At the same time, the Government employees are entitled to draw Rs. 36,000/-. Why is this discrimination ? My request is that full gratuity for full service should be given.

In sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Principal Act it has been said that the gratuity shall be payable if only one has rendered continuous service of not less than 5 years. This provision actually goes against the interest of the workers. This should be amended.

Gratuity is denied to all the workers who are engaged in the construction sector and those who are engaged for manufacturing bidis, because the bidi manufacturing workers are doing their work mostly in their homes but they work for the employer. They are also being cheated. To protect

the interest of bidi workers, as well as millions and millions of construction workers, this restriction of five years should be amended. Even if they are working for 240 days in a year, they should be given the gratuity. All the workers who are engaged in the construction activity under contractors, they may work for six months, seven months or may be one year under one contractor in a particular construction. After finishing that work they may go to another site and may be working under another contractor. They are also being denied this gratuity. So, to protect the interests of those workers, some amendment may be made in the Act to stipulate for the contractor or the employer to issue pass-books to the workers, and to remit the amount which is being paid as gratuity in the account of the concerned worker.

There are a large number of workers who are working in public undertakings for example, in major ports. Thousands of workers are engaged as casual workers for the last 10, 15, 20 years. They are also being denied the gratuity benefits. They may be made permanent after 9, 10 or 11 years of service and only after putting in five years of permanent service they are entitled to get this gratuity. This should go. Their entire service, whether casual or permanent should be taken into account.

Many workers and employees are engaged after super-annuation. They are also entitled to get gratuity only after rendering five years service. This also has to go. They are rendering service because they are more experienced. So, even though they serve for only one year after superannuation they also may be given this gratuity.

Gratuity should be paid to all workers including badli, casual and contract workers and their interests should be protected by making necessary amendments in the Act.

The provision for punishing the employer who contravenes the Act or is making defaults is one year's imprisonment or Rs. 1,000 as fine or both. What is the value of Rs. 1,000? Who is afraid of this fine of Rs. 1,000? By denying the gratuity or other benefits to the workers they can

make tens of thousands of rupees. So, if you threaten them with this fine of Rs. 1,000 no employer is going to be afraid of that. My request is that this amount may be enhanced substantially.

The gratuity amount should be paid the very same day the worker or the employee retires or his service is terminated. The practice at present is to keep the amount for long...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lawrence, you can continue next week. We will now take up Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction, Shri Anwer Ahmad-Absent.

15.30 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (ABOLITION) BILL*

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto"

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I am aware of the fact that it is not customary in this House to oppose a Private Members' Bill at the stage of introduction. But, I am constrained to resort to the extraordinary move of opposing at the introduction stage, a Bill, which I otherwise support. This Bill is coming in an extraordinary situation also, because in the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly there is a motion of breach of privilege, which

has been moved against a member of this House, the hon. Law Minister. I think the poor Law Minister is being made a scapegoat.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : On a point of order. Is that a ground for opposing the introduction of this Bill? Can an hon. Member take that as a plea?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am explaining the extraordinary circumstance in which an ordinary piece of legislation, which I otherwise support, I have to oppose at the introduction stage itself. The point that I am making is that it is not the Law Minister, it is the entire Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, who are guilty of breach of privilege. However, that is not the point that I am discussing now.

The Andhra Pradesh State Assembly, on 24th March 1983, almost a year back, passed a Resolution calling for the abolition of the legislative council. They did that, provided under the Constitution of the country. Within a fortnight of its passing, the resolution was sent here, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh wrote, not once but twice, to the Prime Minister of the country and personally spoke to her, again not once but twice and thrice, stating "I have sent a resolution, which is in conformity with the constitutional provision, please have this law enacted, by Parliament so that the decision of the State Legislature of Andhra Pradesh is honoured".

In any case, it is open to this House, whether to honour that Resolution or not.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is right.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am glad that the Deputy Leader of the ruling party endorses my view that it is open to this House whether to accept that piece of legislation or not. Now, this is precisely where my entire case for opposing this Bill lies. It is admitted by the Deputy Leader of the Congress (I) that it is the prerogative of

this House whether to accept or reject the Resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly. This Resolution, adopted on the 24th March 1983, was forwarded to the Prime Minister and to the Government of India on the 7th April 1983.

Then there were a series of letter from the Chief-Minister of Andhra Pradesh to the Prime Minister and a number of meetings between the Prime Minister of this country and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Now my question is this. Where is the legislation before the House? (*Interruptions*). If it is as simple as that, I am here to endorse this Bill. In fact, I would have been the first to second it, even though seconding may not arise at the stage of introduction. The hon. Deputy Leader of the ruling party has said just now (*Interruptions*) He said that it is the prerogative of this House. Now Sir, look at the Constitutional provision. I would urge that you should have a look at Article 169 of the constitution because you will be called upon to give your ruling on just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The mover will reply to your question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Now, what does article 169 (i) says ?

"Not with standing anything in Article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting."

This Article says Parliament 'may'. And I think the Deputy leader of the Congress (I) say that in that 'may', the Government has the discretion whether to bring forward a Legislation or not. Sir, the discretion is

with Parliament and this is the point which I want the Government to understand. The discretion is with Parliament. Parliament may pass the Law. It is not that the Government may bring forward the legislation. It is the Parliament may pass the Law. The Parliament may not pass the Law. It is open to Parliament to reject the decision of a State Assembly.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 72. It says :

"If a Motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit, allow brief statement from the Member who opposes the motion and the Member who moves the Motion."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, he is creating disorder.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says, Mr. George Fernandes, you please stick to that rule.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am within the rule. This is such a complex matter that even a brief statement has to be long statement. After all what is a brief statement ? We earlier also ran into similar problem when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister said that the Minister will need time. The question was how much time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you need such a detailed speech when it is at the introduction stage ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sure, Sir.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : At least he has to be reasonable.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : So, my submission is that here the Government has failed in its duty to bring forward this Bill. The Government has committed not only breach of privilege of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, but the Government has also

committed a breach of privilege of this very House. In fact, I have already given a notice of a Motion of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. I have already given it because there is very clear breach of privilege. It is our prerogative to decide whether to respect the decision of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you come to the point. Why are you opposing its introduction ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is precisely because I want the Government to come forward with a Bill. This is precisely because the Government has so far failed to come forward with a Bill. I want the Government to endorse the Bill which Shri Bhoopathy is moving now that I am opposing its introduction.

श्री जी. भूपति : श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस एक टिनामिक लीडर है। यह बहुत हिस्टोरिकल बिल है जिसको मैं इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहा हूँ। अफसोस की बात है कि उन्होंने उसका अपोज किया है। मे समझना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत गलत रास्ते पर जा रही है और कांस्टीट्यूट की बेज्जती कर रही है। यह एक कांस्टीट्यूशन मैटर है। आंध्र प्रदेश ने एक रेजोल्यूशन 24 मार्च को पास किया था और 26 मार्च को उस रेजोल्यूशन को आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास भेज दिया था। अभी तक उसका पार्लियामेंट में लाया नहीं गया है, यह बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है। चूंकि वह इसको नहीं लाई है इस वास्ते मुझे उसको प्रा. वेट मैम्बरज बिल के तौर पर लाना पड़ा है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात है। जल्दी से जल्दी इस बिल को पार्लियामेंट में रख कर पास करने के लिए आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ। या फिर आप मेरे ही बिल का ऐडोस करें।

ला मिनिस्टर ने एक ऐसा रत लिया कि यह एक टिनामिक लीडर है। रतना बा

हिस्टारिकल बिल और उसको इंडिविजुअल मेटर कहना ठीक नहीं है। क्या बजह है जो यह नहीं आ सकता? क्या संविधान के अनुसार ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है? आप क्या करना चाह रहे हैं? यह बिल पास करने जा रहे हैं या डिस्कशन अलाउ कर रहे हैं? मेरी राय में आपको इस बिल को संजीदगी से लेना चाहिए।

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : After hearing his submission I am convinced that I should withdraw my opposition

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill. To provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

By Shri P.J. Kurien

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion on Prof. Kurien's Bill Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill. First, two hours time was allotted and later one more hour was allotted. Out of three hours we have exhausted two hours and eighteen minutes and we have got 42 more minutes. Some more hon. Members have to speak. Anyhow we have to complete it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will get a chance. Another Bill is also there and it has to be taken up.

Now, Mr. Xavier Arakal may speak.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Sir, I go appreciate the spirit in which the Bill was moved by Prof. P.J. Kurien. He has given very cogent reasons as to why this discrimination should be removed from the statute.

Sir, we are in a blessed country where we have the freedom of religion which our Constitution has guaranteed, very well so. In the Preamble itself, it says :

“Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.”

So also, if you refer to Part III of the Constitution relating to the Fundamental Rights, throughout the Constitution we can see very well that any religious faith is well protected in our country. Therefore, this country compared to many other nations is a blessed country wherein we have the liberty to practise any religion or belief or faith. Therefore, the Orders, five in number, which are mentioned by our hon. Member, Prof. P.J. Kurien, do deserve consideration by the Government. The proviso in these Orders says :

“No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes.”

Sir, nowhere in the Constitution it is stated that religion is the criterion on which the other benefits are given out. Precisely this is the argument to say that whatever may be the religious faith, that should be a private personal affair though it may amount to some other consideration. Sir, in this matter what the Bill is seeking is to remove the discriminatory measure pronounced in these five Orders, viz ‘No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed... That ‘deemed’ provision has to be removed. As I said earlier, on conversion many of them retained the same characteristics in which they have lived.

That is the main issue on which this has to be reviewed. Therefore it is the conviction taken by Prof. Kurien that this

Order tentamounts to discrimination in many respects. When you think about the social economic and other backwardness of this Section of the people, I also endorse the view expressed in this House by the mover that this— five orders in number— do require consideration of the Government and the Government may take appropriate measures to remove this discrimination based on religious faith.

I do understand that under Article 341 the State Government has to take a measure in order to remove it. Of course, the Central Government also has an imperative duty to see that no injustice is done on account of the religious faith. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do require the Protection of the Government. The benefits should be given on the basis of the original criteria viz., the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Based on these points may I also appeal to the Minister to consider whether the Government can remove the discriminatory Proviso as pronounced in the five orders?

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER (Ratnagiri) This bill seeks to remove clause 3 from the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order 1950. Clause 3 says

“Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes

The entire problem that has to be considered is as to what is the definition of the word ‘Scheduled Castes’. This Clause 3 was included which says that the Scheduled Castes only from the Hindu religion shall get the benefit of the Constitutional provisions. If we read the definition of the word ‘Hindu’ for which a guideline has been given in our Constitution, Article 25 says that the word Hindu shall include Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. Therefore whoever are Scheduled Castes in Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains and Hindus, they get the benefit of the Constitutional provisions by which some benefits are given

to the Scheduled Castes. Which are the castes and religions which are excluded? They are Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Mohamadans and Christians. In Parsis and Anglo-Indians there are no Scheduled Castes. The question is if there are any Scheduled Castes which one is equated with untouchables amongst the Muslims and Christians. If I am correct, I feel, at the time when this Particular Article 341 under which this Ordinance came to be drafted and passed, the thought was given and unanimously the framers of the Constitution came to the conclusion that there was no untouchability in Islam. There was no untouchability amongst the Christians and therefore, Scheduled Castes is not a caste which is among the Christians and the Islam. If we pass this Bill, impliedly we mean that Islam and Christianity recognise in our country untouchability and the Scheduled Castes. Are we going to do that? I therefore, respectfully bring to the notice of the Mover of this Particular Bill is it is intention to get admission from the Parliament of India that Christianity and Islam at any time recognised untouchability that is, a class which is known as the Scheduled Castes?

I do agree that there are weaker sections in all religions. But weaker sections cannot be equated with Scheduled Castes. I may invite the attention of the hon. Members of the House to article 46 which makes a clear distinction between the two. Article 46 runs like this

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in Particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.”

So, this clearly lays down that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was to treat weaker sections as the genesis out of which the Scheduled Castes were the species. The Scheduled Castes were a community, an unfortunate group of people who were called untouchables only among the Hindus and, therefore, under article 341, a special provision came to be made.

The word “Scheduled Castes” has again been defined in article 366(24). The wording is similar to that of in article 341.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that this very subject was considered at the time when article 341 came to be framed. One of the hon. Members of the constituent Assembly brought it to the notice of all other hon. Members in his speech I would like to quote it. I would clear all the doubts in the minds of the people who are in favour of this particular amendment. Shri V.I. Muni-swami Pillai, while speaking in the Constituent Assembly, when this article was being drafted said :

"Mr. President, I come to support the amendments that have been moved by the Hon.

"Dr. Ambedkar, These amendments deal with the definition of Scheduled Castes. As far as I can see, he has made it clear that, according to the second part of it, the President on the 26th January, 1950, will publish a list of such communities that come under the category of Scheduled Castes. But I would like to inform this House of the background which brought out the special name of Scheduled Castes, It was the untouchability, the social evil that has been practised by the Hindu community for ages that was responsible for the Government and the people to know the section of people coming under the category of Hindus and who were kept at the outskirts of the Hindu society. Going back: wards to 1916, it was in that year when Government found that something had to be done for the untouchable classes, (when they said untouchable classes, they were always understood to be Hindus) and they had to be recognised. In Madras, there were six communities that came under this classification. During the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, they were made ten. In 1930 when the great epoch-making fast of Mahatma Gandhi came about, then only the country saw who were the real untouchable classes. And in the 1935 A:t,

the Government thoroughly examined the whole thing and as far as the Province of Madras is concerned, they brought 86 communities into this list or category, though there were some touchable classes also. Now, after further examination the Provincial Governments have drawn up a list and, I think, according to the amendment mover's suggestions, all those communities that come under the category of untouchables and those who profess Hinduism will be the Scheduled Castes, because I want to emphasise about the religion: I emphasise this because of late there have been some movements here and there, there are people who have left Scheduled Castes and Hinduism and joined other religions and they also are claiming to be Scheduled Castes. Such converts cannot come under the scope of this definition.

"While I have no objection to Government granting any concessions to these converts, I feel strongly that they should not be clubbed along with Scheduled Castes."

This was accepted by Dr. Ambedkar and, while the definition of "Scheduled Castes" came to be made which we find in article 369(24), it has a reference to this speech which was accepted by all the members of the Constituent Assembly who were present when this article came to be drafted.

Under the circumstances, there is no objection to giving the benefits to those untouchables who were in Hindu religion but due to conversion, have embraced Islam or Christianity

But, they should not be treated as Scheduled Castes. That would mean that Scheduled castes are still there in Mohammedan religion and in Christian religion. It is on this background, I would respectfully urge the mover of the Bill to see whether it is his intention, to tell the people of this country "Yes, Islam and Christianity do

recognise untouchability". That is the implied meaning of this particular Bill. I have absolutely no objection to giving all the benefits as in weaker section because the argument that was advanced in favour of the Bill was that there is discrimination. One belonging to weaker section who is an untouchable remains in the Hindu religion and, therefore, he gets the benefits. But by only converting into Islam or by changing the religion into Christianity, he does not seem to be a member of the weaker section he should get the benefit, I do not agree that all these persons should get the benefit as weaker section but not as scheduled castes. So, some other provision will have to be made in the constitution as is suggested by the speaker who spoke, and whose speech I quoted just now but not in the capacity of Scheduled Caste and, therefore, I would like to urge that if the Government feels and if the Government is of the opinion that there are Scheduled Castes in Islam and Christianity, well, accept the Bill.

But if you feel strongly that it is not so, then the Bill, I would request, should not be accepted and, in that case, if there is any percentage of people who have converted to other religions, to them benefits should be given but not by this provision, but by some other provisions. Therefore, I am not in a provision wholeheartedly to support this particular Bill.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao). Sir, this Bill now brings to the floor of this House those topics of religion and Caste which are so commonly discussed in this country. For one will be the happiest person and I do look forward that in my own life-time this will happen that religious bigotry, religious obscurantism and the importance that religious traditionalism and irrationalism has in the life of this country would disappear and that will include this very nasty thing, to my mind and I suppose to any rational man, the caste system.

Well, but until that hallowed day comes, we must be realistic and Members of

Parliament are supposed to be anything but realistic and pragmatic and must take the reality as it comes and within the scope of the reality, try to do as much justice as is logically possible.

My friend who has just spoken— and I will be shocked into the point—— is grievously mistaken if he thinks that the question of untouchability of a religion is the criterion for bringing the persons professing that religion within the fold of Scheduled Castes. The shot as applied to my friend is what happens with the Sikhs. As per the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order, 1950 it is not only persons who profess the Hindu religion, but also the persons who profess the Sikh religion who get the benefit of caste in the Scheduled Castes

If untouchability is in the religion and if it is the criterion for having Scheduled Castes, I would like to know the answer to this; where is untouchability in Sikhism? Is there any untouchability in Sikhism? My friend would answer this and if he knows the tenets of the great Guru Govind Singh, if he knows the practice of the cow slaughter ceremony through which every adult Sikh must go through, then he will very soon realise that Sikhism as a religion, does not have a concept of untouchability. What happens in Sikhism is that the social reality is different from the religious preaching and while the tenets of the Sikhism do not have anything to do with untouchability or opposed to untouchability, the social reality is that the Sikhs do have castes and there are castes similar to those among the Hindus which qualify owing to them in the Schedule.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What about Buddhism?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Buddhism is not in the purview of this order. The short point is this that religion is not the criterion for defining the Scheduled Castes as shown in the case of Sikhism. If it were, then the Sikh castes would not be in the Schedule.

Number two, religion cannot be the criterion for defining Scheduled Caste by virtue of article 15 of the Constitution which says that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, and so on and, so forth. But that is happening is that discrimination is being committed, grievous discrimination is there for every body to see, against the Harijans belonging to the Christian religion or professing the Christian religion. What is the reason? If untouchability is not the reason, what is the reason? The reason is very simple. How were the Sikhs brought in this? The Sikhs were brought in this because the great Sikh leader, Master Tara Singh, led an agitation—let us be frank and realistic again—and saw to it that the benefits were given to the Sikhs also. What is the reason—let us be fair and truthful to ourselves—why the Christians are not given the benefit? The Christians are not given the benefit because the Christians are only two point some percentage of the total population; they just do not count; they do not lead any agitation and I hope that they will not lead. Then the Scheduled Caste population among the Christians is hardly fifty per cent of that two per cent. So, they just do not count.

In our Polity we are unfortunately faced with terrible alternative: either you resort to agitation, either you force a situation, either you resort to violence, or you do not get justice. This is the short point and the tragic reality that we must face.

Religion has had a very important role in the history of this country. When we want to talk encomiastically about ourselves, we say that this country has been the cradle of the great religions of the world. It has also, we must admit to ourselves, been the cradle of a lot of obscurantism, a lot of bigotry, from all the religions, Christianity included.

This is something that the founding fathers of the Constitution, of the nation, adverted to, that this country is to remain as one great country as it should be, that religion and religious divisiveness must give place to unity based on rationalism, absolutely setting aside all religious obscurantism.

Therefore, I say that secularism is the cornerstone on which the national policy is based. Therefore, any type of talk or deed or reasoning based on religion which seeks to give some privileges which are denied to others, must be set aside. It is not religion that is or that should be the criterion. The criterion should be: are the people who seek protection as Scheduled Castes are discrimination attached to them? Here I would like to say that the caste Hindus or for that matter the Christians themselves who do not belong to Scheduled Castes or who do not have the Scheduled Caste origin discriminate equally against the Harijans professing the Hindu religion and also those professing all other religions. The discrimination is the same. I will cite offhand some examples. I should add here that not merely the caste Hindus but also the people who profess other religions and who do not belong to the Harijan community do not discriminate at all between Christian Scheduled Castes and Hindu Scheduled Castes who happen to live in the same village or hamlet whenever any disturbance occurs.

The following are some of the incidents which have taken place, to quote as examples to prove the above statement. The first Harijan to be killed by the caste Hindus during the communal riots in 1965 at Mudukulathur of Ramnad District of Madras State was one Mr. Emmanuel, a Christian Harijan. The Government instructed Mr. S. Venkateswaran, I. C. S., Member Board of Revenue, to investigate the matter.

On 29th March 1975, one Mr. Paul Raj, a Christian Harijan was axed to death by Mr. Thirumani, a caste Hindu, at Tirumallapuram vaillage in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu as the latter could not tolerate the insult from the daughter of the deceased, a Harijan Christian. Mr. Thirumani was sentenced for life imprisonment by the Additional sessions Judge and the sentence was upheld by the Bench of the Madras High Court and the matter was reported in local press.

On the morning of 28th July, 1978 one Selva Mary, a Christian Harijan of Annanagar, Villupuram town, South Arcot District,

Tamil Nadu was about to be burnt alive during the communal riots between the Caste Hindus and the Harijans between 25th to 28th July 1978. But the Police party arrived in time and saved her life as otherwise she too would have lost her life in the same way as 12 other Harijan who were killed during the period. Mr. P. Kahuan, the Sub-Inspector of Police has registered the case as F. I. R. No. 1137/78. The Tamil Nadu Government have Appointed Justice R. Sadasivam as one Member Commission to enquire into the matter.

There are series of incidents which I can go on quoting here for the rest of the day to the effect that in social practice no distinction is made at all between the Harijan of Hindu religion and the Harijan professing another religion. All the Christian, Harijans are treated equally and they suffer the same social disabilities. Therefore, I should say that the criteria being the social stigma, the religion should not have any place in this and all of them whether they come from the Hindu denomination or christian denomination or any other religion, should get the same benefits and they should get the same protection.

I understand that this would mean the main reason is this—that the cake of reservation which presently is monopolised by the Harijans professing the Hindu religion would not increase and it will have to be shared with people professing Christian religion also. That is the main objection. If we are having 10% reservation, why should we share it with somebody else who is not there? Why let some more people come in and share the same benefits without increasing the benefits?

Here I would like to say that the Policy of reservations being fair and just in the sense that it is necessary to bring about an egalitarian society which is essential for the progress and viability of this country, yet some abuses have now and then crept in and are bound to creep in I cannot understand. For instance, if the policy is to give benefits to those who are socially deprived, why should some people who have been Ministers of the Government of India for years together and their families have all

these benefits? Why should some people who have been Judges of the Supreme Court and their families get all these benefits? In what way are these people and these families socially disabled? In what way are they deprived as compared to so many other people in this country?

The third point is this that there is logic and there is justice in support of this Bill. (Interruptions) Mr. Singh—anything can be excused from him.

The Bill has justice and has logic in its support. The Bill will be opposed not merely by Members of the opposition like our friend here but it will be opposed by Members of all parties. It has logic, truth and justice and that must prevail and the Government should support this Bill or at least you say, if you do not support the Bill, that you will bring a legislation in conformity with the spirit of the Bill.

Our Prime Minister has been quoted as saying that a Memorandum was submitted to her in this regard sometime back and that she was favourably considering a proposal to extend these benefits and these privileges to the people of scheduled castes origin belonging to other religions. This commitment must be carried forward by this Government by means of a Legislation and, I should think, that it should be carried forward in this very Parliament for which really there is not very much time left.

Sir, I support this Bill and I hope that the Government will support it too.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, हमको इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में दो मिनट के अन्दर कुछ खाम बात कहनी है। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो बिल रखा गया है—मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति एक गहरी साजिश है। अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा है कि सिख धर्म में भी अनुसूचित जातियों को मिलने वाली सुविधाये दी जाती हैं। मान्यवर, मैं सबसे पहले तो यह बतला दूँ कि धर्म और सम्प्रदाय ये दो अलग-अलग चीजें हैं। सिख एक धर्म नहीं है, बल्कि

एक सम्प्रदाय है, लेकिन मुस्लिम एक धर्म है, ईसाई एक धर्म है, जैन एक धर्म है। इन धर्मों में जातीयता हो सकती है, लेकिन इन में अनुसूचित जातियां नहीं हैं, जबकि हिन्दु धर्म के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जातियां हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों का जो क्राइटेरिया बनाया गया है मैं उमी में संबंधित थोड़ी देर बाद एक बिल ला रहा हूं, जिसे मुझे आज ही पेश करना है। अनुसूचित जाति किसे कहते हैं—मैं उसी के सम्बन्ध में अपने मित्र फकीरियों साहब को बतलाऊंगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : He is making a discourse on religion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप मुन लीजिए। हिन्दु धर्म में कुछ पुस्तकें हैं जैसे मनु-स्मृति, आपस्तम्ब धर्म शास्त्र, ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ, रामायण आदि है। मैं उन में से कुछ ग्रंथों का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा जिनके आधार पर हजारों वर्षों के बाद भी भेद-भाव, घृणा, और अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती रही। उसके बाद कास्टीचूशन के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में अलग से निर्धारण किया गया और वह निर्धारण था अनुसूचित जातियाँ। जो लोग हिन्दु धर्म के सम्बन्ध में नहीं जानते, वे जरा इस को ध्यान से सुने। हिन्दु धर्म की एक "मैत्रीयानी संहिता" है उस के श्लोकों का अर्थ है—आग्नहोत्र के काम में जिस गाथ का दूध प्रयुक्त किया जाता है शूद्र उस गाथ को न दूहें। शूद्र की उपस्थिति में यज्ञ नहीं करना चाहिए। शूद्र को सोमरस नहीं पिलाना चाहिए। शूद्र से बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। शूद्र को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, वह दूसरों का सेवक है। शूद्र कुर्सी पर बढ़ता है तो उस के चूतड़ काट देना चाहिए। शूद्र को यदि शासन करता है तो उस को देश से बाहर निकाल देना चाहिये। शूद्र की स्त्री मुन्दर है तो उस को ले लेना चाहिए। इस किस्म की बातें हिन्दू धर्म में हैं और इन के आधार पर

हजारों वर्षों से जो विभेद चला आ रहा था, उस के विपरीत अनुसूचित जातियों की लिस्ट बनी और अनुसूचित जातियां कायम की गई। उनको आरक्षण दिया गया। लेकिन अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों को जो सुविधायें मिल रही हैं, वे और धर्मों में जो लोग कन्वर्ट हो गए हैं उनको भी दी जायें। हिन्दू धर्म तो पहले ही अपवित्र था, लेकिन मुसलमान धर्म को अब अपवित्र क्यों बनाया जा रहा है? इसलिए कि विभेद के कारण बहुत सी अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों ने जो मुसलमान धर्म ग्रहण कर लिया है या ईसाई हो गए हैं या जैन हो गए हैं उनको ये सुविधायें दिलाई जायें। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि उन को ये सुविधायें देने की क्या जरूरत है, इस विभेद के कारण ही तो उन्होंने अपना धर्म बदला है? नै तो यह समझता हूं कि यह बिल अनुसूचित जातियों को जो लाभ मिल रहा है उसको समाप्त करने के लिए लाया गया है।

मेरे पास बहुत कम समय है और मुझे अपना बिल पेश करने के लिए थोड़ा काम करना है—मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं मैं यही चाहता हू कि अनुसूचित जातियों को इस समय जो सुविधायें मिल रही हैं, वे उन्हीं को मिलें और जब वे तरक्की कर लेते हैं तो इस सुविधा को खत्म कर दिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : श्री मूलचन्द डागा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बात को जल्दी समाप्त किया जाए, क्योंकि मैं इससे बढ़िया बिल ला रहा हूं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मनुष्य किसी भी धर्म का मानने वाला हो या कोई भी भाषा-भाषी हो, उसमें कोई

अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है। सब एक ही शक्ति के स्वरूप है और ब्रह्माण्ड में एक ही शक्ति निवास करती है। इसलिए मनुष्य, मनुष्य में कोई अन्तर नहीं हो सकता। हमें किसी भी आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए, न धर्म के आधार पर ही कोई भेद करना चाहिए।

हमने तो जो संविधान बनाया है उसमें भी यह निर्देश दिया है कि आदमी को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता और लिबर्टी है कि वह किसी भी धर्म का पालन करे, किसी भी धर्म को ग्रहण करे। इसमें यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि—

"We THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a 'SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC' and to secure to alleits citizens.

JUSTICE, social economic and political,

LIBERTY of thought, expression belief, faith and worship."

आर्टिकल 25 में यह साफ तौर पर जिक्र है कि हम किसी के साथ रिलीजन के आधार पर किसी प्रकार कोई भेदभाव नहीं कर सकते। यह भेदभाव करना वाजिव भी नहीं है। हम लोगो ने यह भी माना है—

"वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्"

इस सारी पृथ्वी पर जितने इंसान हैं, वे सब एक ही कुटुम्ब के सदस्य हैं।

इसलिए प्रो० कुरियन ने जो बिल रखा है वह संविधान के आर्टिकल 25 में जो यह दिया गया है :—

"25 (1) Subject to public order morality and health and to the other provisions of this part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

Articles 15 and 16 say :

"15 (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

"16 (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

संविधान की जो मंशा है उसके अनुसार कोई ऐसा भेद नहीं है। आपने जो सैक्शन 42 का कहा है, उसके अन्दर भी मंशा यही है।

We will look into the interests of the weaker sections

जो वीकर सेक्शन है, इकोनॉमिकल्ली जो वीकर है, उनकी भी हम रक्षा करेंगे। फिर मै कुरियन साहब की मंशा को नहीं समझ पाया। भारतवर्ष तो धर्मनिरपेक्षता में विश्वास करता है। हमने अपने संविधान में भी यह माना है कि भारत एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य है। इसके तीन महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं। व्यक्ति की धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता—कि किसी भी व्यक्ति के साथ धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं होगा। राज्य की ओर से किसी भी धर्म विशेष के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन या प्रश्रय नहीं होगा।

जब हमारा मूलभूत आधार है कि हम सेक्युलर स्टेट में विश्वास करते हैं और हमारे यहाँ कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी धर्म को मान सकता है तो यह शका क्यों? उसके आधार पर हम लोग भेद भाव करते हैं। इस आधार पर कुरियन साहब ने जो बिल पेश किया है यह संविधान की भावना के अनुकूल है। संविधान में यह कहा गया है कि मनुष्य मनुष्य में कोई फर्क नहीं है, वह ईश्वर का अंश है और शक्ति का स्वरूप है। उस हालत में जो हम हिन्दू, सिक्ख, ईसाई, मुसलमान सब इंसान इन्सान एक हैं, कोई फर्क नहीं है। हम धर्म निरपेक्षता में विश्वास रखते हैं। इसलिए जो

भी शेड्यूल कास्ट अगर किसी दूसरे धर्म में जाते हैं तो उन्हें अपने पूरे अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। धर्म के आधार पर उनको मिलने वाली सुविधाओं से उनको वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। आज मनुष्य का चिंतन बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है। धर्म के आधार पर होने वाले फर्क को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। कोई भी व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार किसी भी धर्म को ग्रहण कर सकता है। इससे जो सुविधाएं उनको पहले दी जाती थी वह वापिस नहीं ली जानी चाहिए। यह इस बिल की भावना है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, डागा साहब ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही है। मैं उनसे सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल कास्ट को जो अधिकार मिले थे वे किम लिए मिले थे, अनटचेबिलिटी के लिए मिले थे।

श्री मूलचंद डागा : सविधान ने अनटचेबिलिटी को अवालिश कर दिया है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : 1952 में मैं मिनिस्टर था। उस वक़्त मवाल उठा था कुछ सिक्खों ने मजबूरी आदि सिक्खों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की माँग की थी और उसके लिए उस वक़्त के मिनिस्टर ज्ञानी कर्तार सिंह ने काफी एजी-टेशन किया। उन्हें बड़ी मुश्किल से ये अधिकार मिल पाए थे जब उन्होंने ये कहा था कि हम हिन्दू हैं और हमारे अंदर भी छूत-छात है। आज चौधरी दलबीर सिंह रोहतक के किसी गांव के कुएं पर चढ़ नहीं सकते, क्योंकि वहां पर छूत छात है इसलिए वहां पर ये रियायतें दी गई हैं। आप भी हिन्दू हो जाइए, आपको भी ये रियायतें मिल जाएंगी। जब एक आदमी ईसाई बन जाता है तो क्या ईसाई बैकवर्ड क्लास हो सकती है।

श्री मूलचंद डागा : सभापति, महोदय, ये कानून के खिलाफ भाषण दे रहे हैं। अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट बन गया है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : क्योंकि जहां तक नाई, धोबी हैं ये कुएं पर चढ़ सकते हैं बैकवर्ड क्लास में है, ईसाई बैकवर्ड क्लास हो सकता है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to this Bill is already over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by half an hour ? The Minister also has to reply.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : (Guntur) No. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister has to reply. The time allotted is already over now.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : (Mavelikara) : Am I not to reply also ? I am the Mover of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Now, is it the pleasure of the house to extend the time by half an hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right; Now, the time is extended by half-an-hour.

Mr. Sunder Singh, please try to conclude.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था -

I am born as a Hindu and I should not be blamed. But I will not die as a Hindu.

तब जाकर रियायतें मिली थी। मुसलमान, सिक्ख और ईसाई कहते थे कि हमारे में छुआ छूत नहीं है उसके बाद जब रियायतें मिली तब वे कहने लगे कि हमारे में छुआछूत है। जो बैकवर्ड नहीं है और रियायतों की वजह से आना चाहते हैं तो हम नहीं आने देंगे। (व्यवधान)।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard the speeches made by Mr. Arakal, Mr. Bapu Saheb Parulekar, Mr. Faleiro, Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Mr. Mool Chand Daga and Mr. Sunder Singh with rapt attention. I have also gone through the speeches made by the hon. Members, the other day, in this record.

Sir, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1980 as introduced by Shri P. J. Kurien in this House on the 28th March, 1980 seeks to omite paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 and paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Contitution ((Pandicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968, At the outset, it may be pointed out that the honorable Member has not taken into Consideration the Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Sheded Castes Order, 1956 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

According to the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes, no persons who professes a religion different from the Hindu or Sikh religions is deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste. In his Bill Shri Kurien proposes to remove this restriction with reference to religion so that members of the Scheduled Castes, who are converted from Hinduism to other religions are not deprived of the special benefits conferred on the Hindu Scheduled Castes members.

The main criterion which a community has to satisfy for being considered as a Schedule Caste is that it should suffer from the extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability. This criterion was first suggested by the Census Commissioner in the 1931 Census Operations. In drawing it up the Census Commissioner had followed the yardstick that the communities which suffered from disability on account of their low social positions and on account of

being debarred from temples, schools or wells should be include in the list. It was also decided that Muslims and Christians should be excluded from term Depressed Classes in 1931. The list of depressed classes prepared by the Census Commissioner during the 1931 Census Operations formed the basis of the specifications of Scheduled Castes under the Government of India Act, 1935 by the Government of India (Scheduled Castas) Order, 1936. in this Order, persons professing Christianity, Islam and Buddhism were not specified as Scheduled Castes.

The Advisory Committee on Minorities which was set up by the Constituent Assembly had also recommended the same Criteria for specifying scheduled castes in 1950. As the Sikhs also come within the fold of Hinduism, they were covered alongwith the Hindus in the 1950 Order which was further amended in 1956. And this fact has already been brought out before the House by the hon. Members. Of late, the demand from Buddhists and Christians who or whose forefathers be longed to any of the communities in the Schedule for their inclusion in the list of scheduled castes and for grant of concessions as admissible to other scheduled castes has been repeatedly urged. We have been opposing this demand on the ground that backwardness alone is not the Yardstick for specifying any community as a scheduled caste, but the community should also be suffering from the handicaps arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability. As pointed out by J H Hutton, Census Commissioner in 1931. Census, the characteristics of untouchability arise out of the caste system which is a phenomenon prevalent amongst the Hindus only. The other religions like Islam, Buddhism and Christianity do not recognise this practice at all.

The Bill as conceived by the hon. Member is, therefore, not necessary at this stage for the reasons as I just now mentioned. I, therefore, request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

Prof. P. J. KURIEN : Mr Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the Bill moved by me.

First, I would like to answer the points made by the hon. Minister. She has pointed out reply that backwardness alone is not the criterion for enlisting a caste as scheduled caste. Untouchability is also a criterion. Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar has also emphatically said that untouchability is the criterion. This is an important point. But Sir, untouchability has been put to an end in this country by law. Untouchability was practised at one time and there were certain sections of the people who were victims of this. But, it does not exist now. If untouchability is the criterion, then all those who were once victims of untouchability should be enlisted as Scheduled Castes. A Hindu Harijan is not an untouchable now. But he is enlisted as Scheduled Caste, on the ground that he was untouchable once upon a time. They are listed as Scheduled Caste. Those who are now in Christianity, Islam or Buddhism, that is, those who were victims of untouchability, should get it. I am not saying that all Christians, Muslims or Hindu should get it, but that an untouchable i.e. the person whom we considered to be untouchable, simply because he changes his opinion about God, should not be denied this. You consider the logic. If untouchability is the criterion, and till today we are giving concessions through reservations, we should this untouchable who has changed to other religion, be deprived of this benefit? What is the reason? I want to get the answer.

Another question asked was whether casteism existed in other religions like Christianity. What is the point in going into theoretical matters? It may be ideal or very good to say that there is no casteism in Christianity or Buddhism, or that so many ideal things are there in Hinduism. But what is there in practice? In practice, even if an untouchable or Harijan is converted to Christianity, Islam or any other religion, the caste prejudices are carried by him. He is considered Harijan.

When I spoke earlier, quoted a number of cases where a convert to other religions is considered as a caste Hindu. In this country, at least in some States, I know that if a Hindu Harijan i.e. an SC is converted to any other religion, he is deprived of the benefits of reservation saying that the new religion

he is embracing does not accept casteism. He has got rid of caste prejudices. But after living for five years without caste, in a caste-free religion, if he re-converts, then he is considered scheduled caste. How is it possible? What is the logic behind it? He is given all the conversions benefit if he is re-converted. Thousands of such cases are there in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. I do not know about other States. In these two States, re-conversion takes place after 15 years. After re-conversion, he is treated as an SC. What is the principle? So, the basic principle is not their caste, but social, economic and educational backwardness. We should see that reality. We should see whether, due to conversion, social, educational or economic backwardness changes. Untouchability is not a point at all, because we have stopped it by law. We have to see whether those untouchables, that is, victims of untouchability are socially, educationally and economically backward. That is the only point to be seen.

I only argue that those people who were untouchables and who would have got the benefit of reservation, should not be deprived of it due to change of religion.

Next, one hon. Member said the previous day that the Bill, if accepted, would encourage conversion. I dealt with this on that day also. Somebody talked about forcible conversion also.

I am totally opposed to forcible conversion and it should be condemned by all. Is it not shameful to say that Harijans or other weaker sections will be converted due to monetary benefits other inducements? I don't think so. But if somebody is converted genuinely, he should not be deprived of the benefits for the simple reason that he has changed his religion.

It was said about SC definition that only Hindu were included in the SC. If that is so, the definition should change. After enlisting certain castes as SC, the proviso of the Presidential Order says in respect of this list:

"Those who are converted will not be considered as SC."

What does that mean? What is the necessity of this proviso? That proviso

was brought there only because of the fact that these SCs exist in other religions also. So, this proviso is itself an admittance on the part of the President that SCs exist in other religions also.

Recently, there was a Supreme Court judgment in the case of Mr. Devarajan, MP, in an election case. The Supreme Court has upheld that, conversion from Hinduism to another religion, does not preclude him from claiming his caste. This was given in November 1983. Another hon. member referred to the speech in the Constituent Assembly and said that it was meant that SC should be restricted only to Hindus. Shri K.M. Munshi moved an amendment on 27th August, 1947, saying that this SC phrase should be replaced by a section of Hindu community referred to. That amendment was dropped under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar. It was discussed on 13-12-1948. If that amendment was accepted by the Constituent Assembly, then I would have agreed that the intention was that SC should be restricted to Hindus only. It is very clear that SC should not be restricted to Hindus only. I am only saying that we should come to a reality, and the reality is that, after conversion, the social, economic and educational status remains the same of those people who were previously untouchables. I am not saying that this should be extended further.

There is a fear among the present SCs that if this is extended to these people also, their share will decrease. No, their share will not decrease; their share should not decrease also, we should find a provision for increasing their share, for making the cake bigger so that this poor lot gets this benefit.

I request the hon. Minister and the Government to accept my Bill. She has already requested me to withdraw it. My request is that I can withdraw this Bill, but I will not withdraw my demands. I stick to it. Because logically, legally and based on the basis of social conditions my arguments stand and I request this House to accept my Bill. If not, let the Minister give an assurance that these points will be considered by the Government while bringing another Constitutional amendment. I want

such an assurance from the Minister. Only when that assurance is given I can withdraw this Bill. I request the Minister to consider these points also, and bring another amendment to the Constitution.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : What assurance do you want? Do you want the Government to bring another Bill?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I want an assurance from the Government. That answer I expect from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam, would you like to say something?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : No. I have already requested him to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, you have given notice of an amendment. Are you pressing it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes. Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Kurien, are you still pressing your Bill for consideration, or are you withdrawing it?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : We have passed 13 Private Members' Bills in this House. I only wanted an assurance from the Minister that it can be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kurien, you have already appealed and she has rejected your appeal. Are you withdrawing your Bill or not?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I want an assurance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot go on speaking like that. Are you withdrawing or not?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Why can you not say that you will consider it ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : You can come to my office.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you still pressing for it or are you withdrawing ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Goa Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Orders, 1968.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Goa Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968."

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to the next item. Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

16.50 hrs

HINDU SCRIPTURES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS LITERATURE (REVIEW AND AMENDMENT) BILL BY SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI

*श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर):
सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि हिन्दू धर्म-ग्रंथों तथा अन्य

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

धार्मिक साहित्य में ऐसे शब्दों, वाक्यों, कंडिकाओं, पद्यखंडों, 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 मूलबंध, जाति, लिंग, व्यवसाय या जन्म-स्थान के आधार पर नागरिकों के प्रति घृणा, भेदभाव असमानता या अस्पृश्यता को प्रोत्साहन 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 इनसे सम्बन्धित बातों का उपबंध करने हेतु विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये'

पालियामेंट के इतिहास का यह 37वां वर्ष है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यह जो बिल मैं पेश कर रहा हूँ, वह हिन्दुस्तान के 70 करोड़ नागरिकों में नई आशा और नई ज्योति लाएगा। मैं आज बहुत ही गौरवान्वित हूँ और मुझे काफी प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि मैं इस बिल को इस सातवीं लोक सभा में पेश कर रहा हूँ जब कि चाहिए यह था कि इस बिल को आजादी के बाद जब 26 जनवरी 1950 को यह देश गणराज्य घोषित हुआ उसी समय इस पालियामेंट के अंदर लाया जाता। लेकिन खेद है कि हमारे कुछ बुजुर्गों ने पालियामेंट के अंदर इस बिल को लाने का प्रयास किया तो उम परिस्थिति में उस समय यह बिल किसी कारण नहीं आ सका। मैं उपस्थित माननीय सदस्यों में अनुनय-पूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि वह जरूर इस बिल को इस पहलू से देखें और बड़ी गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें। फिर हम लोग इस पर जो आगामी चर्चा करें उस में बिलकुल संविधान के तहत

संविधान की मूल भावना को ध्यान में रख कर खुले दिल से विचार करें। हो सकता है कि यह बिल आगे भविष्य में दो तीन चार दिन के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक विवाद का स्वरूप धारण करे लेकिन मेरी मनोभावना कतई ऐसी नहीं है कि मैं किसी धार्मिक भावना पर चोट पहुंचाऊं या राजनीति में धर्म को घुसाऊं। यह जो हिन्दू धर्म-ग्रन्थ संशोधन विधेयक है इस में बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से अपने दिमाग को और मन को काबू में कर के हम लोग 17-18 करोड़ की संख्या में जो शेडयूब्ड कास्ट होने के कारण और जो आज 30-35 करोड़ की संख्या में बैकवर्ड क्लास के होने के कारण या अन्य किसी ऐसे ही उपेक्षित नामों के होने के कारण हर प्रकार के अधिकार से वंचित हो कर रह रहे हैं जिन के कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं, जिन के बारे में निरन्तर घृणा और उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है उन की स्थिति के ऊपर विचार करें।

इस बिल को पेश करते समय मैं अपने देश के पवित्र संविधान के उन आर्टिकल्स की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान ले जाऊंगा जिन में कहा गया है कि हमारा भारत का संविधान समतावादी है, मानव-वाद की नींव पर पूर्ण तौर से आधारित है, इस की मूल भावना है कि सामाजिक, राजनैतिक न्याय हर एक को प्राप्त हो, विचारों में हर व्यक्ति स्वतंत्र हो, उसको अपने विचारों का अभिव्यक्त करने की पूरी छूट हो, उस को विश्वास सम्बन्धी अवधारणाओं को बनाए रखने के लिए छूट हो, वह किसी भी धर्म को मान सकता है और किसी भी देवी/देवता अथवा धर्म की उपासना स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक कर सकता है। हमारे संविधान में यह निहित है कि अपनी प्रतिष्ठा कमाने और अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को बनाए रखने के लिए सब को संविधान की ओर से पूरे तौर से अवसर की समानता है और समान रूप से अवसर प्राप्त है। संविधान में व्यक्ति की गरिमा को बनाए रखने की बात भी है और राष्ट्र की एकता को भी

बनाए रखने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है। कोई भी क्लाज उस का ऐसा नहीं है जो यह कह रहा हो कि राष्ट्र की एकता पर कोई किसी किस्म की चोट लगे। हमारे राष्ट्र में अखण्डता का वातावरण पैदा हो और यह किसी भी व्यक्ति को अधिकार नहीं है कि वह कोई ऐसी बात करे जिससे कि राष्ट्र के खण्डित होने का कोई स्रोत उत्पन्न हो।

हमारे संविधान में मानव-वाद का मूल स्वरूप निर्धारित किया गया है। और इन्हीं सब परिंवाश में धर्म-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र की कल्पना की गई है। धर्मनिरपेक्षता के बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। प्रायः यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे 70 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाले देश में अनेक धर्मों के लोग हैं और सभी को पूरा अधिकार है कि अपने-अपने धर्म का अपने अनुसार पालन करें, अपने अनुसार आचरण करें और उसका प्रसार व प्रचार करें। साथ ही साथ, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य एक हमारा संकल्प है कि हर व्यक्ति के साथ, चाहे वह किसी कौम का हो, किसी धर्म का हो, किसी जाति का हो, किसी लिंग का हो, वह स्त्री हो पुरुष हो या बच्चा हो, सभी को एक सूत्र में पिरोकर लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाए रखने की व्यवस्था है।

हमारे संविधान में अस्पृश्यता का अन्त करने की बात कही गई है। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ अस्पृश्य आचरण करेगा, तो वह दोषी माना जाएगा, कानून के अन्तर्गत सजा का भागी होगा। विभिन्न क्लाजेज में इस बात की व्याख्या की गई है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति के साथ अस्पृश्य आचरण किया जाएगा तो उसके लिए इतनी सजा या इतना जुर्माना हो सकेगा। इसी आधार पर हर व्यक्ति को मन्दिर, मस्जिद अथवा अन्य पूजा स्थलों में निर्वाध रूप से भ्रमण करने की इजाजत है। यदि अस्पृश्यता के आधार

पर कोई व्यक्ति किसी को अयोग्य साबित करता है या उसमें कोई कमी बताता है या कुछ ऐसी बातों का जिक्र करता है जिससे उस आदमी में निर्योग्यता स्पष्ट होती है तो वह भी अपराधी माना जाएगा। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, हर व्यक्ति को अपने धर्म से सम्बन्धित कुछ भी करने का अधिकार है परन्तु उसमें शर्त यही है कि किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की भावनाओं को कोई चोट न पहुंचे। उससे किसी के स्वाभिमान को ठेस न पहुंचे और किसी का उससे अपमान न हो। धर्म के आधार पर किसी के लिए कोई मंदिर वर्जित नहीं है, कोई अन्य स्थान वर्जित नहीं है। हमारी यह संसद हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा मन्दिर है जिसमें किसी भी जाति और धर्म का कोई भी बन्धन नहीं है। मैं एक हिन्दू हूं और मैं यह भी दावा करता हूं कि मैं एक पक्का हिन्दू हूं लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि मैं एक हिन्दू हूं। मुझे यह कहते हुए बुरा महसूस हो रहा है कि हमारे संविधान के रहते हुए भी हिन्दू धर्म में करीब-करीब 40 पुस्तकें हैं जिनमें एक वर्ग विशेष के लिए इतने अपमानजनक और घृणास्पद शब्द लिखे हुए हैं जिनके बारे में कुछ कहना अपनी गर्दन शर्म से झुका लेना है। आज यहां पर हिन्दू धर्म ग्रंथ (संशोधन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते हुए हिन्दू धर्म की सारी बातें यहां पर मैं रखूंगा और स्पष्ट करूंगा कि इस धर्म के जो ठेकेदार हैं उन मुल्लाओं को पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा चुनौती दी चाहिए और उन सारी किताबों को जब्त कर लेना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह अपनी ओर से पहला बिल सदन में लाया हूं। हमको नियम और कायदे मालूम नहीं थे। मेरी पूरी तरह से तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा इस संदर्भ में आपसे निवेदन है कि जो भी रूल हो, उस रूल के मुताबिक हम जितनी बात आज कह सकते हैं,

कहने के बाद मैं मुझे फिर वक्त दिया जाए, ताकि मैं अपनी पूरी बात को यहां पर कह सकूं। मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करने के पहले कुछ बोलना भी पड़ेगा। कानून विभाग ने बताया कि मुझे कुछ दोलना है।

17 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : जब बिल बनाकर मंजते हैं, तो तैयार रहना चाहिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : तैयार हूं, लेकिन जिस बखूबी के साथ बात कहनी चाहिए, वह शायद मैं न रख सकूं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि कानून के अंदर मुझे दोबारा कहने का चांस मिल सकता है, तो दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : दोबारा चांस नहीं मिलेगा। राइट आफ रिप्लाय आप के पास है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं जो स्वरूप पेश करना चाहता हूं, वह शायद न कर पाऊंगा। यह चर्चा एक घण्टे और चलेगी।

सभापति महोदय : दो घण्टे एलाट किए गए हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हिन्दू धर्म में कुछ पुस्तकें हैं, जैसे मनुस्मृति आपस्तम्ब ग्रन्थ, ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ और कौटिल्य शास्त्र हैं तथा ऐसे-ऐसे ऋग्वेद हैं व बहुत सी किताबें हैं, जिनमें बहुत ही घृणात्मक बात कही गई है। जिस क्लास को अनुसूचित जाति कह कर, पिछड़ा वर्ग कह कर, उपेक्षित क्लास कह कर आज सम्बोधित किया जाता है और हिन्दू धर्म ग्रन्थ के अन्दर उस क्लास के बारे में अपमानजनक शब्द लिखे जाते हैं, जिम पर धार्मिक फतवा लिया जाता है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान उन्हीं लोगों का था। सिन्धु घाटी की सभ्यता को भी देखा जाए तथा आमली, नाल और गड़, भांगड़ इन खुदाइयों के अवशेषों

को देखा जाए, तो यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान उनका ही था। उनको धार्मिक पुस्तकों में अनार्य कह कर इनकी काफी निन्दा की गई है।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दू धर्म की एक किताब मैत्रियानी संहिता है। इसमें करीब डेढ़ सौ श्लोक ऐसे लिखे हुए हैं, जो साफ तौर से आज के संविधान का उल्लंघन करते हैं। उस पर ठेस पहुंचाते हैं। भारतीय संविधान के साथ ही साथ हिन्दुओं के अन्दर जो 17-18 करोड़ अनुसूचित जातियाँ, जिनको दलित कहा जाता है, उनका माखोल उड़ाते हैं। मैत्रियानी संहिता में लिखा हुआ है कि अग्निहोत्र के काम में जिस गाय का दूध प्रयोग किया जाता है, शुद्र उस गाय को न दोहे। इसका मतलब यह है कि हिन्दू धर्म की पूजा में एक गाय होनी है और जिस गाय का दूध उस पूजा में प्रयोग किया जाता है, शुद्र उस गाय को न दोहे और न उसको छूयें। इसके साथ ही साथ उसी किताब में यह श्लोक है कि शुद्र की उपस्थिति में यह यज्ञ नहीं करता चाहिए। जबकि ऋग्वेद में चार वर्ण बनाए गए हैं—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य तथा शूद्र—यानी हिन्दू धर्म की चार ब्रांचें होगी। लेकिन उसी की एक ब्रांच के भाइयों के लिए लिखा है कि उसकी उपस्थिति में यज्ञ नहीं करना चाहिए।

हिन्दू धर्म की ही एक पुस्तक शतपथ ब्राह्मण के एक मन्त्र के अनुसार शूद्र को सोमरस नहीं पिलाना चाहिए। हिन्दू धर्म के अनुसार बगैर सोमरस के पिपे कोई भी हिन्दू यदि वह मोक्ष प्राप्त करना चाहता है तो प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। सोमरस का पीना बहुत जरूरी चीज है। लेकिन अपने ही भाई के लिए शतपथ ब्राह्मण में लिखा है कि शूद्र से बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। “पंचविश ब्राह्मण” एवं “एतरेय ब्राह्मण” के अनुसार शूद्र को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, वह दूसरों का सेवक है। यदि कोई शूद्र पैदा हुआ है तो उसका कर्त्तव्य

अपने से ऊपर की जातियाँ—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय और वैश्य की सेवा करना है। आपस्तम्ब धर्म शास्त्र के अनुसार शूद्र तथा पतित शमशान की तरह हैं। आप जानते हैं शमशान मुर्दा-स्थल को कहते हैं, जहाँ मुर्दे का दाह-संस्कार किया जाता है और धर्म के अनुसार वह बहुत ही खराब स्थान माना जाता है। लेकिन इस धर्म पुस्तक में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है कि शूद्र शमशान के समान है। जिस मकान में शूद्र रहता है वहाँ वेद न पढ़ें...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीया गृह मंत्री जी, यह सच्चाई है, आप इन ग्रन्थों को मंगा कर पढ़िये।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैं इन सब बातों को नहीं मानती।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं जानता हूँ आप इन बातों को नहीं मानती, लेकिन आपका पूरा देश मान रहा है।

आपस्तम्ब धर्म सूत्र के मुताबिक यदि कोई शूद्र वेद सुन ले तो उसे पटक कर उसके कान में तत्काल खौलता हुआ रांगा डाल देना चाहिए। शूद्र यदि वेद मंत्र का उच्चारण कर लेता है तो तुरन्त उसे पटक कर उसकी जीभ काट लेनी चाहिए। इसी किताब में यह भी लिखा है कि यदि शूद्र स्त्री किसी वेद पाठी को देख ले तो उसे सर्वदा के लिए वेदपाठ बन्द कर देना चाहिए—इतना शूद्र स्त्री को अपवित्र माना गया है। क्षत्रीय हत्या का प्रायश्चित्त है—हजार गाय, लेकिन शूद्र हत्या का प्रायश्चित्त है—मात्र दस गाय। शूद्र स्त्री के साथ व्यभिचार का दण्ड केवल ग्राम निकाला है, लेकिन ब्राह्मण या द्विज स्त्री के साथ व्यभिचार का दंड प्राण दंड है। यदि कोई शूद्र किसी ब्राह्मण स्त्री के साथ व्यभिचार करता

है तो उसको तत्काल फांसी पर चढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन ब्राह्मण के लिए दंड केवल मात्र ग्राम निकाला है।

विष्णु धर्म शास्त्र हिन्दू धर्म का एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रंथ है। उसमें लिखा है—कृपण, शिकारी, बर्दई, धोबी, जासूस, सूदखोर, मोची और शूद्र का दिया भोजन न खावें। और शूद्र की उपस्थिति में वेद न पढ़ें। शूद्र के लक्षण बताते हुए इन धर्म-ग्रंथों में लिखा हुआ है कि शूद्र की परिभाषा क्या होगी। शूद्र की परिभाषा करते हुए लिखा है कि असत्य बोलने वाला शूद्र है, ब्राह्मण की निन्दा करने वाला शूद्र है, चंगली करने वाला शूद्र है व निर्दयी आचरण करने वाला शूद्र है।

‘विष्णु स्मृति’ में लिखा हुआ है—यदि शूद्र ऊंचे आसन पर बैठ जाए तो उसके चूतड़ दाग कर देश से निकाल दिया जाए। यदि हम शूद्र हैं तो हम उस स्थान पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, यह गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह हर रोज पढ़ाया जाता है। डागा साहब, यही कारण है कि रोजाना कत्ल हो रहे हैं, बेलछी जैसे कांड हो रहे हैं। आप चुप हैं।

(ध्यवधान)

डागा साहब, मैं आपकी बात नहीं करता, इन धर्मग्रंथों की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह ठीक है कि आप खुद उनके साथ खाते-पीते हैं लेकिन और लोग क्या कर रहे हैं जिनकी सख्या करोड़ों में है।

इसी ‘विष्णु स्मृति’ में यह भी लिखा है कि अगर शूद्र ब्राह्मण को शिश्ना हेतु बतावे तो उसके मुख में गर्म तेल भरवा दें। इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि नाम किस प्रकार से रखे जाने चाहिए।

एक परिभाषा के अनुसार तो कायस्थ भी शूद्र होता है। अगर ऐसा है तो हमारी गृह मंत्री जी भी शूद्र हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : वह कायस्थ कहां है वह तो राजपूत हैं।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैं तो सबसे पहले एक इन्सान हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लेकिन आपका ब्राह्मण समाज क्या कहता है। अगर उसकी बात मानी जाए तो एक शूद्र की जिह्वा काटी जा सकती है।

मान्यवर, इतना ही नहीं, एक किताब है ‘मनुस्मृति’। इसका जिक्र अभी आएगा। लेकिन ‘मनुस्मृति’ से पहले मैं “आपस्तम्ब सूत्र” का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। इसमें बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात लिखी हुई है। इसमें लिखा है जिसको कहना मुझे शोभा नहीं देता कि जंगे कुत्ता, वैसे ही शूद्र है। फिर ‘विष्णुस्मृति’ में यह भी लिखा है कि हमें जातियों में नाम कैसे रखने चाहिए। इसमें लिखा है कि ब्राह्मण का नाम मंगलकारी शब्दों में होना चाहिए अर्थात् वृहस्पति, पांडे, क्षत्री का नाम बलशाली शब्दों में होना चाहिए, जंग वीरबहादुर सिंह और तेजबहादुर सिंह, वैश्य का नाम धनपूजक शब्दों में रखा जाना चाहिए, जैसे लक्ष्मीनारायण, करोडीमल और शूद्र का नाम रखा जाना चाहिए निन्दाकारी शब्दों में जैसे बछुआ आदि। इस प्रकार से नाम रखने की बात भी हमारे धर्मग्रन्थों में लिखी हुई है।

मान्यवर, ‘गौतम धर्म सूत्र’ जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी किताब है, उसमें लिखा है कि वेद सुनने पर शूद्र के कान में पिघला मीसा और लाख भरवाना चाहिए, वेदों के शब्द उच्चारण पर जिह्वा काट लेनी चाहिए।

‘मनुस्मृति’ आज भी हिन्दू धर्म की एक नीति

विषयक ग्रंथ माना जाता है और इसको आज भी 80 परसेन्ट हिन्दु मानते हैं और जिस पर आचरण करते हैं। अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि हम नहीं मानते, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की 30-35 करोड़ जनसंख्या इसको मानती है। इस किताब में लिखा हुआ है कि शूद्र को सलाह, हवन का घी, धर्म शिक्षा न दें और शिक्षा देने वाला व्यक्ति अर्शवृत नामक नर्क में गिरता है।

“ब्राह्मण शूद्र की सम्पत्ति निःसंकोच ले ले, शूद्र किसी सम्पत्ति का मालिक नहीं होता। शूद्र का एकमात्र धर्म है अपने से ऊँचे वर्णों की सेवा करना। शूद्र न्याय न करे वरना देण में अकाल पड़ेगा। शूद्र का निन्दाजनित नाम रखा जाए। शूद्र के राज्य में निवास न करें और इतना ही नहीं आगे लिखा हुआ है कि एक तेली 10 कसाइयों के बराबर है। एक कलवार 10 तेलियों के बराबर है। एक बहर्हूपया या वेइया का एक नीकर 10 कलवारों के बराबर होता है। लोहार, मल्लाह, सोनार का अन्न वंश को खा जाता है।”

हमको बड़ा अजीब सा लग रहा है इन धर्मग्रंथों का उल्लेख करते हुए। आज आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी खुलेआम ये संविधान का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं और इसको खुलेआम बिक्री की जा रही है। हमारे कुछ मित्र लोग कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग उनको नहीं मानते या उन ग्रंथों को पढ़ाता कौन है। मैं एक शब्द पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में ही जब यहाँ से सम्पूर्णानन्द की मूर्ति का अनावरण हो रहा था बनारस में और बाबू जगजीवन राम जी जो उस समय रक्षा मंत्री थे भारत सरकार में, उनको वहाँ पर बुलाया गया था और जब माननीय सम्पूर्णानन्द की मूर्ति का अनावरण किया तो वहाँ पर नारा लगाया गया था संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी में “पालिश कौन करेगा—चमार करेगा”

“दिल्ली से चमरा लाए संदेश—धूस चरावे रामनरेश” इस किस्म के नारे लगाए गए। आज मेरे मित्र कहते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि जिन बातों का उल्लेख आप कर रहे हैं वह किस समय की घटना है। यह उस समय की घटना है जब आपकी सरकार थी। इसके लिए उसी समय कुछ होना चाहिए था। उसके लिए हम लोग जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमको ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत पीड़ा है आपको और इस पीड़ा से हमको लाभ होगा। हमको बात कहने दीजिए। हम आपसे यह चाहेंगे कि आप अपने अधिकार का पूरा उपयोग करे और तत्काल इन धर्मग्रन्थों को जप्त करा दें। आज मैं जिन बातों का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ 20 वर्ष के बाद कोई और आदमी इस हाउस में इन बातों का उल्लेख न कर सके, इस तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए। इसके लिए सारा राष्ट्र आपको बधाई देगा। मान्यवर जब बाबू जगजीवनराम वहाँ गए, उस समय इस किस्म का व्यवहार उनके साथ किया गया और बाबू जगजीवनराम वहाँ से चले आए तो उनके आने के बाद मेरी आँखों के सामने वहाँ के एक बहुत बड़े ब्राह्मण पंडित ने जो ऐसे ही मीठा बोला करता था और यह कहा करता था कि अब तो ये पुराने धर्मग्रन्थ हैं, अब मनुस्मृति का क्या महत्व है। उस आदमी ने गंगाजल मंगाया और गंगाजल मंगाकर खुलेआम उस मूर्ति को धोया और वहाँ लाठी चार्ज हुआ। इसके बाद जब मैंने इस अनटचेबिलिटी के खिलाफ अदालत में मुकदमा दायर किया तो मेरे नाम पर वाराणसी के अन्दर तमाम गुमकाम पत्र आने लगे कि आपने मुकदमा दायर किया है, हम यह कर देंगे—वह कर देंगे। आज मुझे इस बात का उल्लेख करते

हुए अफसोस होता है। कैसे इस हाउस में बैठे हुए लोग कहते हैं कि गड़े मुर्दे हम उखाड़ रहे हैं।

मान्यवर आपको एक घटना बता दूँ। एक व्यक्ति था, वह जाति का तेली था मोवासाव। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं वे इस घटना की जांच कराएँ और इसका आश्वासन दें तो मैं अभी इस त्रिल को वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर वे ऐसे दोशी लोगों को सजा देने के लिए तैयार हों। वाराणसी में तेली जो है तेली है और हिन्दू धर्म में नीच है, शूद्र है। मैं किसी राजनीतिक दल के व्यक्ति का नाम लेकर विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। वे लोग वहाँ गए और उन्होंने कहा "निकल तेलिए"। यह 23 जनवरी की घटना है। उसके बाहर निकलने के बाद उसकी लड़की की शादी का जो 12 हजार रुपया वहाँ रखा हुआ था, उसमें सत्स हजार उन्होंने छीन लिया। वहाँ का दागोगा ब्राह्मण था। वह सामने बैठकर उन रुपयों में से हिस्सा ले रहा था। उसने कहा कि आज हम बहुत खुश हैं क्योंकि तुम शूद्र का रुपया लूटकर लाए हो। यह वाराणसी की स्थिति है। आज कहा जाता है कि गड़े मुर्दों को न उखाड़ा जाए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वाराणसी में जितने घाट हैं, वहाँ ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था का पुजारी आज धर्म का ठेकेदार बना हुआ है और शूद्र महिलाओं के साथ किम तरह का व्यवहार करता है? यह वहाँ की स्थिति है। गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। क्या वे वहाँ जाकर देखेंगी? आज गावों में कहा जाता है कि तुम क्यों मुसलमान बन रहे हो? क्यों ईसाई धर्म ग्रहण कर रहे हो? क्या गृह मंत्री जी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वे पता करें कि एक विशेष धर्म का व्यक्ति क्यों इतनी तेजी के साथ मुसलमान बन रहा है? क्या किसी ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि वह व्यक्ति किस पीढ़ा के आधार पर मुसलमान बन रहा है? मैं स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहता हूँ कि खविधान का खुले-आम उल्लंघन करने वाली जो बातें हिन्दू

धर्म में लिखी हुई हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। बेलछी, कानपुर का या कोई भी काण्ड हो इन सब काण्डों के अन्दर धर्म की भावनाएँ ही घुणित की गई हैं। मनु-स्मृति जो धार्मिक ग्रंथ है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि शूद्रों को मारने में इतना ही पाप लगता है जितना कि बिल्ली, मेढक, कोवा, चिड़िया या उल्लू को मारने में लगता है। बड़े अफसोस के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि शूद्र की जिन्दगी हिन्दू-धर्म के मुताबिक उल्लू, कोवा और बिल्ली के समान है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं सहो कह रहा हूँ इसीलिए मंत्री जी को बुरा लग रहा है।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा आप अपोजिशन के भानरेबल सदस्य हैं इसलिए गाली मत दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं गाली कहा दे रहा हूँ? मैं तो आपकी कद्र कर रहा हूँ। आपको चुपचाप बैठकर सुनना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय आपने 35 मिनट लिए हैं। जल्दी खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : दस मिनट तो भगडे में ही खत्म हो गए; ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : इनके कहने का मतलब है कि मंत्री जी चुपचाप कान खोलकर सुनती रहे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मनु स्मृति में लिखा है कि मजदूरी के बदले शूद्र को जूठा अन्न दें और वह भी कैसे देवे कि जो शूद्र उसके यहाँ काम करता है तो बचा हुआ अन्न, जूठा अन्न जमीन पर रख कर दें। धर्म ग्रन्थों में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि जमीन पर पतल रख कर न दें बल्कि गिरा कर दें। शूद्र गले में

हड़िया, कमर में भाडू बांध कर सड़क पर चले, भी लिखा हुआ है। भाडू बांध कर इसलिए कि उसके पांव के निशान जो जमीन पर पड़ते हैं और स्थान पर दूसरे के पांव के निशान पड़ जाते हैं तो जो सवर्ण है उसके पांव अपवित्र हो जाएंगे। इसलिए शूद्र जब चले तो भाडू बांध कर चले ताकि पीछे उसके निशान मिटते जाएं। हड़िया लटकाकर इसलिए कि यदि वह थूके तो उसमें थूके और यदि जमीन पर थूक देता है तो धरती मां अपवित्र हो जाएगी। जब चले तो हाथ डंडा लेकर और बजाता चले ताकि ब्राह्मण शोर सुने तो रास्ता खाली कर दे क्योंकि उसकी छाया उस पर अगर पड़ जाएगी तो गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। शूद्र जब बोले तो उस में भी कैटेगरीज निर्धारित की गई हैं। यदि बड़ई बोलता है तो 30 हाथ की दूरी से बोले क्योंकि उसके मुंह की भाप वहां तक ही पहुंचती है, यदि तेली बोले तो 25 हाथ की दूरी से, यदि चमार बोले तो 40 हाथ की दूरी से और यदि मंगी बोले तो 101 हाथ की दूरी से।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आज मेरे घर में ब्राह्मण रोटी खाते हैं। कई जगह पंजाब में शादियां हो रही हैं। क्या बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अगर मैं बोलता जाऊं तो तीन दिन लग जाएंगे। इनको बुरा लग रहा है, इसलिए मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं।

रामायण में लिखा हुआ है ज्ञान गुणहीन ब्राह्मण की पूजा करनी चाहिए और ज्ञान में प्रवीण शूद्र की पूजा नहीं करनी चाहिए। उसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है, ढोर, गंवार शूद्र पशु नारि, ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।

इस तरह के वाक्य बहुत से हिन्दु धर्म ग्रन्थों में उनके प्रति लिखे हुए हैं जिनकी जनसंख्या आज तालीस पचास करोड़ है ये बहुत घृणित वाक्य

हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इन धर्म-ग्रन्थों का पूर्णतः आप आदर करें लेकिन इस तरह की जो बातें लिखी हुई हैं उनको आप हटाएं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग इन ग्रन्थों को आदर और सम्मान देते हैं। लेकिन ये जो उनमें लिखी हुई हैं ये बहुत बड़ी क्लास के मन को चोट पहुंचाती हैं, उनका अपमान करती हैं, उनके प्रति घृणा और नफरत की भावना पैदा करती हैं। इसकी वजह से समाज में एक बहुत बड़ी विषमता उत्पन्न हो गई है। बहुत बड़ी क्लास इस व्यवस्था को मानता है। सारी हिन्दु जाति से मेरा मतलब नहीं है। बहुत से ब्राह्मण ऐसे हैं और उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है जो आज शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से प्यार करते हैं। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़े क्लास के प्रति घृणा व्यक्त करता है और आज भी इनके साथ अपमानजक व्यवहार करता है। आज छूआछूत की भावना व्यावहारिक रूप से नहीं है, लेकिन मानसिक रूप से है। माननीय डागा जी कहते हैं हम तो सब के साथ खाते हैं, और गृह मंत्राणी जी कह रही थीं कि हमारे जीवन में ऐसा नहीं होता है। यह ठीक है। लेकिन आज स्थिति दूसरी हो गई है। आज दिमाग में छूतपन भर गया है और लोग देखते हैं, सोचते हैं कि हमारी जाति, बिरादरी का है कि नहीं, रिश्तेदार है कि नहीं। यह भावना आज आ गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और देश के कोने-कोने में जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, जो एक क्लास पूरी तरह से दवाई जा रही है, कुचली जा रही है यह सब धर्म ग्रंथों की गन्दी मानसिकता की देन है। आज भी विद्यापीठ में मनुस्मृति एम०ए० के बच्चे को पढ़ायी जाती है और उससे वह प्रभावित होता है। आज चाहे छात्र संघ का चुनाव हो चाहे कोई और चुनाव हो, उनकी यदि समीक्षा की जाय तो उसमें इस किस्म की बातें बर्तमान होती हैं। इसलिए मेरे बिल का केवल यही मकसद है कि जो इस ढंग की बातें हैं यदि इनको

इन धर्म ग्रंथों से निकाल दिया जाय तो इनकी शोभा और बढ़ जाएगी और उनकी महिमा भी नहीं घटेगी। हजारों सालों से यह धर्म ग्रन्थ चल रहे हैं, जब तक हिन्दू समाज रहेगा तब तक चलते रहेंगे। उनमें यदि में ऐसे शब्द, श्लोक और कंडिकाओं को निकाल दिया जाय तो उनकी महिमा बड़ेगी, मर्यादा बड़ेगी और जो समाज का उपेक्षित वर्ग है उसको भी पता चलेगा कि हम भी देश के नागरिक हैं, हमारे लिए भी आदर और सम्मान है और संविधान कभी उल्लंघन नहीं होगा जिसमें सामानता की बात कही गई है वह बात भी मर्यादित रूप से रहेगी।

यह हिन्दू धर्म में ही नहीं है, बल्कि और भी जितने धर्म हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार की बातें हैं उन सबमें से ऐसी बातें निकाल दी जाएं। जितने भी देश के अन्दर धर्म हैं, उनकी जो धार्मिक पुस्तकें हैं उनको देखा जाय और इसके लिए एक कमीशन बनाया जाए जिसका जिक्र मैंने अपने बिल में किया है, सभी धर्मों में से इस तरह की गन्दी बातें हटाकर एक मानव धर्म कायम किया जाए। मैं उन धर्मों को कम करने की बात नहीं करता, न ग्रन्थों के अपमान की बात करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह ग्रंथ कायम रहें, उनकी मर्यादा बढ़े और लोगों में मानसिक रूप से एक दूसरे के प्रति समानता का भाव जागृत हो। यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“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 Constitution, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Mool Chand Daga. Are you moving your amendment ?

MR. MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st July, 1984.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can also speak on the Bill.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी, हरि को भजे सो हरि का होई, जाति-पाति पूछे नहीं कोई, यह संत कबीरदास ने कहा और श्री राम ने तो शबरी के झूठे बेर तक खाए। अगर कोई बात को यहाँ ठंग से सोचे, इतिहास में जो कुछ बातें हुई हैं, दो तरीके हैं। महात्मा गांधी केवल स्वराज ही नहीं चाहते थे... वह सुराज्य चाहते थे। उनका उद्देश्य केवल आजादी लेना नहीं था, बल्कि वह चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी अच्छी जाति के लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं, उनको गरिमा पूर्वक जीने का अधिकार हो।

डा० अम्बेडकर ने इसको चुनौती दी थी। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हम अपने कामों के लिए प्रायश्चित्त करते हैं और उन्होंने हिन्दू भाइयों को बतलाया कि आपको अपने कामों के लिए प्रायश्चित्त करना होगा। प्रायश्चित्त की भावना यह थी कि हम लोग यह चाहते थे कि हमने जो पाप किए हैं, अपराध किए हैं, उन पर हम प्रायश्चित्त करें और अपराधों को आगे न बढ़ने दें। इसीलिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 17 में कहा गया है कि अन-टचैबिलिटी को एबोलिश कर दिया गया।

इतिहास आगे बढ़ता है, मनुष्य आगे बढ़ गया है, दूरी कम हो गई है, विज्ञान

बढ़ना है और विज्ञान बढ़ने के साथ-साथ मनुष्य मनुष्य के नजदीक आ गया है। अगर इतिहास के पन्नों में कुछ ऐसी बातें लिखी हों तो उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए। उस समय के ग्रन्थ में अगर यह लिखा है कि “ढोल गंवार पशु शूद्र और नारी” तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि सारी रामायण को जला दो। कोई जोश में आ जाते हैं तो यह कह देते हैं, लेकिन आज अछूत भाई भी हिन्दू धर्म के अविभाज्य अंग हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने कह दिया कि जला दो, तो ऐसा कहने से क्या फायदा? गीता में यह भी कहा गया है कि—‘बसुदेव कुटुम्बकम्’। सारे विश्व में जितने प्राणी हैं, वह ब्रह्मांड के अंश हैं। रविदास को आज हम श्रद्धा और आदर की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। रसखान एक मुस्लिम कवि हुए हैं। उन्होंने कृष्ण के गीत गाए हैं और लीला का बहुत अच्छा बखान किया है। मुहम्मद जायसी ने हिन्दू धर्म के बारे में कभी ऐसी भावना से बात नहीं कही। उनकी भावना थी कि हम एक-दूसरे के साथ समता का भाव रखें।

अब अगर कुछ बातें कहीं मनु-स्मृति में लिखी हुई हैं, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, कभी अखबार वाले उन्हें उछालते हैं, तो कभी-कभी उन बातों को दरगुजर कर देना चाहिए। श्री राजनाथ मोनकर शास्त्री एक विद्वान मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, वह हिन्दी संस्कृत के विद्वान हैं और उनके प्रति मेरी श्रद्धा है, वह अगर इन बातों को न कहें और हमारे ग्रन्थों में जो अच्छी बातें हैं, उनका संकलन करें, तो बहुत अच्छा हो। अगर किसी साहित्य में कुछ ऐसी बातें लिखी हैं, गन्दी बातें हैं तो कुछ साहित्य घासलेट-साहित्य भी होता है उसमें ऐसी बातें लिखी होती हैं, वह उसकी तरफ ध्यान न दें। अगर वह अच्छी बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो देखेंगे कि मनुष्य ने आज कितनी तरक्की की है। आज सोचने का तरीका मनोवैज्ञानिक हो गया है। इससे आज कितना सुधार हो गया है।

आज हम आदमी-आदमी में आर्थिक दृष्टि से या किसी भी दूसरी दृष्टि से भेद नहीं करना चाहते, अगर कोई भेद है तो हम उसे मिटाना चाहते हैं।

महात्मा गांधी ने आजादी लेने के साथ-साथ रचनात्मक काम यह किया कि हमारी सच्ची आजादी तभी होगी जब कि भारत के एक-एक आदमी के बीच में अगर किसी प्रकार का भेद हो तो वह दूर हो। उसको मिटाना हमारा पहला कर्तव्य होगा। माननीय सदस्य आज एक ऐसा बिल लाए हैं, जो गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ता है। आज उन बातों को याद करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वह अपने हृदय की विशालता, गहरे अध्ययन और विद्वता को मूल कर, तुलसीदास जी एक पंक्ति को लेकर, रामायण जैसे ग्रन्थ की निन्दा करते हैं। डा० अम्बेडकर बड़े विद्वान थे। संविधान के निर्माण में उनकी जो भूमिका थी, उसके लिए सब उनका आभार मानते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दू-धर्म से निकल कर उन्होंने क्या बातें कहीं। हमें प्रत्येक धर्म को आदर और सम्मान से देखना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य ने जिन ग्रन्थों का जिक्र किया है, उनमें लिखी बातें कोई ब्रह्मवाक्य या वेद-वाक्य नहीं हैं कि उनको मान लिया जाए। उनको मानना हमारे लिए जरूरी नहीं है। आज 1984 में लोग बुद्धि और ज्ञान के आधार पर विचार करते हैं। उनका दृष्टिकोण वैज्ञानिक है और वे भावनाओं में नहीं बहते। आज लोग एक शोषण-विहीन समाज चाहते हैं, जिसमें शोषण करना पाप समझा जाता है।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुओं को अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त करना चाहिए। उन्होंने हरिजन मेवक संघ की स्थापना की, जिस में ज्यादा लोग थे, जिन्होंने प्रायश्चित्त करना था। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के अतिरिक्त उनका लक्ष्य यह था कि हमारे देश में भाई-भाई में भेद न रहे। इसके लिए उन्होंने आमरण अनशन किए ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कब किए ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उनकी तारीखें तो इस वक्त मुझे याद नहीं हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उन्होंने 1932 में अनशन किया । उनको मरे कितने दिन हो गए ? उसके बाद क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : संविधान के आर्टिकल 17 के द्वारा अनटचेबिलिटी को एबोलिश कर दिया गया ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आज बहुमई कांड और बेलछी कांड क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सारा सदन एकमत से उनको घृणा और नफरत से देखता है । कोई उनका समर्थन नहीं करता । हमारे लिए यह शर्म की बात है । उससे हमारी गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है । हम अपनी गलतियों के लिए प्रायश्चित्त करते हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य एक कमीशन बिठाकर किस-किस ग्रन्थ की छान-बीन कराना चाहते हैं ? कोई मलूकदास थे, जिन्होंने लिख दिया : "अजगर करे न चाकरी, पंछी करे न काम, दास मलूका कह गए, सब के दाता राम ।" क्या माननीय सदस्य उस बात को मानेंगे ? एक आदमी ने जो कह दिया, क्या उसको मानना जरूरी है ? इन बातों की इतिहास के पन्ने में रहने दें । श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री ऐसे विद्वान पैदा हुए हैं, जो उनको कनडेम करते हैं । समय इतना आगे आ गया है । जो इतिहास बन गया है उसमें जाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । मनुष्य पहले जंगलों में नंगा रहता था, कच्चा मांस खाता था । क्या आप आज उस इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति के लिए नंगे होकर आएंगे, दिगम्बर बन कर रहेंगे ? सवाल क्या है ? सवाल यह है कि आज के तरीकों से सोचना है । गृह मंत्री ने तो कुछ नहीं कहा । मैं प्रार्थना

करूंगा आपसे कि आप जैसे विद्वान जिन्होंने इतनी खोज की, उसमें इन किताबों और ग्रन्थों को बीच में मत लाइए । वह किसी के भी पुस्तकालय में आज शोभा नहीं पाते हैं । आपके पास अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे पूछ लीजिए । आप मेहरवानी करके उन ग्रन्थों को अपने पुस्तकालयों से भी हटा दीजिए ।

हिन्दू धर्म के अविभाज्य अंग आप ही हैं । गलतियां हुई, हम मानते हैं और उसके लिए प्रायश्चित्त भी करते हैं, करते रहेंगे । लेकिन आप गड़े मुरदे को उखाड़ने की कोशिश करें, उससे क्या मतलब निकलेगा ? गीता में तो यह कहा है कि कर्म से आदमी नीचा या ऊँचा होता है, कर्म से ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय या वैश्य बनता है । हमारे यहां तो कर्म प्रधान रहा है, काम में हम विश्वास करते हैं । हम किसी काम को नीचा नहीं समझते । जो काम हरिजन करते हैं उसको ज्यादा महत्ता देते हैं । इसीलिए महात्मा गांधी ने स्वप्न देखा था कि जब हरिजन कन्या राष्ट्रपति के पद पर बैठेंगी तो मैं गर्व अनुभव करूंगा । तो आज उन पुरानी बातों को लाकर इस तरह की बात क्यों करते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि इन बातों की जो राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री जी ने आज खोज करनी शुरू की जब कि आज लोग आकाश में उड़ने लगे हैं, चांद पर जाने लगे हैं तो वह क्यों इतने गहरे में जाते हैं । ज्यादा गहरे में जाएंगे तो कीचड़ ही कीचड़ निकलेगा । उस कीचड़ से जो कमल निकल गया है उसकी सुगन्ध लीजिए । कीचड़ में मत फंसिये । पुराने ग्रन्थों को छोड़ दीजिए । किसी ने कुछ कह दिया, किसी ने कुछ कह दिया, उससे क्या मतलब है ? कबीरदास जी को भी आप जानते हैं उन्होंने भी कितनी बातें कही हैं । कितने बड़े संत वह हुए हैं । इंसान-इंसान में मेद तो हम समझते नहीं हैं । हमारे दिमाग में तो यह आता है कि पूरा ब्रह्माण्ड में एक शक्ति है और सब उसी के अंश हैं । बसुदेव

कुटुम्बकम् की भावना हमारी है। कोई भेद हमारी दृष्टि में नहीं है। इस धरती पर आप ऐसी बात क्यों करते हैं जहां रामचन्द्र जी ने भीलनी के बेर खाए थे ? इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप ऐसे ग्रन्थों को अपनी लाइब्रेरी में से भी निकाल कर बाहर फेंकिए और उनमें मत जाइए।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : यह जो बिल है इसमें पुरानी बातों को जो आप लाए हैं, आप को यह सोचना चाहिए कि उससे क्या फायदा निकलेगा ? मैं आपको बताऊं, मैं भी तो अच्छूत हूं। महात्मा गांधी थे, डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था :

“I was born as a Hindu. The blame was not mine. I will not die as a Hindu.”

इतना वह हिन्दू धर्म के बरखिलाफ थे लेकिन फिर वह महात्मा गांधी को क्यों मानते थे ? जब उनको सीटें मिली तो उनकी सब बात मान गए। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा था :

“That without which we cannot live must come to us.”

जिसके बगैर हम रह नहीं सकते वह हमें मिले बगैर नहीं रह सकता। वह जरूर मिलेगा। महात्मा गांधी हरिजनों के बगैर रह नहीं सकते थे, हरिजन उनके साथ रहे। डा० अम्बेडकर उनके बगैर नहीं रह सकते थे, इसलिए वह उनसे अलग रहे। मैं पूछता हूं डा० अम्बेडकर ने सेपरेट एलेक्टोरेट की बात क्यों छोड़ी ? वह समझे कि महात्मा गांधी हरिजनों के नजदीक हैं। वे समझते थे कि महात्मा गांधी उनके ज्यादा नजदीक हैं। क्यों नजदीक हैं, मैं आपको बता दूं।

I do not want to be re-born. But if I have to be re-born, I should be born as as 'Untouchable' so that I may share their sorrows and sufferings affronted upon

them. I therefore pray that if I have to do so again, I should not do so as a Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya or Sudhra, but, as an Ati-Sudhra.

यह उन्होंने कहा था। इसलिए वे महात्मा गांधी के नजदीक थे। (व्यवधान) अब आप एम० पी० बन गए, मैं भी एम० पी० बन गया और बूटा सिंह जी मिनिस्टर बन गए। गलतियां तो हर जगह होती हैं उनको दूर करना हम सभी का फर्ज है। आपने उनको असेम्बली का मेम्बर बना दिया। पहले तो वोट का भी हक नहीं था। जो एम० एल० ए० हैं वह गवर्नमेंट बना भी देते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को गिरा भी देते हैं। मैं पंजाब में मेम्बर भी रहा हूं और मिनिस्टर भी रहा हूं। वहां पर अगर निकम्मी गवर्नमेंट होती थी तो उसको हम बदल देते थे। पंजाब में जमीन नहीं मिलती थी, लैंड रिफार्म्स नहीं होते थे। हमने पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिलकर लैंड रिफार्म्स करवाए। हमने उससे कहा कि हमें मिनिस्ट्री नहीं चाहिए लेकिन जमीन जरूर चाहिए। सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों भी जमीन नहीं देता था लेकिन हमने लड़कर दो लाख एकड़ जमीन पंजाब और हरियाणा में ले ली। अब वहां पर हरिजन मार नहीं खाते हैं। आप पहाड़ पर और दूसरी जगहों पर मार क्यों खाते हैं ? आप वहां के अपने एम० एल० एज को क्यों नहीं ठीक करते हैं ? एम० एल० एज गवर्नमेंट को बना भी सकते हैं और गवर्नमेंट हटा भी सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। जहां पर कोई मार खाता है वहां पर जो हरिजन एम० एल० ए० हैं उनको मुकाबला करना चाहिये और जो एम० पीज० हैं उनको भी मुकाबला करना चाहिए। हमारे यहां के गांवों में कोई भी लड़ाई करके देख ले, हम उनको मारेंगे। कारण यह है कि जिसके पास जमीन होती है उसके पास लाठी भी होती है। कहा जाता है कि चरण सिंह हरिजनों को वोट नहीं डालने देते। वह इसलिए

कि वहाँ उनके पास जमीन नहीं मिली है। अगर उनको जमीन मिली होती तो उनके पास लाठी भी होती। अगर अपने को बचाना है तो उसके लिए आपको भी लड़ाई करनी होगी।

जिन चीजों के बगैर हम रह नहीं सकते हैं वह तो जरूर मिलनी चाहिए। आपके इलाके में रोज लोग मारे जाते हैं। आप क्यों नहीं मुकाबला करते हैं? आप धर्म-ग्रंथों की बात करते हैं लेकिन आप मंदिरों में रोटी नहीं दे सकते और दो दिन किसी को रख नहीं सकते हैं। फिर मित्रों को ही क्यों नहीं देते? आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि हम कमजोर नहीं हैं, हम मँबर हैं, हमारे पास अकल भी है और हम हिन्दू भी हैं और और हिन्दू धर्म को हमें ठीक करना होगा। जो पुरानी बातें हैं उनका असर हमारे ऊपर नहीं पड़ेगा। आपने कहा कि डा० अम्बेडकर महात्मा गांधी को मानता था। वह इसलिए मानता था क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी हरिजनों के बहुत नजीदक था। कौन नहीं चाहता है कि गरीब आदमी जो आगे आए, लेकिन जब तक गरीब आदमी खुद कोशिश नहीं करेगा, चाहे सी० पी० एम० हो या सी० पी० आई० हो, कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। पुरानी बातें करोगे तो छूआछूत शुरू हो जाएगी। जब में जो हरिजन हैं, उसने गैर-जाति में दियों की हैं। ब्राह्मण के साथ शादियाँ की हैं। यदि यह पंजाब में हो सकता है, तो और जगहों पर भी हो सकता है। खुद में ताकत होनी चाहिए, तो सब कुछ हो सकता है। जो टट्टी साफ करता है वह सरकार में गलत अफसरों को भी साफ कर सकता है। हरिजन सबसे कम खाता है और थोड़ी जगह में रहता है। वह समाज को अधिक से अधिक देता है। इसीलिए वह भविष्य

का नेता है। कहते हैं कि परमात्मा हमारी मदद करेगा, परमात्मा कौन है, मदद करनी है, तो खुद की मदद करो। अपने ऊपर विश्वास होना चाहिए।—Who has faith has all, who lacks faith lacks all. It is the faith in the name of the Lord that works wonders. For the faith is life and doubt is death. हिन्दू-सिख कब्जे के लिए मर रहे हैं। पंजाब में कब्जे के लिए लड़ाई हो रही है। कोई खालिस्तान और कोई हिन्दू राज चाहता है। जो आदमी किसी चीज पर कब्जा जमाने की कोशिश करता है वह नीचे को जाएगा जैसा कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा है: "All expansion is life. All contraction is death. All life is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is, therefore, the only law of life. He who loves lives; he who is selfish is dying, Therefore, love for love's sake, because it is the only law of life. Swami Vivekananda said this. जो आदमी कब्जा जमा रहे हैं, वे मर रहे हैं। कोई दुनिया की ताकत उनको नहीं रोक सकती है। कब्जा करना चाहते हैं कि यह सूबा है, यह हमारी चीज है, फिर हम वहाँ से आए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप और समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं और समय लूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please continue next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 27, 1984/Phalgun 8, 1905 (Saka).