

country, nationalisation is also equally essential. I hope that the Government will take positive steps for the progress and development of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech on the Resolution moved in the House.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :** Madam Chairman, the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty in the House would have been welcome if the points raised by him at the time of moving the Resolution had not been motivated by political considerations.

So far as the question of forming a socialistic society and the role of public sector in it is concerned, I think there cannot be two opinions about it.

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Rawat, you can continue on the next occasion. Now the House will take up Half-an-Hour's discussion.

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#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[Translation]

##### Disbursement of income-tax free cash awards

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :** Madam Chairman, I was reading to-day's Nav Bharat Times. It has been reported in it—hon. Minister of tourism, thank you you are surprised - tourists do not indulge in smuggling. I am not referring to them. It has been reported in the today's newspaper that narcotics worth lakhs of rupees have been recovered. Respected Bhagatji is residing in Delhi. He reads newspapers daily. Reading such news...*(Interruptions)* They mostly get shelter here. This is the place where such people get shelter. This is a haven for smugglers. In our Marwari dialect, there is a saying that under the tree of tamarind lives the ghosts...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** The patron is present here.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** I am grateful to Shri Simon Tigga who has raised this matter under the Half-an-Hour discussion. Now I will read out the answer of the hon. Minister :

[English]

“Under the existing reward scheme, rewards are paid upto a maximum 20% of the estimated market value of the contraband goods seized/duty which has been detected/released under the Customs Act, Central Excise and Salt Act, Gold Control Act, and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, to the informers and departmental officers separately. In respect of gold, silver, arms/ammunitions, opium and other narcotic drugs etc, subject to the overall ceiling for rewards, 50% of the entitled reward is paid immediately after seizure as Advance reward”.

[Translation]

My first question is that yesterday goods worth Rs. 2 crores were seized and 24 hours have since passed. What reward have you given to the person who had informed you? The informer should be given 20 per cent reward separately. The officer who seized goods should also be given reward. Both should be awarded the prize. The Government is very liberal in this matter. Actually, no smuggler is apprehended, it is only the agents who are caught. We have read in the newspapers that 40 per cent of the value of the goods thus seized will be given as reward. It seems that you have decided to squander the wealth of the country in this way. We know that the Government machinery does not work without incentive. In the times to come, the Government servants will have an upper hand and you will find yourself in great difficulty. He demands bonus today the repercussion of which you are seeing not only in Uttar Pradesh, but in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh as well. Probably Gujarat may become victim of such a demand tomorrow. At present no customs or Excise Officer works unless he is given incentive,

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :**

The Minister belongs not only to Guja but to the whole of India.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Since you have interrupted me, I will be very brief in my speech. I knew that there would not be full discussion on it. You want to give 50 per cent as reward to them and the remaining 50 per cent has been left with you. Besides, you have formulated four more schemes. The hon. Minister has said :

[English]

“To further strengthen the system of rewards the Finance Minister has also order that three separate funds would be set up in addition to 20% of the value of goods seized.”

[Translation]

In this way they will be given their share of 20 per cent. Moreover, the hon. Minister had declared one more reward in March, 1986 under which 4 per cent amount would be spent on the welfare of the employees i.e. 4 per cent of the total value of the goods seized will be spent on the welfare of the employees of Excise and Customs Department. Probably you might be thinking that some may be getting reward and others may not be getting. The Finance Department cannot provide for all of them. They have formed a ring. The Custom officers are having friendship with the smugglers. The customs officer will remain posted at the airport or at sea-ports or near Goa, I do not know whether there is a port from where Gadhvi Saheb has been elected; or he is posted on the border area. These people are also not transferred to some other places as S.H.Os at our places remain posted at prominent places. The same thing happens in Karnataka also. The Excise and Custom officials manipulate things in a manner that if today they are posted here, they will be posted at sea after some time. In this way they line their pockets. But you have decided that you will give further 4 per cent of the total value of the goods thus seized to them. Out of the remaining 40 to 50 per cent of the value of the goods, 20 per cent money has been paid to them and also 4 per cent is also proposed to be given to them. But even then the hon. Minister is

not satisfied. Now he is proposing to form a trust :

[English]

“Secondly to further strengthen the system of rewards as an incentive the Finance Minister has ordered that three separate funds be set up. The second fund will be called Customs Trust Fund and will have an amount of Rs. 1 crore.”

[Translation]

You are going to set up a trust with an amount of Rs. one crore which will be for those who get injured in facing the smugglers. That you should set up. Then you have said 5 per cent of the total value, 20 per cent of the total value, then 5 per cent on infrastructure. In this way it comes to 30 per cent. To whom will you give money in this manner. It is a strange way of doing things, Mr. Rawat.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :** Mr. Daga, I have nothing to do with smugglers.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** The officer as well as the informer will get the money. 40 per cent will be spent in this way, because the informer will be given 20 per cent amount and the officer will also get 20 per cent. Then 5 per cent will be spent on infrastructure. All this comes to 45 per cent. You will also set up a trust with Rs. one crore. 4 per cent you will give to them. It is a very good scheme. The time is short. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to tell us as to how much material has been seized during the period of two years? Narcotics like opium, hashish, charas and ganja, and items like gold, silver and synthetic fabrics as smuggled from abroad. Kindly tell us the value of the goods seized during the last two years? How many persons have been rewarded and for what? 10 per cent of money is paid by you then and there at the time of seizure of the contraband. One more thing I want to say, You have given one more facility—they will be exempted from the income tax. By giving the information, the informer got Rs. 25,000/- and that amount is also income tax free. But

I would like to ask Shri Gadhavi whether the Government has amended the Income Tax Act to this effect? Administrative instructions do not substitute the rules. If there is any such scheme that should be a statutory scheme and that should be formulated under some Act. Kindly tell us as to when the Income Tax Act was amended to this effect that if a smuggler is caught, the informer will be given 20 per cent amount of the total value of the goods seized and that amount will be exempted from income tax also. I think I have not seen any such amendment you may say that the amendment has been passed. Secondly which items have been seized during these years, who are the officers and informers who have been rewarded? Thirdly, tell us how many appeals, revision petitions are pending and who have field them? Also, how many cases have been decided and what is the total amount you have paid? Against the goods seized, what percent of the value of the goods had to be given and how much amount has been deposited in the exchequer. How much has been deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India?

So far as gold is concerned, no claimant comes forward. The moment you seize the gold, the man who brings it slips away. He does not say that the gold belongs to him. That consignment is yours. Kindly tell us the value of gold which has been seized, how much gold has been deposited in the treasury and who has been rewarded? With a view to check the smuggling, you have given them the facility of setting up an infrastructure with 5 per cent amount of the total value. Detailed information may kindly be given in this regard.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) :** First of all I will take up the issue of exemption of income tax on the reward. Shri Daga has asked whether it is statutory or not? The power of granting exemption from payment of income tax by the Government on any sort of income is already there in the Act itself and you are aware that on that basis we can grant exemption from the tax under various schemes on the income of charitable trusts, Prime Minister's Relief Fund or Chief Ministers' Relief Funds. Therefore, that is an integral part of the Act itself.

Second thing he has said is...

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** How it has become part?

[English]

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** There is no question of amending the Act, because there is a section which enable that particular type of exemption. We have already notified it and it is under statutory notification, which has been issued. So, there is no need of amending the Act itself.

[Translation]

Second point which he has raised is as to how many officers and others have been rewarded?

[English]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** What is that statutory notification that he has issued? When has it been issued and when has it been laid on the table?

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** Dagaji is also a lawyer and he thinks that I am in the Box as a witness to be cross-examined! But this is Parliament and there is no provision for cross-examination here.

[Translation]

As regards seizure, you are aware that in 1984 goods worth Rs. 101.09 crores were seized under the customs Act and goods worth Rs. 22.83 crores were seized under the Central Excise Act. Under the Gold Act, the seizure was of the order of Rs. 7.73 crores whereas under FERA the seizure was Rs. 1.28 crores and Rs. 0.41 crores in Indian Currency and foreign currency respectively.

[English]

In 1985, the seizure was 195.63 in customs and 40.73 in Central Excise. The estimated duty evasion detected was 340.83, seizure under Gold Control Act was 16.46. Under FERA, in Indian currency, it was Rs. 3.50 crores and in foreign currency it was Rs. 2.18 crores.

In 1986, upto September, it was 163.76 in Customs and 3.57 in the Central Excise. The estimated duty evasion detected was 425.76, upto May, 1986. Seizure under Gold Control Act was 6.13. Under FERA, in Indian currency, it was Rs. 3.82 crores and in foreign currency, it was Rs. 2.52 crores.

So from this you can appreciate the position.

Now, you have asked separately how much gold was seized ?

In 1984, the gold seized was 523 kg. Its value was Rs. 10.2 crores. In 1985, the gold seized was 2525 kgs. Its value was Rs. 51.9 crores. In 1986, upto October, the gold seized was 1899 kgs. Its value was Rs. 40 crores.

As far as Silver was concerned, in 1984, it was 713 kg. Its value was Rs. 26 lakhs. In 1985, the silver seized was 134 kg. Its value was Rs. 4 lakhs. In 1986, the silver seized was 9526 kgs. Its value was Rs. 3.9 crores.

So far as the other articles are concerned, I will first come to watches.

In 1984, it was worth Rs. 11.1 crore.

In 1985, it was worth Rs. 8.79 crores.

In 1986, upto October, it was worth Rs. 7.91 crores.

Synthetic fabrics, you have asked.

In 1984, it was worth Rs. 19.1 crores.

In 1985, it was worth Rs. 27.4 crores.

In 1986, upto October, it was worth Rs. 14.16 crores.

Other electronic goods. It was worth Rs. 18.74 crores in 1984. In 1985, it was worth Rs. 14.75 crores.

In 1986, it was worth Rs. 11.36 crores.

In 1986, upto October, the total value of the contraband seized was worth Rs. 177.55 crores.

In 1984, it was worth Rs. 101.09 crores.

In 1985, it was worth Rs. 195.63 crores.

So, you have asked for the drugs. Drugs also is a great menace to our future generation and the Government if very keen to control this menace. It is very keen in controlling drug trafficking as well as consumption of drugs in the country. Therefore, so far as drugs are concerned, in the year 1983-84, you want only figures for two or three years.....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Three years.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : In the year 1983, the heroin seized was 139 kgs. Opium seized was 6592 kgs. Charas seized was 6072 kgs. Ganja seized was 21,685 kgs. Morphine seized was 21 kgs. Mandrex tablets seized was 95 kgs.

In 1984, heroin seized was 203 Kgs, Opium seized was 7938 Kgs. Charas 4,368 Kgs; ganja 21,207 Kgs ; morphine 29 Kgs, and mandrax tablets 1,669 Kgs.

In 1985 also, we had heroin 761 Kgs ; opium 6,839 Kgs ; charas 10,312 Kgs ; ganja 6,671 Kgs ; morphine 125 Kgs. and mandrax 745 kgs. In 1986 upto 31st October, the position is : heroin 2,836 Kgs. ; opium 4,053 Kgs and charas 17,410 Kgs. We do not have the figure about ganja, but morphine we had 99 Kgs. and mandrax tablets 713 Kgs.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the cost of all these ; and how much have you given to the informers, and how much to officers ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as cost of these narcotic drugs is concerned, I will say that it is very difficult to estimate their cost. It varies greatly between Indian and the international markets. But in the Indian markets also, the cost varies. I will give you the example of heroin. Heroin's cost would vary from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs Kg. as per our standards in India, depending upon the quality of the goods, i.e. what is the percentage of morphine in it etc. There are special standards for it. But for this, except opium which we are sending to our Government factories for processing, the rest of the things are destroyed. They are not sold ; they

are not re-ploughed into the market.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** We will request the hon. Minister to give a specific reply. Of course, he has got a very good knowledge.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** I am replying.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** He is replying.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** Mr. Daga, I am replying to you ; I am coming to your second point. So far, as I started, I have already given the value of the goods, except narcotic drugs, i.e. about gold, silver, watches, synthetic-fibres, electronic items etc. I have already told you that in 1986—perhaps you have not heard it—the position is like this. I would again repeat it : Upto October 1986, the total seizure in all these commodities, including gold, came to Rs. 177.36 crores.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) :** How much have you given to informers and others ?

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** I am coming to it ; why are you impatient ? (*Interruptions*) Mr. Daga wanted this information ; I am giving him whatever I can. The amount paid to the informers and Government servants ; I am giving both, so that he does not have the difficulty of raising another question.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Give it separately, for each occasion...

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** In 1984 we paid to the informers Rs. 1.14 crores, and Rs. 0.54 crore to Government servants by way of rewards. In 1985, it was Rs. 3.78 crores to informers, and Rs. 5.87 crores to Government servants ; in 1986 upto June, we paid Rs. 1.72 crores to informers and Rs. 1.75 crores to officers who are entitled to it. So, this is upto 1986.

With regard to figures and the names, I am sorry, we would not be in a position to give them

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** I want to know.....

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Let the Minister reply, Mr. Daga ; you should not interfere,

Let him reply, he has not concluded his reply.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** Mr. Daga has raised another query.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Let the Minister conclude his reply first ; then you can ask questions, Mr. Daga.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** Mr. Daga has raised another query about the word 'immediately'. And (2) that 20 per cent separately to the informers as well as to the Government of India officers. Agreed. But that is the discretion whether to Pay 20 per cent, whether to pay 15 per cent, whether to pay 10 per cent or a little more or not ; it all depends upon the type of information, the correctness of information ; whether this information was exclusively from him or from various other sources were there to fortify the information. Each case is examined on merits.

18.00 hrs.

So far as private informers are concerned, the collector has got the power to award upto a particular limit, right from the beginning, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Collector etc, and then above for a particular sum another higher people will look into it. Therefore, it is not that immediately the moment we have seized a particular thing, then on the spot, you have to pay. We have to assess its value also. So far as government officers are concerned, they are not paid final rewards till the appeals are finalised. So far as gold is concerned, particularly primarily gold having foreign markings, we make it little quick, but with regard to maybe silver, maybe synthetic, maybe anything, after the adjudication, after the final disposal, whether they are smuggled goods or not, thereafter only the awards are paid, but as quickly as possible after the adjudication and immediately means also that thereafter not much delay is being made. So, the word 'immediately' has been very very, I think, narrowly construed by you which is not a true interpretation of that word.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** It is your answer ; it is your speech. I can read out

your speech.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** So far he has raised the more point.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** This cannot be interpreted differently. The word 'immediately' means there and then.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You don't want him to reply. Please sit down.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI :** So far as the scheme is concerned, he has also raised a point. For your information, I will tell you that the scheme has undergone various changes ; it has been upgraded from time to time ; but this scheme of rewarding is existing in India—you would be surprised to know—since, first, I think, it was brought into operation, subject to correction, on 6th December 1918 ; in 1927, a modification was made ; in 1953, a modification was made ; now we made it to 20 per cent, before that it was 10 per cent ; ever since, I think 1956 or 1953 ; so, this scheme is very old historical scheme ; it has gone various changes from time to time ; but it is not a new scheme by which we are helping these people ; but this scheme we are only making effective with a view to have more catch of those people who are indulging in anti-national, anti-smuggling and smuggling activities.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) :** Madam Chairman, after the questions raised by Shri Daga and the answers given by the hon. Minister, no scope is left for further questions, but I would like to know one or two things from the hon. Minister.

The hon. Minister has said that all the narcotics except opium are destroyed. I would like to know how these are destroyed and who supervises it ? This I want to know, because once there was an air crash in Kashmir and large quantities of 'charas' were found in the aircraft. During that time 'charas' was in vogue and heroin and other drugs had not come in use. That 'charas' was recovered and taken into custody by the police. Subsequently, the court

ordered it to be destroyed. What was actually done was that good quality charas was replaced and coaltar was mixed with the charas and shown as if that has been burnt. Charas cannot be burnt. After it has been put on fire, no one can stand near it, because whosoever inhales the smoke emanating from it gets intoxicated. Therefore, I would like to know specifically how it is destroyed. How tonnes of confiscated charas has been destroyed and who supervises this operation? Moreover, which are the chemicals used in destroying it and what is the technique ?

*[English]*

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :** Madam Chairperson, I will only seek some clarification, I will put some questions only ; no speech.

Under this new system, a Narcotics Control Board was to be established, which was to provide some incentives and also monetary help, etc., to the informers.

Has there been any progress ? Has the Board already been established, if so when and what is the monetary support given to the bureau or board, from the date of establishment of that board. Has it been established and what is the monetary support ?

Secondly, in addition, ten per cent of the value of the product caught, would be paid to the informer, or the official. I would like to know how this value is fixed. Is it based on the price of it in Indian market or the price is estimated according to its price in the country from where it was brought ?—how are you going to estimate it ? Similarly, may I know whether under this new system how many informers are benefited ? and Mr. Daga has already put the question how many outsiders and how many from the departments like customs and B.S.F., will be rewarded ? How many such welfare schemes under this scheme are to be provided to the officials of customs and other Government agencies. May I also know, who are involved in this, seizure of this contraband goods, and the officials and staff are provided for it, and the name of the Department and the number of such officials staff for each of the departments.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** (Barmer): Madam Chairman, a lot of heroin and *charas* is seized in the border areas, particularly in Barmer and Jaisalmer. The S.Ps. of Barmer and Jaisalmer seized heroin worth Rs. 12 crores in Barmer and *Charas* worth Rs. 8 crores in Jaisalmer, but neither the informers nor the concerned officers were paid any reward. The Government says that it destroys the seized narcotics even though they are priced between Rs. 1 to 3 lakhs per kilogramme in the market. I would like to know whether Government proposes to reward the informers in those cases which have already been cleared or where no appeal or revision petition is pending.

A Committee of high ranking officers is appointed if the amount of reward is to exceed Rs. 10,000. I would like to know whether any such committee has been set up, and if so, whether it has recommended any reward of more than Rs. 10,000 ?

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT** (Almora): At the outset, I would like to submit that whereas most of the narcotics is smuggled into the country through the Punjab border, the number of seizures in that area has been minimum. Your scheme of giving reward is not proving to be effective in that area. The people who are engaged in the task of seizure are facing grave danger to their lives. There is a constant threat to their life by the smugglers. Unless steps are taken to provide them physical protection, they cannot be effective in that area. Will the Government provide them any guarantee if they meet such a tragedy? What does the Government propose to do in this direction.

There have been minimum number of seizures of gold and silver in Delhi and Bombay, though both the places are notorious for the smuggling of gold and silver and there has been spate in it in recent years. One or two persons were apprehended in Delhi in this connection. Probably, the seizure amount may have gone up, but it is very little if we go by numbers. There is a scheme to provide cash reward to those who help in the seizure of gold and silver. It has been categorically stated in the scheme that Government will give incen-

tives immediately, but it has been observed that this is not being followed in letter and spirit. Is it because false claims are filed and they receive the money? Or is there any other reason?

[*English*]

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI**: So far as Mr. Namgyal's query is concerned, the destruction is made after completion of prosecution. Thereafter the destruction is made in the presence of a committee of officers. And the method of destruction is by burning it.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT**: What is the highest rank of the officer who remains present there?

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI**: In some cases it is the Collector who remains present. Collector is quite a senior officer.

I do not know the case of J&K because it is an old case. Then he said that because of smoke by burning it people get suffocated and intoxicated. I would certainly reply to you after finding out the facts.

So far as gold smuggling is concerned, I do not say that smuggling in gold has totally stopped. But because of the rise in prices of gold in the international market, smuggling of gold is a little on the decline side. So far as silver is concerned, there is more export by way of smuggling rather than import. We catch a person when he is about to export or in possession of large quantities of silver within the 50 km. radius of the border.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT**: What about Punjab and Gujarat areas? What about the protection of the officers?

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI**: Officers must be given protection. You will be happy to know that we have now started arming the Customs and Excise officers even with semi-automatic weapons:

After all, the hazards of duty cannot be totally eliminated in any field. But you would see that Customs Officers, although they have seized a considerable amount of smuggled goods....(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : These powers have been given to Inspectors and those above them. What facilities have been given to the staff who have to undertake the work and face hazards.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Similarly, there is a provision to give them 5 per cent of the amount seized, but how many officers have received it so far? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Madam, you must help us to get answers because you are sitting in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is replying to all the points one by one.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am replying to him but he does not want to hear the reply. He wants to create commotion only.

So far as Punjab border is concerned, the hon. Member is right. Formerly the drug trafficking and drug smuggling was on a larger scale. Particularly from the Golden Crescent, which means our neighbour and the Afghanistan and the Middle-East people, the drug trafficking was much more. It was estimated to the tune of about 90 to 95 per cent and they tried to make India as a transit country. Now on Punjab side our vigilance has been tightened not because of the Customs only but because we have also put up on our border BSF and other people also on Rajasthan side and equally on the Gujarat side. Still, however, smuggling of the drugs needs greater attention and, therefore, we are fortifying and arming the Narcotic Drugs Trafficking and Control Bureau also with more facilities, and we are trying to make it more effective although they are already much more effective.

So far as the Excise and Customs people are concerned, you would appreciate that despite very heavy temptations from the people who are indulging in these anti-national activities and trades, Customs people have given a good account of themselves and that is precisely evident from the seizures we are making and how effective they are becoming everywhere. The Members would know because they know the pulse of the people also, that Customs and Excise now is not considered by the people as a Government machinery which can be purchased, but

it is certainly more effective and, therefore, they are yielding good results, and that is the very reason why our revenue has also gone up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I did not get reply to my question.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am coming to that. I have not yet concluded. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain had asked for more details regarding the recent seizure of Charas, Ganja and Heroin. We shall get this information and pass it on to him. Regarding provision of reward, I would like to submit that we give it to those who make the seizure irrespective of whether it is BSF, Police or any other agency. We shall enquire into the facts that the hon. Members has given and let him know about them later. When a Government servant is to be rewarded by an amount which exceeds Rs. 10,000, a Committee is constituted and this Committee is not a Standing Committee. I can assure the the House that officers above the rank of Collector only are appointed to this Committee and it is constituted only when there is need to do so, otherwise it is not constituted.

[*English*]

It is just a Committee by the officers of the high ranks so that nothings would go to a man who is not legitimate to get it.

[*Translation*]

One question Shri Chintamani Jenaji has asked as to what are the norms for giving rewards ?

[*English*]

So far as gold and silver is concerned, the rewards are paid. Ever since long, what reward one should get is stipulated. For gold, presently it is Rs. 350 per ten grams and for silver it is Rs. 650 for one kg. So far as other items are concerned, we normally take the prevalent market value and on the basis of that value, rewards are given.

18.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,  
December 1, 1986 Agrahayana  
10, 1908 (Saka).*