

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)



*(Vol. LI contains Nos. 21 to 25)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 24, 1984/  
Bhadra 2, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विमान का अपहरण हो गया है। 122 लोगों का जीवन खतरे में है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बार चण्डीगढ़ से अपहरण हुआ है जो एयरफोर्स के अस्तर्गत आता है। कैसी सिक्योरिटी थी वहां ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : वहां पर तो राष्ट्रपति शासन है।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, the Government should make a statement telling us about the passengers.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमेशा जहाज लाहौर जाकर ही रुकता है। क्या मजाक बना रखा है। सारी स्थिति सरकार को स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, this is a very serious matter. It brings out many things. This incident has brought out many things. It has exposed the Opposition people. This has exposed them because they say that Pakistan has peaceful intentions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, our first concern should be the safety of the passengers. Then anything else can come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, the House should be given an opportunity to discuss this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, they are saying that everything is peaceful in Punjab. They are demanding withdrawal of the Armed forces from there. They are claiming that Pakistan has got peaceful intentions. Sir, they have got a definite hand in this. Sir, the opposition stands condemned and exposed.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : वह जो घटना घटी है, इसके बारे में बताइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय को आप बोलने देंगे तब न।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If you cannot prevent hijackings from Chindigarh, then get out. You blamed Dr. Farooq Abdullah, for hijacking. Now who is to be blamed ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You demanded the resigna-

tion of Dr. Farooq Abdullah. What are you going to do now ?

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** Sir, this is an area of the Air Force. Who is responsible for that ? Government is responsible for that. This shows they have been playing politics without caring for the security.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब आप उनकी सुनें, तभी तो वे बता पाएंगे ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वे इस बारे में बयान दें ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । हम गर्मगर्मी नहीं करना चाहते । जो यात्री उसमें हैं उनकी हमें चिन्ता है । उनके बारे में हम जानना चाहते हैं । लेकिन तिवारी जी अगर बीच में राजनीति को लाएंगे तो उन्हें मुंह तोड़ जवाब दिया जाएगा ।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** The Government has lost the moral authority to rule this country.

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** ऐसी निकम्बी सरकार को इस्तिफा दे देना चाहिए ।

*(व्यवधान)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कोई सुनने देगा तभी तो वह स्टेटमेंट देंगे ।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** SIR,

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Are you going to tell us that you are going to resign ?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I allowed him to say something.

आप नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मैं उनको बैठा देता हूँ ।

*(व्यवधान)*

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित मामला है, डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना चाहिए ।

*(व्यवधान)*

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Sir, at the moment we have been able to collect some very sketchy sort of information and I would be able to give a detailed statement in the afternoon because as soon as the Question Hour is over, I will go to the control room and get in touch with Lahore and find all the details. But in the meanwhile whatever unconfirmed details are available I am going to share with the hon. Members.

Flight No. IC—421 (VT/EFX) Boeing aircraft.

Flight path—Delhi to Srinagar via Chandigarh and Jammu.

Aircraft took off from Delhi at 0615 hours and from Chandigarh at 0735 hours.

Aircraft hijacked after overflying Jammu from where it proceeded to Lahore.

Present location at 0930 hours—25 miles north of Lahore. Aircraft landing at Lahore at 0950 hours.

First information of hijacking received at 0835 hours by Air Traffic Control, Delhi, from Indian Air Force Movement Control.

Number of passengers on board—86

Break-up not yet known—41 passengers boarded aircrafts at Chandigarh

Names of Captain and crew :

Captain : Capt. V.K. Mehta

Co-pilot : Capt. B.L. Ghadi

Aircraft hostesses : Miss A Singh  
Urwashi Sambal.

Total number of crew on board—6

Identity of hijackers, their numbers and weapons on board not yet known.

Identity of VIP on board if any, not yet known.

Demands monitored by IAF. One helicopter is flying over Amritsar at 3000 ft. and one Air Force Fighter at 9000 ft.

First message at 1008 hours : Hijackers are members of Khalistan Federation and they want aircraft to be re-fueled immediately to proceed to USA. Mr. Malawar Khan is the leader of the hijackers.

At 1009 hours hijackers threatened Pak authorities that if aircraft not re-fueled immediately, they will blow up the aircraft.

At 1012 hours hijackers have threatened that if re-fueling not done immediately, they will kill one passenger after 15 minutes.

At 1017 hours hijackers have given some medicine to the pilot and co-pilot both of whom are said to be unconscious.

At 1020 hours—12 hijackers on board.

At 1023 hours one hijackers is himself a pilot and he will fly the aircraft to USA. They also want to meet the earlier hijackers still in Pakistan.

The doors of the aircraft are still closed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
We want to censure the Government.  
You allow a censure motion on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :  
Sir, what is your ruling ? The Government must resign.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
Are you going to allow a censure motion ? (Interruptions). Are you going to allow a censure motion on it ? (Interruptions). Why not ? I have given a censure motion against the Government. Is it going to be allowed ?

सर इस सम्बन्ध में आपको रुलिंग क्या है, हम जानना चाहते हैं ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सर, इतना गम्भीरता मामला है, इस पर आप अपनी रुलिंग तो दीजिए... (व्यवधान)... आपकी रुलिंग क्या है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इस विषय पर सर्वनॉर्मेट मस्ट रिजाइन...

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : सर, यह देश की सिक्यूरिटी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है आप इस पर रूचि दीजिए...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप संश्लेषण मीशन एलाव करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं सर, यह गम्भीर मामला है

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let me emphasise that the Government has not got the moral authority to rule this country. What is it that they are doing at the Centre? The whole security has failed.

The Defence Minister is sitting here. What are you doing? (Interruptions). How will you justify your existence to the people? It is better that you resign.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the statement come.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सिक्यूरिटी के लिए जिम्मेदार हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, उनकी यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है...

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : तमाम एअरपोर्ट्स सिविल अथॉरिटी के अन्डर हैं, डिफेंस के अन्डर नहीं

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Panjab is under Central Government rule and virtually it is under military rule. They are also responsible.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall have a statement.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आप इस विषय पर डिस्कशन क्यों एलाव नहीं करना चाहते ...

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कह तो दिया स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने सारा कुछ पास कर लिया, इसके बाद आप और क्या चाहते हैं

What more do you want? Do you want to declare the whole country as a terrorist country?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, यह 126 लोगों की जिन्दगी का प्रश्न है क्या उन लोगों को बचाने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयास कर रही है या नहीं?

(व्यवधान)

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Youth Hostel Near Chilka Lake

\*457. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa have sent a proposal to the Central Government for establishment of a youth hostel near the famous Chilka lake; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The proposal for construction of a Youth Hostel at Barkul on Chilka Lake has been included in the Draft Seventh Plan of the Department of Tourism and will be taken up subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Chilka is the biggest brackish water lake in the country and is very well known for its beauty, its bird sanctuary and its green hills. In the course of discussion of the Central Working Group on Tourism it was indicated that they would include these two units i.e. Barkul at Chilka and Bhavneshwar. The hon. Minister in reply to my question has said :

“The proposal for construction of a Youth Hostel at Barkul on Chilka Lake has been included in the Draft Seventh Plan of the Department of Tourism and will be taken up subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority.”

The Minister has kept quiet and has not replied to part (b) of my question. In view of the fact that Chilka has got its importance of tourist attraction; Orissa does not have youth hostel except one at Puri, will the Minister consider that this proposal should be taken up on priority basis and funds be provided and work be taken up during this financial year.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have just now mentioned that at the moment there are eighteen youth hostels in the various States and nine youth hostels are being constructed in the remaining States. Our first priority is that there should be one youth hostel in each State. Unless we provide one youth hostel in each State, it will be difficult for us to provide a second

youth hostel in Orissa. In Orissa there is already a youth hostel Puri. I said in my earlier statement—we have included Orissa for a second youth hostel. But surely it will all depend on the allocation of funds available for the construction of youth hostels in the country in Seventh plan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : In some States there are more than one hostel. Will the remaining youth hostels proposed by the State Government be included in the Seventh Plan? If so, will the funds be provided? If not, why our claim for six youth hostels should not be taken, in view of the fact that there are much less hostels in the Orissa State?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I have made it very clear that first we are providing one youth hostel in each State and once we have provided one youth hostel in each State. We will certainly see that those States where the hostel demand will be more and the utilisation of those hostel facilities is more, are given priority.

SHRI A.R. MALLU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what are the norms fixed for the establishment of youth hostels all over the country? Is it because of the lakes or population or any other reason? What are the proposals submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard because there are a good number of lakes in Andhra Pradesh also? If lakes are not the norms, then what are the norms fixed for construction of youth hostels?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : The norms are very simple. The youth hostels are provided for the movement and use of the youth. Youth are travelling from one State to another State. Naturally, we have to provide the youth hostels in all the States including Andhra Pradesh.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Minister of the speech made by our Prime Minister in the National Environmental Commission which was held 10 years back and she had given much more importance to Chilka lake. I would like to put one question to the hon. Minister. He was telling, due to shortage of funds, we are not able to provide youth hostels and other facilities. Can he tell us, what is the total amount of allocation made for his Ministry during the last two years and whether all the money has been spent or has not been spent? I want to know this information categorically, although Ministry is looking at Orissa in a step-motherly way.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that Orissa has got its more than due share and whatever the amount was allocated for the building of the youth hostel...

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** What is the total allocation?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** The total allocation to the whole Ministry was only Rs. 25 crores. We have utilised major portion of allocation. Since this is the last year of the plan, we are going to utilise it.

As far as the Chilka Lake is concerned, we think that we have to do something for Chilka Lake in totality. Therefore, we have asked the Town and Country Planning Department to conduct a comprehensive survey of the Chilka Lake in order to provide necessary facilities and attraction at Chilka Lake so that the Chilka Lake becomes a very important tourist attraction centre.

**MR. SPEAKER :** At least, I command the hon. Member Chakraborty to

**MR. CHAKRABORTY :** Thank you, Sir. I am sure that the Government will take care of Chilka Lake

is famous for fishing. So, let the hostel be completed.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** But unfortunately in Chilka Lake by using fishing boats, the birds are disturbed.

#### Panic Among Villagers of Andhra Pradesh Due to Bursting Sound of Dynamite with Minor Earthquakes

\*458. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that for the last two months daily once or twice a big sound like dynamite burst is coming with minor earthquakes in villages Bijjur, Kothal Gaon, Badul Goan of Madhol Tehsil, District Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh and walls and roofs of certain houses have developed cracks;

(b) if so, whether this has created panic amongst the villagers and they are confused whether to stay or to vacate the villages;

(c) if so, whether any team of experts has been sent to study the situation, if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to study the situation to ascertain whether there is any danger to the life and property of those villagers; and

(e) whether Government propose to get vacated those villages immediately after paying suitable compensation to them.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) to (e) A

statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is understandable anxiety in the minds of the people regarding their stay in the villages.

(c) On the request of the Collector, Adilabad, the Director, National Geophysical Research Institute had deputed a team of scientists to the area. The preliminary results of tremors from one or two increased to 10 or more in the later half of July, 1984. Frequency has decreased in August 1984.

(d) and (e) The area lies in the seismic zone I where major earthquakes are not expected. The present level of minor seismic activity according to the assessment of the scientists of the National Geophysical Research Institute is not likely to pose a danger to the lives and property of these villagers. There is no proposal to get these villages vacated.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, how does this question go to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation? It is regarding bursting sound of dynamite with minor earthquakes. How can he answer these things?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request you to protect me in this case. My object in asking this question is this. Earlier, I had asked the Ministry of Science and Technology so that they would be able to find out some reasons and protect the villagers in my district Adilabad. Unfortunately, this Question has been diverted to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Before I ask my supplementaries, I would request the hon. Minister not to consider the area as tourist attraction.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope this question has not been hijacked.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : It has been hijacked at one place. Anyway, with your help, I will retrieve it. Sir part (a) of my Question reads :

“whether Government are aware that for the last two months daily once or twice a big sound like dynamite burst is coming with minor earthquakes in villages Bijjur, Kothal Gaon, Badul Gaon of Madhol Tehsil, District Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh and walls and roofs of certain houses have developed cracks;”

To this, the answer is, Yes, Sir.

Now, in reply to part (e) of my Question, “whether Government propose to get vacated those villages immediately after paying suitable compensation to them”, the answer is, “...is not likely to pose a danger to the lives and property of these villagers.”

In the first instance, he agrees that the houses in those villages are getting cracked and that the property is being destroyed and, in the end, he says that no destruction is likely to occur to the property. I do not know which part of the answer I should take and then put my supplementary.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : It is a fact that the villages Bijjur, Kothal Gaon, Badul Gaon of Madhol Tehsil, District Adilabad, have been experiencing these minor tremors for the last two months, particularly, in July and August. Therefore, the Director, National Geophysical Research Institute under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research deputed a team of scientists to assess the situation. They set up four temporary

seismological stations to study the tremors at Badulgaon, Chatta, Bhainsa and Toron. The tremor of June 23 was felt for two seconds only as recorded by the Seismological Observatory at Hyderabad. The frequency increase was noted in July but it decreased in August. According to the Director, no major earthquake is expected in this region and there is no need for a long-term observation. The data collected is being analysed and the final report may take about a month's time. As per the preliminary investigation of tremors they are of minor intensity and no harm is likely to be caused such tremors are attributed to the slippage of rocks across the zone of weakness and the explosion sound is attributed to the occurrence of tremors at a very shallow depth.

**SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY :** I have lost my first supplementry. I have personally been to the villages. Every day, once or twice, suddenly a very big sound like dynamite burst comes with minor earthquake. In the villages, they do not have RCC construction. These are small houses and they get shattered. In the night, the people cannot sleep on account of this. The walls of their houses have already got cracked, as the hon. Minister himself admits.

Another interesting thing is this. These people are agriculturists, small farmers. When he ploughs with a pair of bullocks, just two-three minutes before the burst comes, the cattle would not move an inch and would behave as if there is tension and, after two-three minutes the burst comes and, when the burst is over, the cattle starts moving. I have been there personally and learnt it. I would only like to request the hon. Minister to get the whole thing studied in detail and assure the people of those villages in my district that if intensity increases even a little by which the houses might start collapsing, then he will get the whole thing surveyed and get those villages vacated, the

villagers sent to safe places, by paying suitable compensation.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Animals seem to be more intelligent.

**SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** You being an agriculturist, you know they are wiser than us.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** I have already mentioned that four temporary seismological stations were set up only for making the observation and study. The Director has already stated in his preliminary report that there is no danger to the lives and property. At the same time, they have said that within a month's time, they will be able to submit a final report. Naturally, on the basis of the final report alone further action will be taken.

**SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** My question is not answered. I have only said that the intensity of the earthquake increases to a stage where the houses may start collapsing and if the people find it impossible to stay in those villages, will the hon. Minister assure the House that under such circumstances the villagers will be vacated to a safer place by paying suitable compensation? This is my first question.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** We will cross the bridge when we reach it!

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** What is the intensity on the richter scale?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Two point something.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Recently a very big irrigation project called Shri Ramsagar project has come up in that area. Last year, the tank was full, the water was flowing to

its full capacity and we had also floods. Most of the people believe that it is due to the storage huge of huge quantity of water in that big irrigation project. such type of tremor and earthquake is coming. If that belief is found to be correct in the course of the survey, then, I would request the Minister of Planning to provide sufficient funds in the Plan for those villages to be vacated because the tremor has started coming from the new irrigation project.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** The tremor does not appear to be attributable to this Dam because it is located at a distance of about 20-30 KM and the scientists have come to this conclusion that this is a normal happening. The tremor has been taking place due to the slippage of the rock. But surely it all depends upon the final report.

#### Tourist Office s Abroad

\*459. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

**CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist offices functioning abroad and the names of the countries where these are functioning ;

(b) the annual expenditure involved in maintaining these offices ;

(c) the extent to which these are helpful in promoting tourist industry ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more such offices abroad ; and

(e) if so, the names of these places and the time by which these will be opened ?

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

#### Statement

##### ONE MAN OFFICE

(a) U.S.A.

1. New York
2. Chicago
3. Los Angeles

##### CANADA

4. Toronto

##### U.K.

5. London

##### SWITZERLAND

6. Geneva

1. Washington
2. San Francisco
3. Miami
4. Dallas

**FRANCE**

One man Office

7. Paris

**WEST GERMANY**

8. Frankfurt

**BELGIUM**

9. Brussels

**SWEDEN**

10. Stockholm

**ITALY**

11. Milan

**AUSTRIA**

12. Vienna

**AUSTRALIA**

13. Sydney

5. Melbourne

**14. SINGAPORE****JAPAN**

15. Tokyo

6. Osaka

16. KUWAIT

7. Dubai

**THAILAND**

8. Kathmandu (Nepal)

17. Bangkok

**MALAYSIA**

18. Kuala Lumpur

**CEYLON**

19. Colombo

These Tourist offices will start functioning as soon as officers are posted.

(b) During the year 1983-84 an expenditure of Rs. 381.27 lakhs was incurred on the maintenance of Tourist Office abroad.

(c) Overseas Tourist Offices are engaged in promotion of tourist traffic from abroad in coordination with various segments of tourist industry. The foreign exchange earnings during the year 1981-82 were of the order of Rs. 1063.9 crores. The foreign exchange earnings are estimated to have further grown by about 6% during the year 1982-83.

(d) Not at present.

(e) Does not arise.

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** In his reply, the hon. Minister has given the total amount of the expenditure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the expenditure incurred on individual offices is commensurate with the earning from the tourists from the place where the offices are located. Some of the offices opened have not been very helpful in attracting the tourists. In view of this, are there proposals to close some of the offices ?

More and more tourists from East Africa and West Indies are attracted to visit India. Why have we not been able to open the offices in both the countries upto now ? I would like to know the answer to this question from the hon. Minister.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** In the first instance, I would like to mention for the information of the hon. Member that our 17 offices and 8 one man offices which are located all over the world are doing useful work now. It is obvious from the fact that while in 1952-53 only a little over 26,000 tourists came to this country, in 1983 the tourists who came to this country numbered 1.3 million. Actually, the contribution of our officers abroad is responsible for attracting so many tourists to this country.

As regards the opening of the new Offices, we will examine at the proper time whether the people of those countries are interested in visiting our country and we will do the needful.

**SHRI NAVINRA VANI :** I would like to know whether any special training is imparted to the persons posted to those offices. Is any Cadre being created for this category of posts and, if so, what is the method of recruitment and is there any agency for the recruitment ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** All the officers who are posted abroad are well-versed with tourism. They are also given training. They are supposed to go on a familiarisation tour of the country and acquaint themselves with the people and be conversant with their history, culture and all other features of that country so that they would be in a position to provide all the necessary information to the intending tourists and answer all their queries.

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** The tourism breakthrough in the late Sixties was achieved very largely by a coordination of the activities of our overseas tourist offices and the Air India offices. Coming to these offices that the hon. Minister has mentioned, 19 offices and 8 one man offices. I would like him to tell the House as to what is the exact relationship between the tourist offices and the Air India offices abroad, because they are also part of the Tourism Ministry infrastructure, and whether they are being fully utilised. This is part (a).

Part (b) is, one of the most important avenues of tourism now is ethnic tourism. The overseas Indians are very much interested in coming back to India. But I notice that those areas where there are big concentrations of overseas Indians like

East Africa, the caribbean, Fiji and Mauritius do not seem to figure at all in this list.

Would the hon. Minister shed light on these two points ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** I quite agree that the hon. Member had a very long innings in this Ministry and he is conversant with all the details. The operational scheme of which he was the author has been in operation since then. In fact, the only thing which I have done and which I am doing is, I am reviewing the scheme in order to ensure that all the objectives which were outlined in this scheme have been achieved, because Tourism and Air India are collaborating in a very close manner and their collaboration has resulted in bringing more tourists to this country. Tourism has benefited and at the same time Air India seats have also been filled.

As regards ethnic tourists, we are very conscious about this, and it is for this reason only that we extended our services to Canada and we are also trying to extend our services to other places where the ethnic people are available. The largest number is in U.K. and we are getting more than 120,000 people every year from U.K. to this country.

**SHRI DAULAT SINH JI JADEJA :** After the release of the film on Mahatma Gandhi, the interest of tourists to come to India has been much greater than ever before. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to develop the infrastructural facilities for this type of tourists coming into India and more so, to places like porbandar and Ahmedabad ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** No doubt, it is a fact that a lot of people have been interested in coming to India after seeing the 'Gandhi' film. Therefore, we have

made special efforts by printing special literature, by bringing out with a special brochure and by giving a special publicity to attract more people to the land of Mahatma Gandhi and not to any particular region.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** The hon. Minister's answers was not very correct when he said that, because of these offices abroad, most of the tourists are coming to India. There are really other attractions for coming to India like our ancient culture, our civilization, historical monuments and so many other things. I want to know whether the Minister has this information that some of our tourist offices abroad have brought this to the notice of our Government that we are opening more 5-star hotels and are catering only to the posh tourists and that for the middle class tourists from abroad, for the low income group tourists from abroad, who are very much interested in coming to India, there is not enough accommodation. For example, in Khajuraho, we have only 5-star hotels. Many people go there and they want to spend a day there, but they have necessarily to stay in 5-star hotels even though they do not like to spend that much money. Also, people of Indian origin from Jamaica, Trinidad and Mauritius are very much interested in coming to India, but we do not have any office in those countries. May know whether, keeping these in view the hon. Minister will take certain steps in these directions ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** I would again like to reiterate that these offices have made a lot of contribution in motivating people to come to this country. It is not a fact that they are not doing any useful work. They have done it. I think more than once in this very House I have refuted that the tourism in this country is a five-star culture. Very few hotels are actually of 5-star category and that too are mostly located in the metropolitan cities. The

rest of the approved tourist hotel rooms in this country, which are about 38,000, are mostly 1 to 4 star hotels and naturally people have to select the type of hotels where they want to stay. It depends upon their pocket and on their budget. But there has been no such complaint that India has been providing only 5 star hotels and no other hotels. In fact in certain places there has been a demand for construction of more 5-star hotels. For instance, in Bombay there is a persistent demand for more 5-star hotels but we are trying to encourage 4 and 3 star and 2 star hotels.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Nityananda Misra...

Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tewari..

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Question No. 462.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : To-day you will not give me any respite.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You sit down, I will reply.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : That I used to do when you were Railway Minister.

#### Inadequate Number of Aircraft Available With Indian Airlines

\*462. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing strength of the aircrafts available with the Indian Airlines is inadequate for the close circuit air traffic ?

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that even if one or two aircrafts develop some mechanical defects, lot of air traffic is disrupted ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to remove these constraints on the air traffic ?

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

#### Statement

(a) The existing fleet of Indian Airlines is adequate to meet its operational requirements at present. Some spare capacity has been provided at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to provide relief in case of emergencies.

(b) Since Indian Airlines operates more than one service with the same aircraft, the grounding of an aircraft does lead to disruption of some services.

(c) Indian Airlines proposes to increase its aircraft capacity by acquiring 12 Boeing 757 aircraft during the period 1985-87.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : In part (a) of the reply the hon. Minister says :

"The existing fleet of Indian Airlines is adequate to meet its operational requirements at present."

This is only a qualitative answer. I would like to know from him whether he would be able to quantify the capacity and tell us what exactly are the capacity need so as to cover punctually all the flights of the Indian

Airlines to various airports and after having stated what exactly is the requirement and the capacity, I would also like to know what is the capacity available in terms of the number of aircraft and whether there is any gap between the two.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** To-day we have 54 aircraft of various types—Airbuses, Boeings 747, HS 748 and F 27...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Why don't you start from the first what are the capacity needs ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** At the moment the aircraft we have are actually meeting the requirements. But the problem arises only when any aircraft is grounded. No doubt our aircraft are utilised at least for 2-3 trips in various routes. But when an aircraft is grounded or when there is a primary delay, then the consequential delays take place. This is the problem. These days often we get a telephone call at the airport that a bomb has been placed and in such cases, it is mandatory for us to offload the passengers as also the luggage and search the aircraft and then only let the aircraft go. This takes 3-4 hours in case of airbuses and about 2-3 hours in case of Boeing 737. I know in view of the expanding demand which is about 10% per annum, we need additional aircrafts and therefore, the Indian Airlines has already taken a decision to add 12 more aircraft—Boeing 757 to its fleet.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Without casting any aspersion on the Minister, you will admit that since he says that 12 additional aircraft are necessary, the present capacity is not adequate at all...

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has also mentioned a 10% increase in the demand.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He should keep in mind the growth in demand when he gives the capacity requirements.

My second supplementary is : if you feel that by and large the present capacity is fairly adequate, as you have stated earlier, in that case, why is it that we are going in for a third airline in which we are allowing certain private airline companies to run flights from certain airports to certain other airports. Why it is allowed? At least you are planning that now. That is one aspect. Secondly—I hope you will take it in a light vein—have you come across a very interesting cartoon by Laxman in the *Times of India* in which he has stated :

'The Indian Airlines regrets to announce a slight delay in the departure of Flight No. 186 and, therefore, all passengers are requested to go back to the Lounge. They will be served the breakfast at 8-30 A.M, Lunch at 10' clock and Dinner at 8 P.M.

Does it represent the reality ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Sir, I know Mr. Laxman. He is a very good cartoonist. I have also seen some very good cartoon of his when a railway accident took place some time back when you were the Railway Minister and when you were on this side.

This expansion will take care of the replacement and addition. And, as I said, the growth rate upto now is 10% in the domestic airline. Therefore, keeping this in view, we have decided to acquire these aircraft for expansion and for replacement in the next five years. (Interruptions) To the best of my knowledge—I will have to check up this—no private airline was operating—I do not think so. There was one private person operating from Bombay to Sharjah. You will be glad to know

that first when I took over charge, I cancelled his licence.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** From Bombay to Ratnagiri there was an airliner. Have you heard the name of Ratnagiri, my constituency ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** I have heard the name of Ratnagiri. I have also heard the name of Prof. Dandavate. But, I have not heard if there was anything going on about the private airline operation.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I also take cognisance of this. Mr. Thevar.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** May I know from the hon. Minister what is the reason for the delay in the arrival and departure of various aircraft throughout the country? Sir, on the 20th of last Monday, one Airbus No. IC440 left Madras and arrived at the Hyderabad Airport at 7 A.M. The time for its stay was only for 40 minutes. But, we were forced to stay inside the aircraft upto 8-45 AM. May be, because of VIP.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are not serious about the question.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Will the hon. Minister tell me what is the reason for the delay ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Halder. Mr. Thevar, please be relevant. You will please sit down. Disallowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

Not allowed.

Shri Halder.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you an hon. Member of this House of something

else ? I have already said it is irrelevant. Please sit down. Mr. Mayathevar, will you please sit down ? Will you listen to me ? I have not allowed your question. I am worried about you and your health.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Sir, I have not listened to the question. Will the hon. Member repeat it ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** What is the reason for the delay of the aircraft ? Was it to prevent the national leaders from attending the national conference ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Sir, the hon. Minister wanted the question to be repeated although it was not necessary. Although the question has been repeated yet the reply has not been coming.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** डिले के कारण क्या थे, यह बतला दीजिए । प्राण महम न बताइए ।

*(शयवधान)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अन्न आखरी दिनों में क्यों यह मेरे से करवाते हो जैसे कि कहते हैं :

सारी उम्र तो कटी इसके बूतों में गालिव अन्न आखरी दिन में क्या खाक भुसलमा होंगे ।।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** आज तक सरकार ने कभी नहीं बतलाया कि डिले क्यों किया ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बतला दिया था ।

*(शयवधान)*

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I have already mentioned that when we get a telephone call about the bomb scare then it is mandatory for us to off-load the passengers and also off-load the luggage. The aircraft is checked and only when we are sure about the safety of the passengers we allow it to fly again.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, you are supposed to be an honourable Member of the Parliament of India.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDEAR : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement that the existing fleet of the Indian Airlines is adequate to meet its operational requirements at present. But the hon. colleague Prof. Madhu Dandavate has proved that the fleet is inadequate. The time-schedule for the different air-route is also important for the air passengers. Calcutta is a gateway for the Eastern and North-Eastern regions from the tourist point of view. The number of passengers travelling by air from Delhi to Calcutta and vice versa have also increased now. The Airbus timing is also required to be rescheduled. If it starts at 8.30AM from Delhi instead of 9.30 AM and at 7.0 PM, instead of 5-15 PM at Calcutta, then the passenger traffic will be more and the utilisation capacity will also be more. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider re-scheduling of the Airbus timing both at Calcutta and at Delhi so that the air traffic is more convenient to the passengers.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, it is a suggestion for our consideration.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The hon. Minister has said that he is going to increase the number of aircrafts in the fleet. I would like to know

from the hon. Minister whether he would provide a direct aircraft to go to Kathmandu via Gorakhpur so that the problems of air passengers from Gorakhpur may be solved.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : It is a suggestion for consideration.

जयपुर-कोटा उड़ान को भीलवाड़ा  
चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बढ़ाना

\*463. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चित्तौड़गढ़ क्षेत्र के लोगों के अनुरोध पर जयपुर-कोटा उड़ान को जो सप्ताह में तीन बार चलती है राजस्थान में पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा और चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच "सोनियाणा" गांव के पास एक हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्थान को एयरपोर्ट में बदल कर और दिल्ली-जयपुर-कोटा उड़ान को भीलवाड़ा-चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बढ़ाने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir; Chittorgarh is in close proximity of

Udaipur which is well connected by air with Bombay/Delhi/Jaipur and Jodhpur.

(b) According to the information maintained by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, there is no air-strip at Soniyana.

(c) Does not arise.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शावतावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। कि आपके डायरेक्टर जनरल सिविल एविएशन की सूचना पूर्णतः गलत है। वहाँ पर एयर स्ट्रिप बन गई है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में होने की वजह से मुझे पूरी जानकारी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि आपका एयर क्राफ्ट जो कि दिल्ली से जयपुर और जयपुर से कोटा जाता है वह पूरी तरह खाली जाता है। इसलिए अगर इसको इस ऐतिहासिक नगर चित्तौड़गढ़ से जोड़ दिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। चित्तौड़गढ़ खजुराहो से किसी मायने में कम नहीं है। इसको पर्यटन के नक्शे में उभारने के लिए यह बहुत ही जरूरी है कि इसको एयर सर्विस से जोड़ा जाए। इसमें कोई एयरक्राफ्ट एक्स्ट्रा नहीं देना होगा और एयर स्ट्रिप पहले से ही बनी हुई है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगी कि जहाँ पर हर कण कण में वीरों की गाथाएँ छिपी हुई हैं, ऐसे स्थान को पर्यटन के नक्शे में उभारने के लिए क्या आप वहाँ पर देशी और विदेशी पर्यटकों को बढ़ाने के लिए इस सुविधा को कायम करने के बारे में सोचेंगे ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We realise the importance of Chittorgarh and therefore we have also decided to prepare a Master Plan for the development of Chittorgarh. At the moment, Chittorgarh is very conveniently served from Udaipur and this will continue for sometime till we are

in a position to build up the infrastructure at Chittorgarh.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शावतावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, चित्तौड़गढ़ और भीलवाड़ा, दो मुख्य डिस्ट्रीक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं और साथ ही एक तो इण्डस्टीयल एरिया है और दूसरा ऐतिहासिक नगर है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो एयर-क्राफ्ट कोटा तक आता है, वह पूरी तरह से खाली आता है। उसको चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बढ़ा दें तो क्या दिक्कत आयेगी? क्या मंत्री जी इस बारे में चिन्ता करेंगी ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : This is entirely a different route and it would not be possible to connect Kota and Chittorgarh and, in fact, that, there is no connection between these two places.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : As a sequence of the various schemes for the expansion of air services connecting different towns in the country, has the hon. Ministry any plan to connect the world famous bird sanctuary Bharatpur, as also Chittor, Ajmer, and Jaisalmer. These are very important tourist centres and many tourists are going to these places. Is there any master plan or programme to connect these important tourist centres of Rajasthan with Boeing and other aircrafts ?

MR. SPEAKER : I would add one more name, Ganganagar.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I do not think, it will be a very wise step on my part to take the aircrafts to the bird sanctuary, but Jaisalmer and Bikaner are very much in our mind, and as soon as we are able to build up the necessary infrastructure and we have the equipment, we would certainly look into this question.

श्री वीन बन्धु वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि उदयपुर एक टूरिस्ट सेन्टर है लेकिन, वहां पर आए दिन कभी दो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की फ्लाइट चलती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उदयपुर एक टूरिस्ट सेन्टर होने के कारण वहां पर दो फ्लाइट की नितान्त आवश्यकता है, इसको बराबर बनाए रखें। दूसरा यह कि सेक्योरिटी की एक्स-रे मशीन वहां पर नहीं लगी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी लगवाने की कृपा करें। नाइट लैंडिंग फॅसिलिटी वहां पर अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दें।

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** I quite realise the importance of Udaipur. We are very keen about the security arrangements. The X-ray machines have been ordered and as soon as they arrive, We would be installing them at the various airports. As regards the night landing facility, the problem is that Udaipur is surrounded by high hills and unless we provide the special lighting arrangements on these hills, the night landing facility would not be very effective. The hills are being surveyed and we are thinking of providing the lights on these hills. Regarding the regular services, surely we would like that the services should operate regularly.

**SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE :** Kerala is one of the beautiful States in India and Cochin, specially my constituency Idukki, is one of the beautiful spots for tourism development. Bird sanctuary is also there. In view of this, will the Government consider to start a direct flight from Cochin to Delhi? When Shri A P Sharma was the Aviation Minister, he had promised to start one such direct flight from Delhi to Cochin and back. Will the hon. Minister consider to start a direct flight from Cochin to Delhi, especially due to the fact that hundreds of passengers

are experiencing difficulties due to not getting okay tickets from Bombay, Bangalore or Madras to come to Delhi?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Regarding direct service between Delhi and Cochin, we will examine it and depending upon the volume of traffic offering it will be considered. As regards the confirmation of tickets, I know that for the time being there is some difficulty. But the Indian Airlines are now installing up their own computer system, which is under trial and as soon as it starts functioning and is in operation, this difficulty of confirmation or delay in confirmation will be minimised.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Opening of Branches of ICICI in Orissa

\*460 **SHRI NITYANAND MISRA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the All India financial institutions which have established their branches in Orissa;

(b) whether the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India has not opened its branches in Orissa;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor? and

(d) the steps taken to establish the branches of ICICI in Orissa?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) According to available information, the following All India financial institutions have branch offices in Orissa;

- (i) Industrial Development Bank of India
- (ii) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- (iii) Life Insurance Corporation of India
- (iv) General Insurance Corporation of India

(b) There is no branch office of the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) in Orissa;

(c) and (d) ICICI's organisational structure does not provide for Branch offices. There are four regional offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. These regional offices cater to all the projects falling within their respective regions.

The regional office at Calcutta has jurisdiction over the Eastern Region comprising Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and other North Eastern States. According to ICICI the regional offices have been functioning effectively and therefore ICICI does not consider it necessary to open small branch offices in each State.

#### Payment of Customs Duty at the State Bank of India

\*461. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Collector of Customs, Delhi as received complaints that the State Bank of India, Delhi does not accept huge amounts in cash towards payment of customs duty;

(b) whether the Collector of Customs, Delhi does not give credit for duty paid by Demand Draft of other nationalised banks immediately but insists on payment to be made in the State Bank only;

(c) whether Government are aware of the hardship and harassment caused

to the duty payers on this account; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to give relief to the duty payers in this regard particularly in view of the fact that the Collectors of the Custom at other places give immediate credit for drafts issued by other nationalised banks ?

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

(b) At Delhi, Credit for payment by Demand Drafts are given only after the proceeds are realised. Collections are done at State Bank of India at Delhi Airport, at the Central warehousing Corporation and in the Departmental Treasury of the Collectorate. However, instructions have now been issued to the Collector of Customs, Delhi to give immediate credit in case duty is paid by way of a Demand Draft issued on any nationalised Bank.

(c) No, Sir. No complaints or representations have been received by Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

#### Export of Mica

\*464 SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of mica to the free currency zone (western countries) has declined in the last three years, with year-wise break-up;

(b) the total export of mica during the same period;

(c) whether Government have any plan to nationalise the export trade of mica; and

(d) 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) The provisional figures of exports of mica to General Currency Area Countries furnished by Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for the last three financial years are as under :

Years	Exports to GCA Countries
(Value in Rupees Crores)	
1981-82	15.99
1982-83	15.25
1983-84	15.35

It will be seen that there has been no significant decline in mica exports to General Currency Area Countries.

(b) According to Mica Trading Corporation's provisional estimates the total exports of mica during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84 were approximately Rs. 44 Crores, Rs. 58 Crores and Rs. 40 Crores respectively.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Government does not consider it necessary at this stage to change the export policy for mica and mica powder.

**Decline in Export of Shellac and Seedlac**

\*465 SHRIMATI MADHURI  
SHINGH :  
SHRI S. A. DORAI  
SEBASTIAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of shellac and seedlac have shown steep decline;

(b) the expected quantity of shellac and seedlac in 1984-85 and its comparison with the previous year;

(c) the reasons for decrease in exports;

(d) the names of countries and quantity of exports to them, separately; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN  
LASKAR) : (a) to (e) The exports of shellac and seedlac during 1982-83 and 1983-84 showed a decline in comparison to the exports during 1981-82 mainly on account of crop failures during these two years.

2. The total production of sticklac in the country during 1984-85 is expected to be about 9,000 tonnes as against 11,600 tonnes during 1983-84. The equivalent quantities in terms of shellac would be 4,500 tonnes and 5,800 tonnes respectively.

3. Indian shellac/seedlac is exported to over 40 countries of which 5 are regular buyers. The quantity and value of exports these main countries during the past three years were as under :

Name of the country	Qty : Tonnes					
	Val : Rs. lakhs					
	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
U.S.A.	3801	497	983	167	802	196
U.K.	861	136	504	109	595	87
West Germany	1324	164	1227	205	1128	248
U.S.S.R.	125	20	325	54	742	177
Peopl's Republic of China	418	59	108	18	125	30
Others	4171	690	3855	752	2402	620
Total :	10700	1566	7002	1305	5794	1358

4. A number of steps have been taken to augment the production of stricklac in the country. The Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Lac Development Council have been requested to initiate both short-term and long term measures.

5. The Shellac Export Promotion Council is also taking a number of measures to increase the production and exports of shellace. These measures include :

- (i) Identification of new forest areas suitable for lac cultivation.
- (ii) Revamping of the existing broodlac farms so that they could act as a reservoir of broodlac for infesting new host trees.
- (iii) Operating a scheme for distribution of broodlac to the growers.

(iv) Introduction of cooperation marketing system amongst the lac growers so that they get remunerative price.

(v) Systematic research to determine the causes of high rate of insect mortality.

(vi) Improving the quality of broodlac to provide greater immunisation from the vagaries of weather.

(vii) Evolving a long-term for systematic increase of lac production in the country by ensuring a better yield from the existing host trees, bringing new areas under lac cultivation and encouraging increased productivity by growers through mass campaign.

#### Income Tax Assessment of Seamen

\*466. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the decision taken that seamen employed on Indian flag vessels are on par with other Citizens and their income tax should be deducted at source, the shipowners are complying with this decision of tax authorities ;

(b) whether the seamen have been given full refund or the tax deducted at source ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to reconcile this contradiction in implementation of Government decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government have not received any complaint that the shipowners in general are not complying with the existing instructions on deduction of tax at source ;

(b) the question of refund of tax in full, that too in the case of all seamen, does not arise ;

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

#### **Mushroom Growth of Leasing Companies**

\*467. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been a mushroom growth of leasing companies in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crores and above and which of these belong to the Large Industrial Houses ;

(c) whether several large and highly profitable big business houses are planning to diversify their activities into leasing business and use it as a ploy to get a tax shelter ;

(d) whether this Houses by floating such Companies are trying to earn substantial depreciation and save corporate taxes and have the advantage of "in house business" ;

(e) whether this leasing business helps the MRTP companies to increase turnover without increasing the assets ; and

(f) the measures Government proposes to take to regulate leasing business ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) During the period 1st April, 1984 to 31st July, 1984, 26 companies having authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore and above and also having the object, *inter alia*, of leasing were given the approvals under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, for issue of share capital and debentures amounting to Rs. 44.22 crores as against Rs. 59.81 crores to 34 such companies during the financial year 1983-84. The information as to which of these companies belong to large industrial houses is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Leasing companies do not enjoy any special tax benefit not applicable to other companies and as such use of leasing companies as tax shelter or to save corporate tax does not arise. Since leased assets are not owned by lessee companies, these do not form part of its assets. The companies, engaged in leasing are regulated under the relevant laws and regulations such as Capital Issues (Control) Act, FERA, MRTP, Banking Regulation Act, etc.

#### **Acquisition of a Helicopter Fleet for O.N.G.C.**

\*468 SHRI HARIKES BAHADUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in acquisition of a helicopter fleet for Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) what was the need for reopening negotiations with the prospective suppliers ; and

(c) how many of the prospective suppliers have offered concessional credit arrangements for the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Final round of negotiations for the acquisition of helicopters for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is presently under way. Since the negotiations are still continuing the question of their reopening does not arise.

Government of NK has offered to cover the cost of procurement of Westland WG-30 helicopters for the ONGC under a grant. Government of France has also offered concessional credit arrangement for Aerospatiable helicopters.

#### Security Lapses at Srinagar Aripport

\*469. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether CBI investigations have disclosed that approximately, 1,000 persons holding entry passes, had unrestricted access to Srinagar airport during the recent airbus hijacking incident ;

(b) by whom such passes were issued and to whom ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against those responsible for such serious security lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c)

The C.B.I. is conducting an investigation into the hijacking incident including the issue of security passes. Action to be taken against those responsible for security lapse (s) would be decided on the results of the investigation.

#### Expansion of Peelamedu Airport, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

\*470. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been acquired for the expansion of Peelamedu Airport, Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu and the amount allocated for completing the expansion ; and

(b) the time by which this expansion work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The land for extension of the existing runway has been acquired. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the development of the airport. The work is likely to be completed in the Seventh Plan period.

#### Appointment of Chairman of State Bank of India

\*471. SHRI T.S. NEGI :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to number of disclosures in the 'Onlooker' dated 8-22 June, 1984 concerning the State Bank of India ;

(b) whether Government will consider its decision on appointment of

Chairman of State Bank of India in the light of these disclosures ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to create a cell in the Union Public Service Commission for all top appointments in the public sector ?

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

(b) Appointment of Chairman of State Bank of India is made by Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India. The appointment will be made after taking into account all relevant factors.

(c) There is no such proposal.

#### Delay in Implementation of Modernisation Programme of NTC Mills

\*472. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI D.M. PUTTE  
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineering contracting agencies or civil contractors engaged by the National Textile Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries for carrying out jobs, under the Approved Modernisation Programme, have been by and large failing to execute contracts for dearth of regular payments of their bills as a result of which the entire plan for modernisation is getting delayed ;

(b) whether most of contracts were awarded without a provision for escalation of prices which is also resulting into delay in execution of contracts ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken to provide the existing contractors cost escalation

including statutory increase in prices of steel and other steel materials for quickening the implementation of modernisation programme of various mills particularly those located in Eastern Region, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. By and large, the implementation of the approved modernisation programme for the mills under N.T.C. is being carried out in a phased manner, without delays.

(b) and (c) The need for a provision for price escalation in the civil contracts awarded by NTC is not felt, as these are generally time-bound, with the responsibility for procuring and providing the two vital construction materials, viz., cement and steel, resting with the NTC subsidiaries. Any increase, statutory or otherwise, in the costs of construction materials, is therefore, borne by the NTC.

As the implementation of sanctioned modernisation programme for the mills of NTC located in all the regions of the country is being carried out without delays, the question of making special price escalation provision in civil contracts for mills in the Eastern region, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh, does not arise.

#### Workers Co-operative Scheme for Management of Mills

\*473. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the textile units in the country which are already entrusted to 'workers cooperatives' for management and which are expected to be handed over to the workers for running ;

(b) whether Government are considering to extend the concept of

'workers cooperative' to swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details of 'workers co-operative scheme' and the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to available information no cotton textile unit has been entrusted to 'workers cooperatives' for management. There is at present no proposal under consideration for handing over any particular unit to the workers for its management.

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to hand over Swadeshi Cotton Mills to 'workers cooperative'.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No 'workers cooperative scheme' has been finalised so far.

#### Revision of Pay Scales in Departmentalised Accounts Organisation

\*474. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance has sent a proposal regarding revision of pay scales of his organisation ; and

(b) if so: details of the proposals and action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals envisaged revision in the scales of pay of the posts of Pay and Accounts Officers, Junior Accounts Officers and Junior and Senior

Accountants and a certain percentage of the Group 'D' posts. Since the Fourth Central Pay Commission has already been set up by Government, these proposals should appropriately be considered by that Body.

#### Accumulation of Opium Stock

\*475. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantity of opium is accumulating and demand for opium in the foreign market is not encouraging ;

(b) if so, the estimated stock of opium at present : and

(c) how the Government propose to protect the interest of opium-growers and this traditional sources of foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The production of opium in India is essentially export-oriented. Our exports of opium during the last few years have been as follows :—

Year	Quantity in Metric Tonnes at 90°C
1977-78	978
1978-79	852
1979-80	796
1980-81	444
1981-82	585
1982-83	845
1983-84	677

Due to a global over-supply of opiate raw materials, Indian opium has been facing increasing competition from alternate raw materials, particularly, the concentrate of poppy straw. This has resulted in the accumulation of huge stocks in the Government Factories. The estimated stock of opium as on 31.7.1984 is 2478 Metric Tonnes at 90<sup>0</sup> Consistence.

The Government have been constrained to reduce the area licenced for poppy cultivation in the last few years in view of the acute competition faced in the international market and consequential accumulation of large stocks of opium in our factories. However, to safeguard the interest of opium growers, the reduction in the area has been brought about in a gradual manner by applying percentage cuts on the holdings of individual cultivators rather than de-licencing the cultivators. Further, cultivators with small holdings under poppy cultivation have been exempted from such percentage cuts.

In order to make it attractive to the buyers to make their purchases of Indian opium, the export price of opium has been reduced from time to time and incentive rebates have also been offered.

The matter regarding accumulation of stocks has also been taken up in the international forum and the socio-economic significance of opium production in the poppy growing region has been forcefully projected therein by Indian delegations over the years.

The Indian delegations to the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs have been successful in getting certain resolutions passed which enjoin upon the various importing countries to support the traditional producers of opiate raw materials viz. India and Turkey and call upon the new producer countries to restrict their production mainly to meet their domestic requirements.

With the efforts of the Indian delegation, a project entitled, "Reduction

of excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials" has also been included in the United Nations Basic Five Year Programme of Action for the biennium 1984-85.

The matter is also under constant review for appropriate action.

#### Arms Training to Customs Staff to Tackle Gangs of Smugglers

\*476 SHRI AROUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give arms training to the Customs staff by the Police to tackle armed smugglers along the borders and other sensitive areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Training in the handling and use of fire-arms is imparted to the newly recruited officers of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Services, Group 'A' during their probationary period and Inspectors of Central Excise as a part of their Induction Training Programme. The training in respect of Group 'A' probationers is organised by the Staff College attached to the Directorate of Training, New Delhi and to the Inspectors of Central Excise by the four Regional Training Institutes located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The arms training at these places is given with the assistance of local Police authorities.

In addition, arms training is also organised by the Collectorate/Customs Houses to executive staff of Customs and Central Excise on a selective basis and in batches, according to requirements and subject to availability of the requisite facilities.

**Plan of Modernisation of N.T.C. Mills**

\*477. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASHNIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE to be pleased to state :

(a) whether the approved plan of modernisation of N.T.C. mills controlled by the subsidiary located in Calcutta, has not yet been fully implemented due to dearth of funds and/or diversion of modernisation funds to other accounts;

(b) whether large number of tenders were invited earlier for civil construction works as part of modernisation programme for various units of NTC (WBABO) Ltd. and were not decided for award of contract;

(c) if so, the fact thereof and the reasons for delay in implementation of modernisation programme to rejuvenate the mills in Eastern Region; and

(d) the efforts being made to immediately implement the both existing projects and other projects under approved modernisation programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The implementation of the approved plan of modernisation for the units under NTC (WBABO) is by and large, progressing in a phased manner. Of the total amount of Rs. 56.19 crores sanctioned for the purpose by NTC/Financial Institutions, the mills under this subsidiary corporation have already received and installed machinery to the tune of about Rs. 31 crores.

(b) All such tenders, except one, have been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is expected that the remaining modernisation schemes will be implemented fully by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period, subject to financial constraints. Management at the

subsidiary level is also being strengthened for better management of the available resources.

**Differences Between India and U.S.A. on Global Financial and Monetary Issues**

\*478. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCI-NDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether differences between India and U.S.A on global financial and monetary issues continued to persist even after several rounds of talks during US Vice-President Mr. George Bush's visit to New Delhi in mid-may this year;

(b) if so, the details of the differences of the differences between the two countries which could not be resolved; and

(c) how far, the differences were resolved as a result of these talks and whether USA agreed to increase the US share to IDA-7 replenishment, if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) There are continuing differences in our perceptions and those of the United States on global financial and monetary issues such as for example the need to convene an international conference on money and finance for development and the need to accelerate the flow of finance on concessional terms to developing countries. The size of the IDA-7 replenishment has been settled at \$ 9 billion, with a U.S. share of \$ 2.25 billion, and as per the information available with the Government there is as yet no change in the U.S. position on this issue.

**Study on Spreading out Operations of Mo Dowell**

4577. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether MoDowell and Companies are planning to extend the franchising system traditional in the soft drinks industry to restaurants and have a dozen of the Americanised restaurants serving dressed up fare in all the major cities by end 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the impact of these spreading out operations of McDowells on the ITDC hotels and restaurants in various parts of the country its outcome and how Government propose to meet this competition; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) M/s. MoDowell through the sister concern, M/s. Phipson & Co., have started a fast-food restaurant in New Delhi. They intend to open two more outlets—in Bombay and Delhi—within next two years, after evaluating the results of their New Delhi restaurant.

(b) and (c) No study about the impact of spreading out operations of MoDowell on ITDC hotels and restaurants has been conducted. However, M/s. MoDowell is providing fast food services while ITDC is operating hotels of economy class to 5-Star deluxe with restaurants offering different cuisine within these hotels. ITDC also operates a few restaurants at Agra, New Delhi, Kosi and Mallapuram. The services provided by ITDC hotels/restaurants and that of the restaurants of MoDowell are not considered comparable.

#### Recommendations of Wage Revision Committee

4578. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee during

regime of previous Government regarding promotions and higher grades for ITDC Staff.

(b) the reasons for not giving such promotions and higher grades to the gradners of Kovalam ITDC Hotel;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to give higher grades to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The main recommendations of the Wage Review Committee were automatic elevation to higher grades on completion of prescribed length of service for a majority of categories of staff including gardners. The Committee also made a provision for promotion through selection to higher grades.

(b) Eligible gardners working in TDC's Kovalam Hotel fulfilling requisite conditions have been placed in higher grades.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Construction of New Serais

4579. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION BE PLEASED TO STATE : (a) Whether the Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has chalked out any plan for the construction of new Serais and the completion of the construction work on the existing projects during the current financial year ;

(b) If so, the details of the projects target for completion and the new works to be taken up or proposed to be taken up for construction during the year 1984—85 State-wise ; and

(c) Whether it would be ensured that all works targeted for completion

during the Sixth Five Year Plan are completed as per schedule ?

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

(b) and (c) Two yatrika projects viz. at Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh) and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), have already been completed. Work is in progress at three projects located at Vrindaban (Uttar Pradesh), Kampil (Uttar Pradesh), and Bidar (Karnataka). All efforts are being made to complete these projects in 1984—85, i.e. during the Sixth Plan period.

The new projects which are ready for being taken up for construction during 1984 - 85 are at Karaikal (Pondicherry) and Puri (Orissa).

#### Procedure for Sanctioning Loan From Different Banks

**4580. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the total amount of money so far distributed out of Rs. 4500 crores proposed to be distributed by Government ;

(b) the names of the State and the districts in each State and quantum of money distributed and the number of persons who got the money ;

(c) the procedure being followed for sanctioning a loan;

(d) the number of persons who got the loans twice or thrice from different banks ; and

(e) the number of employees of the banks who were murdered for following minimum requirements of procedures laid down for sanctioning loans ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for the benefit of families below poverty line, which

aims at assisting 1.5 crore families during the Sixth Plan Period with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores as subsidy and Rs. 3000 cores as loans from banks. According to provisional figures the total loan and subsidy disbursed under the programme during the first four years of the Sixth Plan period has been of the order of Rs. 3432 crore.

(b) Available information regarding Statewise amount of term credit mobilised, subsidy and number of beneficiaries assisted is given in Annexe. District-wise break up of this information is not being-maintained at the Central level.

(c) The beneficiaries under the programme are identified by State Governments' agencies, which also match the viable schemes for the area with the beneficiaries and prepare applications for financial assistance for consideration by banks. After sanction of the applications by banks, concerned District Rural Development Agency takes action to release the subsidy. As far as possible the disbursal of the loan and subsidy is made to the approved supplier of the asset with the concurrence of the beneficiary to ensure proper utilisation of loan.

(d) Banks finance productive and economically viable projects and there is no bar on a person borrowing more than once from banks. However, for beneficiaries under IRDP, there is a ceiling on maximum amount of subsidy that can be availed by a family. Specific instances of violation of this criteria may be brought to the notice of the Government for enquiry and appropriate action.

(e) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the unfortunate incident in which Shri Perumal, an unemployed youth, stabbed an Agricultural Field Officer of Keelalathur branch of Central Bank of India on 28-6-84 since the said branch had not entertained his loan application. The incident cannot be said to have been caused due to the minimum procedures being followed by banks. Government is not aware of any incident in which any bank employee was killed for following minimum requirements of procedure laid down for sanctioning loans.

## Statement

*The Term Credit mobilised subsidy utilised and number of beneficiaries assisted during the first four years of Sixth Plan Period*

(Provisional) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State U.T.	Term Credit Mobilised	Total subsidy utilised	Total number of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18984.72	10167.00	690112
2.	Assam	2551.66	1889.75	142527
3.	Bihar	19287.66	11457.13	1329248
4.	Gujarat	9816.20	5518.45	579347
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2034.40	1664.51	172018
6.	Haryana	3571.94	2515.64	386238
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1805.14	1292.17	117052
8.	Karnataka	10695.21	5756.60	532450
9.	Kerala	8913.90	3685.54	425265
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25119.93	11198.87	1104824
11.	Maharashtra	17207.10	7361.13	728250
12.	Manipur	N.A.	262.56	20141
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.	159.98	19786
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	427.28	37373
15.	Orissa	10146.38	6706.67	708642
16.	Punjab	5617.05	3535.79	321626
17.	Rajasthan	10400.27	6880.35	531082
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	63.42	6105
19.	Tamil Nadu	19964.92	11287.13	1162752
20.	Tripura	786.41	473.48	40966
21.	Uttar Pradesh	59728.37	21929.42	2737404
22.	West Bengal	4815.50	3001.12	438510

1	2	3	4	5
<b>23. UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
24. A & N. Islands		N.A.	3.75	330
25. Arunachal Pradesh		N.A.	563.91	31583
26. Chandigarh		N.A.	2.97	1091
27. D. & N. Haveli		20.55	17.87	709
28. Delhi		321.05	156.22	14445
29. G.D. & Dia		433.58	299.45	23930
30. Lakshadweep		N.A.	58.46	876
31. Mizoram		N.A.	242.95	8918
32. Pondicherry		132.22	88.79	8654

**Decision on Resolution Passed in  
Central Council for Local Government  
and Urban Development**

4581. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been  
taken on the resolution No. 9 passed at  
the 20th Meeting of the Central Coun-  
cil for Local Government and Urban  
Development regarding the exemption  
of presumptive income for one resi-  
dential house from income tax; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The  
suggestion has not been found accep-  
table.

(b) Does not arise.

**Functioning of Diamond Club in Bombay**

4582. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRA-  
KASHAM : Will the Minister of COM-  
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Diamond Club at  
Nariman Point in Bombay is function-  
ing;

(b) if so, when it was started and  
by whom;

(c) whether, the promoter of the  
club has any previous experience in  
diamond trade;

(d) whether the promoter requested  
Government for an outright grant of  
rupees two crores for the club;

(e) whether Government have given  
the grant; and

(f) if so, whether any condition  
was attached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY  
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :  
(a) Government is not aware of any  
such Diamond Club.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Reservation for SC/ST in Transport  
Division in ITDC**

4583. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will  
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Asstt. Traffic Supervisor belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, working in Transport Division of India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) the total number of posts which are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the grade of Traffic Supervisor carried forward since last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to give promotion to ATS, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in order to fulfil the backlog?

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

**Income Tax Raids on the Premises of Several Persons of Construction Company and a Dealer in Curios**

4584. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether tax evasion running into lakhs of rupees has been detected by the Delhi unit of the intelligence wing of income Tax following raids on the premises of several persons connected with a well-known construction company and a dealer in curios and handicrafts in the capital in the month of July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned for concealing income and evading taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Income Tax Department conducted searches at the premises of M/s. D.S. Construction Co. (P) Ltd., residential premises of its Directors and at the residence-cum-office premises of Shri B.K. Naulakha a dealer in curios and handicrafts in Delhi on 9-5-1984. The searches resulted in seizure of prima facie unaccounted cash of Rs. 1.05 lakhs and incriminating documents. The stock of curios etc. has been restrained pending verification. Seized documents are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action in the matter.

#### International Debts

4585. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total internal debts as on March 31, 1980 and on March 31, 1984 ;

(b) the position of repayment schedule ; and

(c) the amount required for annual servicing of this total debt ?

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

#### Internal debts of Central Government (Rupees crores)

As on—

31st March, 1980 : 24319

31st March, 1984  
(R.E.) : 50045

(b) and (c) : Internal debt of the Government comprises market loans, treasury bills, compensation and other bonds and special securities issued to R.B.I., and International Financial Institutions. Treasury Bills are discharged/renewed at the end of every 91 days.

Securities issued to International financial institutions are repayable on demand which cannot be forecast. The repayments and interest payments in 1984-85. On existing market loans and other items of internal debt which have got a repayment schedule, as estimated in the Budget are Rs. 621 crores and Rs. 3057 crores respectively.

**Payment of Interim Relief to Employees of Artificial Limbs Corporation, Kanpur**

4586. SHRI AJIT BAG :

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Minister of State for Finance stated in the House on 27th April 1984 that the question of payment of interim relief to employees of Artificial Limbs Corporation does not arise since the corporation is not covered by Fourth Pay Commission ;

(b) whether it was also stated by him that interim relief was granted to employees of F.C.I. and Central Warehousing Corporation since the employees Unions of these Corporations had put forward Industrial D.A. pattern ;

(c) whether the High Courts of Calcutta, Patna and Hyderabad had directed the Management of Central Warehousing Corporation to pay interim relief to their employees ;

(d) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation employees did not propose industrial pattern of DA ; and

(e) whether Government are taking steps to pay Interim relief to employees of ALIMCO, Kanpur who have been denied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Minister of State for Finance stated in the House on 27th April, 1984 that since the Public

Sector Enterprises are not in the purview of Pay Commission the question of grant of interim relief to public Sector Enterprises merely on the basis of the orders issued for interim relief to Government Servants does not arise. However, no specific mention of Artificial Limbs Corporation was made in his statement.

(b) Yes ; it was also stated by him that interim payments have been authorised by the Government in respect of non-executive cadre of F.C.I. and C.W.C. on their agreeing to switch over to the Industrial D.A. on a time bound basis.

(c) While the High Courts of Calcutta, and Hyderabad had directed the management of C.W.C. to pay interim relief to their employees, no such directions have been issued by the Patna High Court.

(d) According to information available with the Ministry of Finance the employees of C.W.C. are negotiating for a switchover to Industrial pattern of D.A.

(e) Government is prepared to consider fairly and objectively any proposal for interim payment pending revision of scales of pay on switch over to Industrial D.A. on a time bound basis on the merits of each case.

**Meeting of World Textile Exporters Held in Karachi in July, 1984**

\*4587. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Textile Policy of West Attacked" in the 'Indian Express' of 22 July, 1984 ;

(b) whether India participated in the five days meeting of world textile exporters and if so, reasons for such participation, if not, reasons therefor ;

(c) names of the countries which participated in this meeting and the items discussed at this meeting and the agreement or consensus specific issue arrived at in this meeting ;

(d) future course of action agreed to be adopted by the participating countries ;

(e) whether any Government or body is acting as the secretariat for this work of textile exporting countries if so, particular and addresses of officials concerned ; and

(f) whether a copy of the background papers of this meeting will be laid on the Table of the house or made available in the Parliament Library giving the reference number thereto ?

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

(b) to (f) A delegation of the Government of India participated in the Workshop of the Developing Countries, Exporters of Textiles and Clothing held at Karachi on July 21-25, 1984. This Workshop, as the earlier ones, facilitated interaction against delegations and provided an opportunity to collectively reflect on the more important issues of common interests to the developing countries, Exporters of Textiles and Clothing.

2. The following countries and territories participated in the Workshop ; Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Macao, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. Director General GATT, Deputy Director General GATT and Deputy Secretary General UNCTAD also participated. The issue discussed and the consensus arrived at the conclusion

of the Workshop are contained in a Statement entitled "Karachi Statement on International Trade in Textiles and Clothing", a copy of which is attached.

3. Pending formal setting up and operation of the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, the Informal Group of Developing Countries, Exporters of Textiles and Clothing has been assisted by the UNCTAD Secretariat at Geneva. Mr. Felipe Jaramillo, Geneva-based Ambassador of Colombia has been the Chairman of the Informal Group since 1980.

4. There is no decision of the participant members available to release preparatory documents of the Workshop. Therefore, the "Karachi Statement" issued at the conclusion of the Workshop has been attached.

#### Statement

*Workshop of Developing Countries Exporters of Textiles and Clothing, Karachi, July 21—25, 1984.*

25 July, 1984

#### Karachi Statement on International Trade in Textiles and Clothing

Representatives of twenty countries and territories participating in the programme of Cooperation among Developing Countries, Exporters of Textiles and Clothing met at Karachi from 21 to 25 July, 1984, to review the situation in international trade in textiles, including the operation of the MFA and to develop appropriate approaches for implementation of the decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES to GATT, meeting at Ministerial level in November, 1982, to examine expeditiously "...modalities of further trade liberalization in textiles and clothing including the possibilities for bringing about the full application of GATT provisions to this sector of

trade.”

2. The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. A.G.N. Kazi, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan on behalf of Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Federal Minister for Finance, Commerce and Coordination with a Keynote address which set the tone for the subsequent debate. The Minister emphasized that the Group of participants in the programme was “linked by the common purpose of seeking improved access to markets of the developed industrial nations through elimination of restrictive and discriminatory measures” and that it should “press for the achievement of full adherence to the principles, rules and objectives of the GATT”. He further emphasized that “any attempts to expand or modify the parameters of the examination of modalities of trade liberalisation in a manner which would frustrate the GATT framework and dilute the obligations and rights created by it, will have to be resisted”. In particular, the group will have to remain on guard against the establishment of false inter-linkages with other elements of the GATT Work Programme. This address is reproduced in Annex-I.

3. The meeting elected Mr. Izharul Haque, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan, as Chairman and Ambassador Felipe Jaramillo of Colombia as Vice-Chairman of the Workshop.

4. Mr. Arthur Dunkel, Director General of GATT, Mr. Alister McIntyre, Deputy Secretary General of UNCTAD and Mr. M.G. Mathur, Chairman of the GATT Working Party of Textiles and clothing also attended the workshop.

5. It was noted that while taking the 1982 GATT decision on textiles and clothing, the Ministers had also undertaken to resist protectionist pressures in the formulation and implementation of national trade policy, to make determined efforts to avoid measures which would limit

or distort international trade and to pursue measures aimed at liberating trade in textiles and clothing.

6. The multilateral textile regime had consistently expanded in product and country coverage and intensified in the restrictive and discriminatory aspects. The balance between the interests of exporting and importing countries which had been struck in the MFA had become completely distorted in favour of the latter group. The multilateral disciplines painstakingly negotiated in the MFA and its current protocol of Extension had been largely ignored by the importing countries which had applied new concepts in their textile trade policies that completely deviated from the original purpose of the MFA.

7. In this process, far from receiving the special treatment provided for an Article 6 of the MFA, new entrants, small suppliers and cotton producing countries had also been the target of discriminatory restrictions. It was also noted that imports of wool products were still being singled out for excessively restrictive treatment despite the continuing absence of justifying evidence. It was also noted that imports of wool products were still being singled out for excessively restrictive treatment despite the continuing absence of justifying evidence. It was further observed that the most recent restrictive measures had been imposed against the back ground of “established and soundly based” economic recovery, including in the textile and clothing sector, in the developed countries particularly the United States.

8. Discussion recent significant developments in the international trade in textiles, participants noted a sharp deterioration in adherence to the principles enunciated in The MFA and the 1981 protocol of Extension. The most recent and serious development in this regard was the application by the United States of additional criteria for the “Presumption of market disruption” which resulted in restraints being applied on

the basis of a unilaterally determined automatic trigger mechanism. The mechanism was announced on the 16th December, 1983, since which date over 100 calls for restraint had been made against 20 developing exporters. The production of textiles and clothing in the US was booming and the question of market disruption did not arise. The participants urged the USA to revert to the discipline of the MFA and to adhere strictly to it until the expiry of the 1981 protocol of Extension in accordance with the commitment undertaken in the Ministerial Declaration and the assurances in this regard given at the meeting of the Textiles Committee in January, 1984 by the United States.

9. Various devices were being used by protectionist interests in the developed importing countries to 'harass' and restrict the trade of developing exporting countries. Recently this tendency had intensified against textiles and clothing imports already subject to restraints agreements, in violation of Article 9 of the MFA. An example of this was the proposal for new regulations on rules of origin etc. for imports from MFA suppliers into the United States. The growing intensity of such harassment was dramatically illustrated by the filing of new counter-vailing duty petitions in the United States, this time against textile and clothing imports from a number of participating countries including Argentina, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey, news of which was received during the course of the meeting itself.

10. Participants deplored the proliferation and intensification of restrictions as well as the spread of domestic support policies which had impeded the functioning of the autonomous adjustment process. The MFA had been used to justify measures which frustrated its own objective of providing a temporary breathing space for the necessary structural adjustment

to adapt to the progressive liberalization of trade.

11. It was also noted that "Outward Processing Trade" (OPT) should not limit the efforts of developing countries towards industrial development and the expansion of mutual trade.

12. The study prepared by the GATT Secretariat pursuant to the Ministerial Decision ("Textiles & Clothing in the World Economy") and that conducted by the programme of Cooperation itself. ('The Multi-fibre Arrangement in Theory and Practice') clearly demonstrated the extent of protection and its negative effects on the economics of the developing exporting countries. The latter study also illustrated the fallacious nature of the economic concepts upon which the regime was based. However, in the view of participants, the GATT study failed to give adequate treatment to the subjects of main concern to the developing countries, while including other issues outside the scope of its terms of reference. They also cautioned against the establishment of false interlinkages with other elements of the GATT Work Programme. The developing exporting countries decided to make a common statement in the GATT Working Party outlining their views on the GATT study.

13. It was recognised that the commitment embodied in the relevant decision of the GATT Ministerial Meeting of 1982 represented an expression of political will to eliminate the regime of restriction and discrimination against the textile and clothing exports of developing countries. The commitment to pursue concrete action in this respect was a major test of credibility for the GATT system in general.

14. Against this background, the participants agreed that their approach to the fulfilment of the mandate of

the GATT Ministerial Declaration in the area of textiles and clothing should be determined by the fundamental principles of the multilateral trading system including :

- (a) Non-discrimination, i.e. unconditional - Most-Favoured Nations (MFN) treatment.
- (b) Comparative advantage.
- (c) Prohibition of quantitative restrictions including voluntary export restraints ; and
- (d) differential and more favourable treatment in favour of developing countries.

This would necessarily involve the elimination of concepts alien to GATT such as "market disruption" and selectivity.

15. Adherence to these principles by developed countries would be viewed as a contribution to the restoration of credibility to the GATT system.

16. The participants recalled the commitment of paragraph 7 (viii) of the GATT Ministerial Declaration, under which, during the interim period before the attainment of its objectives, parties to the MFA would strictly adhere to its rules.

17. The participants welcomed the strengthening of the process of co-ordination through the establishment of the International Bureau for Textiles and clothing, viewing it as the formalization institutionalization of the cooperation and amongst developing exporters of textiles clothing, which began in Bogota in November, 1980.

18. It was recognised that in order to achieve its objectives, the immediate work programme of the Bureau should be to strengthen the negotiating position of the developing

exporting countries through effective coordination and technical support. Carefully timed and well targetted initiatives to inform public opinion in the developed countries should also contribute to this objective.

19. It was decided to continue and intensify the coordination efforts in future and to hold the next workshop in Geneva before the 40th Session of the GATT Contracting Parties (November '84'. It was also decided to hold two further workshops in 1985 and participants welcomed the offers of the Governments of Mexico and the Republic of Korea to host these.

20. Participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the efficient manner in which the Workshop had been organized and the gracious hospitality which had been extended to them during their stay in Karachi.

#### News Item Captioned 'Missing Scientist Mystery Deepens'

4588. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item captioned 'Missing scientist mystery deepens, Indian Express' New Delhi of 25 March 1984 ;

(b) whether a Principal Scientific Officer, then in the Directorate of Scientific Evaluation in the Department of Defence Research and Development in the letter dated 15 September, 1979, had cautioned the Defence Minister and Scientific adviser on the foreign collaborations to which above news item relates ;

(c) if so, what caution was exercised in the matter ; and

(d) the present position of the Project and the missing Scientist ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Principal Scientific Officer (since dismissed from service) had not cautioned on the collaboration but had accused the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) for discouraging Research and Development within the country and committing fraud on public exchequer by importing technology.

(c) The import of technology was resorted to only in selected areas as decided by experts. The parallel development indigenously was also undertaken and was constantly kept under review.

(d) Development of the particular radar is progressing satisfactorily on the basis of parallel developments within the country and is expected to be completed by March, 1985. It is understood that the missing scientist, Shri MK Shandas is at present employed with M/s Space Microwave Laboratory (SML), USA. Disciplinary action has been initiated in his case.

#### **Adverse Effects of Borrowings from Asian Development Bank**

4589. **SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's decision to borrow from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has had an unintended if not adverse effect ;

(b) if so, the amount borrowed or likely to be borred and the reasons for this adverse attitude towards India ;

(c) whether a move is also affot to bring in re-organisatjon of ADB and bring in more Vice-Presidents ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and how far it will affect India's position, as the second largest subscriber ADB capital ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) The Government of India is not aware of any adverse reaction to its decision borrow from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

(b) No amount has been borrowed from the Bank so far. The size of the lending programme to India is still under discussion.

(c) The management of the ADB is considering some internal re-organisation, but there is no proposal present to bring in more Vice Presidents

(d) The re-organisation has been proposed mainly to streamline the functions of the existing Vice Presidents, to avoid possible over-lapping. India's position, as the third largest subscriber to the Bank's capital, will not be affected by the proposed re-organisation.

#### **Indian, Organisations Receiving Funds From I.D.R.C. Canada**

4590. **SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Third world's Benefactor' appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 25 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian Organisations which are receiving the foreign funds from the International Development Research Centre, Canada giving the nature of the activity funded and the total grants received in each case till date ;

(c) the details of the 58 research projects funded by IDRC in India so far alongwith details on each on-going research projects ; and

(d) whether IDRC has funded any University for research projects of any type, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Details in respect of the projects funded by IDRC are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libray, S. e No. LT-8704/84].

(d) Yes Sir. The following two Universities have received grants :

(1) Maharaja Sayajirao Universities, Baroda for \$11000 for a project on 'Learning Disabilities in Early Education', since completed.

(2) Nagpur University, Nagpur for \$128, 100 for study on 'Biological Post' management. This is an ongoing project.

In addition to the above, there are grants to Medical Colleges affiliated to the Universities which have been included in the enclosed list.

**Permanently Seconded Service Officers  
Holding Group 'A' Posts**

4591. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether permanently seconded service officers are holding group 'A' posts in the DGI organisation;

(b) whether the civilian scientific officers in DGI are required to render a minimum years of service for becoming eligible for promotion to the next higher grade, while there are no such

requirements for permanently seconded service officers;

(c) if reply to part (b) be in affirmative, the reason of distinction between two categories of officers holding the same group 'A' posts and working in the same organisation and doing same duties and functions ; and

(d) how the permanently seconded service officers holding group 'A' posts are not governed by the same rules and norms as applicable to other group 'A' posts in the organisation in the matter of qualifying service in each grade, promotion through UPSO, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Group 'A' Posts in the D.G.I. Organisation are held by officers belonging to two different cadres, viz., Service Officers (both permanently seconded and on tenure) and the Civilian Scientific Officers of the Defence Quality Assurance Service (DQAS). The minimum qualifying service for promotion to each grade/rank and the mode of promotion are governed by the respective Service Rules prescribed for the two categories of officers.

**Loss to Aluminium Utensils Units  
Owing to Anomaly in Excise Duty**

4592. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousand of small and medium scale units engaged in the manufacture of aluminium utensils in the country have suffered a huge financial loss during the past one year as a result of an anomaly in the excise duty rules; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to provide relief to the aluminium utensil manufacturers by removing this anomaly in excise duty rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government is not aware of any serious anomaly in the Central Excise Duty, which could have resulted in huge financial loss to several small scale and medium scale manufacturers of aluminium utensils.

(b) No excise duty is leviable on utensils made of aluminium which have been specifically exempted under item 68 of Central Excises Tariff. Aluminium circles of thickness between 0.56 mm and 2.00 mm commonly used for manufacture of aluminium utensils are also wholly exempt from excise duty when manufactured from duty paid curde material or scrap. Some representations were, however, received from the small scale manufacturers that excise duty was being demanded on the intermediate product, namely, aluminium sheets which arise in the course of manufacture of aluminium circles of utensils grade. The Government have since exempted such aluminium sheets arising in the course of manufacture of aluminium circles of thickness between 0.56 mm and 2.00 mm with effect from 1st August, 1984.

#### **Imposition of Price Control on Articles**

4593. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the names of articles on which Government have so far imposed price control in the country; and

(b) the percentage of price increase registered in respect of each of the above articles during the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Among the items of which selling prices are subject to price control, the important ones are: petroleum crude and products, coal, electricity, aluminium, cement (levy), fertilisers, paper (white printing paper), drugs, sugar (levy), and vanaspati. Of these,

vanaspati is subject to voluntary price arrangement.

The change in the wholesale price index of the above mentioned articles during 1983-84 i.e. between 26.3.83 and 31.3.84 are given in the following table :

*Variations in Wholesale Price Index (1970-71/00) between 26.3.1983 and 31.3.1984.*

Items	% change
1. Petroleum crude	No change
2. Petroleum products	0.5
3. Coal	25.2
4. Electricity	12.9
5. Aluminium	5.1
6. Cement	8.2*
7. Fertilisers	-5.5
8. Paper	17.9*
9. Drugs & Medicines	8.7*
10. Sugar	4.8*
11. Vanaspati	-0.7

#### **Loss of Revenue While Granting Duty Concession to Components of Fuel Efficient Cars**

4594. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 4450 on 23 March, 1984 regarding units imported for Maruti Suzuki car and 9075 on 27 April, 1984 regarding customs notification No. 6/84 and state :

\*Covers both controlled and uncontrolled portions.

(a) the details on the basis of which loss in revenue that had been worked out while granting the duty concession to components to be imported over a period of five years for the manufacture of fuel efficient cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc;

(b) the particulars of each part/component along with FOB/CIF import value thereof taken into account while granting duty concession giving details of how the figure of Rs. 84 crores of loss in revenue (10 times of Rs. 8.4 crores) was arrived at; and

(c) rates of duty schedule levied on each consignment listed in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4450 giving break-up thereof as also FOB/CIF values of any two consignments of cars and vans each cleared this year along with rates and amounts of duty levied on each consignment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The total volume of import of components for fuel efficient cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc during the first 5 years was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 71.5 crores. Taking into account the normal rate of duty of 153% ad valorem and the effective rate of duty of 35% ad valorem as prevalent at that time, the revenue loss of Rs. 84 crores was arrived at. Thus, it was only the total value of imports of components likely to be imported over the 5 year period which was taken into account while calculating the revenue implication of the concession and not the value of each part/component

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Memorandum from Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Association, Kancheepuram**

4595. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was handed over to him on 12 March, 1984 by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Association, Kancheepuram;

(b) the problems and suggestions made in the said memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) We do not recollect the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Association, Kancheepuram, having handed over the memorandum. However, the position is being checked up and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Opening of a Regional Office of State Bank of India at Siliguri**

4596. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State.

(a) Whether Government had decided to open a regional office of State Bank of India at Siliguri ;

(b) Whether a Regional Manager of State Bank of India was posted at Siliguri as an officer on special duty to look after the works of this Regional Office at Siliguri ;

(c) Whether S.B.I. had issued, advertisements notifying the vacancies of posts to be filled in Regional office at Siliguri ;

(d) Whether the Reserve Bank of Central Office issued permission to S.B.I. vide letter No. 3982/353(A)-83 for opening of Regional office at Siliguri ;

(e) Whether his attention has been drawn to press report stating that the

above Regional office of S.B.I. has been proposed to be opened at Malda instead of Siliguri causing thereby unrest among people of Siliguri ; and

(f) reaction of Government to the above report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (f) : State Bank of India had earlier proposed to set up its Regional Office at Siliguri. The Reserve Bank of India had also given its permission. However, before this office could be established at Siliguri, some representations were received that the office should, instead, be located at Regional. The matter is now under consideration in consultation with the State Bank of India.

#### Schemes Sponsored by Postal Life Insurance Vis-A-Vis L.I.C.

4597. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some of the schemes sponsored by the Postal Life Insurance are more beneficial than the schemes of the Life Insurance Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for not adopting the same schemes by the Life Insurance Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Postal Life Insurance Scheme is a departmental Scheme, catering for limited categories of persons, namely, employees of Central Government, State Governments and semi-Government organisations, local funds, etc. It does not operate like a full-fledged life insurance undertaking and its administration is relatively simple.

Unlike PLI, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been assigned the responsibility of catering to the life insurance needs of the entire community. In the process, the LIC is required to incur considerable expenditure on development of infrastructure, as well as procurement and servicing of business. The LIC is, therefore, not in a position to offer the terms and benefits provided by the PLI under its plans.

#### Import of Agricultural Products

4598. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the agricultural products and the quantity of each of them imported during the last three year, years-wise;

(b) the purchase price of each product and the rate at which it is being sold;

(c) through which agency it is being imported and disposed of; and

(d) the total amount spent on the import of those products during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Names and quantity of agricultural products imported are published in the publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Vol. II (Imports)", copies of which are available in Parliament Library. The published data are available upto 1981-82 at present.

(b) and (c) : c.i.f. value of imports of agricultural products is shown in the publication as referred to in part (a). import of a certain number of agricultural products is canalised through the

canalising agencies names of which are shown in publication called "Import & Export Policy—Vol. I" Copies of this publication are available in Parliament Library. Imports, distribution and pricing of canalised items are determined taking into account various factors. Such information for all other non-canalised agricultural items is not available.

(d) Information is available in the publication as referred to in part (a) above.

#### Quota Policy for Export of Garments

4599. SHRI RAMAPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Manufacturer Exporters which were granted quota under the Quota Policy for export of garments this year and in each of the years between 1980 to 1983 along with details of number of pieces per country category allotted each year ;

(b) the basis on which such exporters were allocated quota during each of the years under reference ; and

(c) the rationale of granting separate quotas to manufacturer-exporters when they are eligible for allocation of quotas under other categories as well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Such manufacturer-exporters were allocated quantities in relation to their Past Performance during each of the years under reference.

(c) In order to encourage manufacturer-exporters who have not set up manufacturing facilities, a separate system of

allotment has been provided in the Policy

#### Huge Loss due to Dearth of Raw Material and Raw Cotton Under N.T.C. (WBABO) Ltd. Calcutta :

4600. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) where due to dearth of raw material and raw cotton on regular basis to the units under the National Textile Corporation Limited, Calcutta (WBABO), there has been huge loss due to idle charges ;

(b) where the present management has been failing to bring about any mode of substantial improvement in the management due to in-fighting among directors ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof including total man-days lost in each unit under the said subsidiary's control due to non-availability of cotton, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The mills under NTC (WBABO) have been incurring losses and had to cut down their capacity utilisation due to inadequate supply of raw materials and stores, irregular and large-scale shut down of power supply, sluggish off take of stocks, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Promotions in State Trading Corporation

4601. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a much junior Marketing Manager (Insurance) has been promoted in May, 1984 by STC management superseding 55 seniors including seven SC/ST Managers; and

(b) if so, whether his prior permission was taken in this case as required under the Home Ministry orders before superseding seven SC/ST seniors to him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) On the retirement of the previous Chief Insurance Manager (CMM's pay scale) on 30-11-83, the Insurance Manager (in Marketing Manager's pay scale) being the only officer in S.T.C in MM's pay scale having the requisite insurance background was initially given charge of the Insurance Division and subsequently promoted purely on ad hoc basis as Chief Insurance Manager with effect from 31st May, 1984. He has since retired from the services of the Corporation on 31-7-84 on attaining the age of superannuation. This arrangement was made on purely ad hoc basis in the best interest of the Corporation for a short period of time, and, since it was not a regular promotion, the question of supersession does not arise.

#### India a Major Tobacco Producing Country

4602. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is one of the major tobacco producing countries in the world ;

(b) the quantity and quality of tobacco produced in India annually, quality-wise ;

(c) whether there is a great demand of Indian tobacco in foreign countries, if so, the name of the quality which is being exported ;

(d) whether there is a declining trend in regard to the export of tobacco ; and

(e) if so, the main reasons thereof and the steps being taken to solve the problem and boost the export of tobacco in the current year and in coming years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. India ranks third in tobacco production in the world.

(b) The estimate production of various qualities of tobacco during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was as follows :

QUALITY	(Qty. in million Kgs.)	
	1980-81	1981-82
Flue cured Virginia	117.0	137.7
Bidi tobacco	175.0	190.0
Natu tobacco	43.0	50.0
Chewing tobacco	85.3	85.0
Others	60.5	62.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>480.8</b>	<b>525.3</b>

(c) Yes, Sir. Indian tobacco is exported to about 55 countries. Flue cured virginia tobacco is the major type of tobacco exported.

(d) There has been a marginal decline in the exports of tobacco during the year 1983-84 as compared to the exports during 1982-83.

(e) The main reasons for decline in exports is reduced purchases of

Indian tobacco by U.S.S.R. and China. The following steps were taken are being taken to increase the exports of tobacco :

- (i) Trade delegations were sponsored to far East and North African countries ;
- (ii) Tobacco Board participates in Trade Fairs in different parts of the world.
- (iii) Implementation of technical programmes to improve the quality of tobacco produced.

**Proposal to Introduce Price Preference for Government Purchasing**

4603. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reintroduce price preference for Government purchases in favour of public undertakings ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The policy on price and purchase preference for the public sector enterprises was reintroduced in October, 1980. A statement giving details thereof was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 486 answered on 19th December 1980.

**Seizure of Foreign Fishing Trawlers off the Coast of Kerala**

4604. SHRI DAULAT SIVIJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coast Guard has seized numerous foreign charter fishing trawlers off the Coast of Kerala in July, 1984 ;

(b) the full details of the number of foreign charter trawlers, including the date of seizures, etc.

(c) the present status of the seized boats and where they are held presently ;

(d) the names of Indian Companies which have brought them to India ; and

(e) the action being taken against these foreign boats which have Violated regulations ?

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

(b) 8 Taiwanese fishing trawlers chartered by four Indian companies were apprehended by the Coast Guard on 26th July, 1984 off Quilon.

(c) The trawlers are in the custody of the Coast Guard at Bombay.

(d) The following four Indian Companies chartered these 8 fishing trawlers :

1. M/s VBC Exports Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
2. M/s G.P. Marine Products India Pvt. Ltd. Guntur.
3. M/s Kanchauganga Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd. Vijayawada.
4. M/s Golden Fisheries Ltd., New Delhi.

(e) The masters of the trawlers were released on bail of Rs. 1 lakh

each, the court having ordered that they would be remanded to jail in default. Formal complaint under section 19 of the MZI Act, 1981 is being filed for initiating legal proceedings.

राजस्थान में बैंकों द्वारा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिए गए ऋणों की वसूली

4605. श्री विरदाराम फूलवारिया : क्या वित्त यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न सहकारी बैंकों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में दिए गए ऋणों की कितने प्रतिशत वसूली हुई है;

(ख) क्या राज्य में वसूली जबरदस्ती की गई थी और गरीब लोगों तथा कार्तकारों से हाथापाई और दुर्व्यवहार किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको अथवा सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा किए गए ऋणों की वसूली के सम्बन्ध में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं अलबत्ता जून, 1982 में समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में राजस्थान राज्य में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंको के प्रत्यक्ष कृषि ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में भांग की तुलना में वसूली की प्रतिशतता 52.6 के अखिल भारतीय स्तर के मुकाबले 47.1 थी। 31 मार्च, 1984 को राजस्थान राज्य का प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंको राज्य भूमि विकास बैंको की शाखाओं

का संचयी भांग की तुलना में प्राथमिक स्तर पर वसूली का प्रतिशत 12.81 था।

(ख) और (ग) बकाया रकमों की वसूली करने के लिए बैंक पुराने और जान बूझ कर चूक करने वालों के मामलों में कानूनी कार्यवाही करते हैं। यदि दुर्व्यवहार आदिकी विशिष्ट शिकायतें हो तो जांच और उचित उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही के लिए उन्हें सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाने चाहिए।

#### Legislation to Curb the Indiscriminate Growth of Powerlooms

4606. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the powerloom owners of Tamil Nadu have obtained a stay order on 30th April, 1983 against the notification No CER/10/77 dated 15 April, 1977, issued by his Ministry ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this stay will harm the interests of handloom weaving industry ;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to vacate the stay ; and

(d) whether Government are considering bringing legislation to curb the indiscriminate growth of powerlooms and to protect the interests of handlooms ?

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

(b) Government are aware of the possibility of the stay adversely affecting the interests of the handloom weaving industry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration for bringing legislation to curb the growth of powerlooms at present. There is, however, a proposal for bringing a legislation for reservation of certain varieties of fabrics for production by the handloom sector.

#### **Regularisation of Services of Employees of Central Silk Board**

4607. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in the Central Silk Board have not been made permanent even after their six to fifteen years of service in the Board;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for regularising their services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) 381 employees of the Central Silk have already been confirmed against the existing 422 permanent posts in the Board. Since several institutions

functioning under the control of Central and State Governments had been taken over by the Central Silk Board, consolidated seniority list is yet to be finalised by the Board. After finalisation of the seniority list the Board will taken action to confirm the eligible employees against the remaining permanent posts and other posts that may become available in due course as a result of the conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones.

#### **Petro Dollar Investments in Industries**

4608. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of Gulf countries have offered to make big petro-dollar investments in some of our industries; and

(b) if so, the extent of such offer and the industries that will be benefited by these investments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b): A statement is attached showing the approvals accorded by Government so far for investment from the oil exporting developing countries.

## Statement

## Cases Approved Under the Facility for Investment from OED Countries in India

S.N.	Name of Indian party	Extent of OEDC equity	Country of roigin of foreign equity	Item of manufacture
<b>1. 100% export oriented cases</b>				
(i)	State Industrial Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM). Bombay.	40% (Rs. 112 lakhs)	Bahrain	Meat processing
(ii)	Eastland Combines, Trivandrum.	40% (Rs. 7.2 lakhs)	Abu Dhabi	Water Coolers deep freezers.
(iii)	Hyatkum Exporis Ltd., Varkala, Kerala.	26.7% (Rs. 8 lakhs)	Lebanon	Mineral Water.
<b>2. Others :</b>				
(i)	ARC Cement Ltd., New Delhi.	6.25% (Rs. 10 lakhs)	Baharain	Portland Cement.
(ii)	Dr. S.L. Sharma and Mr. Tony N. Jashanmal (Arab) Gulf-Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.) New Delhi.	33.3% (Rs. 8.3 lakhs)	Kuwait	Investment Consultancy
(iii)	Nalinikant Nandlal Kilachand, Bombay.	40% (Rs. 300 lakhs)	Abu Dhabi	Offshore and Onshore Platform for oil industry.
(iv)	Pradeshya Industrial Invest- Corporation of U.P., Lucknow.	40% (approx Rs. 65 crores) (approved in principle)	Baharain	Setting up of fertilizer plant.
(v)	Jaypec Rewa Cement Ltd., Delhi.	28.85% (Rs. 7.5 crores)	Dubai, U.A.E.	setting up of Cement Plant.

**Export of Raw Silk**

4609. SHRI CHINTAMANI  
JENA :  
SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States in which raw silk is being produced ;

(b) whether raw silk is exported, if so, the amount of raw silk exported during the years 1981-82 ; 1982-83 and 1983-84 year-wise ;

(c) the agency through which the export is being made and the names of the countries which import raw silk from India ; and

(d) the steps being taken to produce more raw silk in the country to meet the indigenous demand and also to boost our export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
IN THE MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :

(a) While Karnataka, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir are major mulberry raw silk producing States, non-mulberry raw silk is produced mostly in Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) There has been no export of raw silk during last seven years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A number of concrete Projects/Schemes under Central and State Sectors are being implemented for building up the necessary in-pur base to increase production of raw silk in the country to meet the indigenous demand as also to boost exports. Some of the important ones being World Bank aided Sericulture Project in Karnataka, Muga Seed Development Project in North Eastern

Region and Indo-Swiss Tassar Project covering 8 other States. Moreover, higher allocation of funds have also been made under Centre/State Plan Programmes during the current financial year.

**ग्रामीण बैंकों के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों की भागीदारी की योजना**

4610. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध में जनवरी, 1984 से कर्मचारियों की भागीदारी की एक योजना शुरू की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी उपक्रम ग्रामीण बैंकों में यह योजना शुरू करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त बैंक में 1984 में सुरक्षा के अभाव के कारण बैंक और उसके कर्मचारियों को हुई हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनाब न पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । इस योजना में मुख्य रूप से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सन्दर्भ में वर्कशाप और संयंत्र स्तर पर श्रमिकों की भागीदारी की परिकल्पना की गई है । सरकारी क्षेत्र की अन्य संस्थाओं के वास्तव में इस योजना में बोर्ड स्तर पर कर्मचारियों को शामिल किए जाने के लिए उनकी उपयुक्तता का निर्धारण करने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है ।

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के निदेशक बोर्डों की संरचना इन बैंकों के कार्य को नियंत्रित करने वाले कानूनों में निर्धारित की गई है ।

इसके अलावा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक हुए समय को देखते हुए ऐसा महसूस किया गया है कि

इन संस्थाओं में इस योजना को लागू करना अभी समय पूर्वी होगा।

(ग) वर्ष 1984 की पहली छमाही में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में हुई डकैतियों/ लूटपाट की घटनाओं की संख्या और इन में अंतर्गत राशि के आंकड़ों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और इन्हें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा। डकैती आदि की घटनाओं के कारण अलग-अलग बैंकों को हुई हानि के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

**एलिंगन टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, कानपुर  
को भारी घाटा**

4611. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एलिंगन टैक्सटाइल मिल्स कानपुर को भारी घाटा हो रहा है;

(ख) उक्त मिल को, गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितना घाटा उठाना पड़ा है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त मिल आवश्यकता से अधिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की छटनी करने अथवा उन्हें दूसरे एककों में स्थानान्तरित करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) और (ख) कम्पनी को वित्तीय वर्ष

1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान क्रमशः 498.52 लाख रु. और 743.58 लाख रु. (अनन्तिम) की हानि हुई।

(ग) जी हां,

(घ) जी नहीं। मिल के प्रबन्धक कानपुर स्थित सूती वस्त्र मिलों के लिए कामगार के मानदण्ड निर्धारित होने के बाद ही कोई निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में होंगे।

**Investments in India from Oil Exporting  
Developing Countries**

4612. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to permit investments in India from oil exporting developing countries ;

(b) if so, the names of these countries and the details of their proposals ;

(c) the terms of investment ; and

(d) the priority areas for investment by foreign countries in India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) to (d) A copy of the Press Note dated 28.10.1980 detailing the facility of investment from oil exporting developing countries, including the terms and areas of investment, opened by Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libray See. No. LT-8705/84] Oil exporting developing countries, include Algeria, Bahrain, Ecuador Egypt, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Catar, Saudi, Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. A statement showing

the approvals accorded so far by Government for such investment is also.

### Indo-Sri Lanka Trade

4613. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka trade has increased in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the trade position between these countries in 1983-84 and the percentage of increase over the preceding year (1982-83) ; and

(c) the steps taken to establish better trade and economic relations between Sri Lanka and India in 1984-85 financial year ?

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

(b) Provisional figures for two-way trade in 1983-84 (April, 1983 to December, 1983) was Rs. 102.43 crores which represented a 41.83% increase over the corresponding period in 1982-83.

(c) Government keeps trade and economic opportunities in Sri Lanka under constant review and continues to make trade-supportative measures applicable to trade with Sri Lanka.

### Application from Ex-Servicemen of Village Kharhar, Haryana for Release of Military Pension

4614. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from the ex-servicemen

of village and P.O. Kharhar, District Rohtak (Haryana) from 1st March, 1983 to 31st July 1984 regarding release of military pension ;

(b) the number of letters received through Members of Parliament/Councillors to the Defence Minister/Defence Secretary from 1st March, 1983 to 31st July, 1984 ;

(c) the number of letters pending for reply ;

(d) the number of cases settled ;

(e) the reason for not settling the cases ;

(f) the steps taken by Government ; and

(g) the time likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Records of ex-servicemen are not maintained village-wise. However, from the records regarding MPS letters it has incidentally been found that four letters from Members of Parliament forwarding representations from a pensioner of village and P.O. Kharhar were received between 1st March, 1983 to 31st July, 1984.

(c) One letter from a Member of Parliament is under consideration.

(d) to (g) All these letters and representations pertain to one case which could not be linked for want of relevant particulars about the pensioner who was asked to furnish the same CGDA has intimated that PPM Rohtak has now been asked to contact the pensioner and disburse the pension, if otherwise in order.

**Complaints Against Danapur Cantonment Executive Officer, Etc.**

4615. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will be Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Patna Branch of C.B.I. from public and elected members of Cantonment Board, Danapur against Danapur Cantonment Executive Officer and army during January 1984 to March, 1984;

(b) the number of cases disposed of; and

(c) the time by which the pending complaints would be disposed of ?

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

**Excise Duty Collected on Different Yarns and Fibres**

4616. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

the amount of excise duty—budgeted and actual—collected on the

following items year-wise and quantity-wise during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

- (i) nylon filament yarn;
- (ii) polyester staple fibre;
- (iii) polyester filament yarn;
- (iv) acrylic fibre;
- (v) viscose filament yarn;
- (vi) viscose fibre;
- (vii) cellulose blended yarn; and
- (viii) non-cellulose blended yarn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Goods at serial numbers (i) to (vii) of the question fall under item 18 and those at serial number (viii) under item 18E of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The budget estimates are prepared for the tariff item as a whole and not separately for all the commodities falling under each tariff item.

The available information in regard to the budget estimates and actual collections during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is furnished in the statement enclosed.

## Statement

## Amount of Excise Duty Budgeted and Actuals Collected from Man-Made Fibres and Yarns for the Year 1980-81 to 1983-84.

S.No.	Description	Budget estimates				Actual collections			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(i)	Nylon filament Yarn					12607	15442	15754	
(ii)	Polyester staple fibre					11065	12788	11530	
(iii)	Polyester filament Yarn					8233	11096	15594	87340 §
(iv)	Acrylic fibre	45189*	49754*	64172*	73075*	304	NA	2883	
(v)	Viscose filament Yarn					1864	2926	1932	
(vi)	Viscose fibre					5140	4401	4052	
(vii)	Cellulose spun Yarn@					7773	4566	3362	6323
(viii)	Non-cellulose spun Yarn §	8086	8781	6484	6000				

\* Total for entire tariff item No. 18.

@ Includes 100% cellulosic spun yarn and blended yarns in which cellulosic fibre predominates.

§ Includes 100% non-cellulosic spun yarn (man-made and blended spun yarns in which non-cellulosic fibre predominates).

§ Breakup not available.

**Study of Black Money by Institute of Public Finance & Policy**

4617. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the study on black money entrusted by his Ministry to the Institute of Public Finance and Policy;

(b) whether any interim report has been submitted or is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether it has thrown any new light on the subject; and

(d) whether the findings of the study will be available in time for formulation of the fiscal policy for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The study on black money was entrusted to the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi in July, 1982. The Institute has not submitted any interim report. All possible efforts are being made to expedite completion of the study at the earliest.

**Representation Regarding Problems of Bangalore Airport Porters**

4618. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) where Government have received a representation from the Bangalore Airport Service Cooperative Society Limited on the grievances and problems of the Bangalore Airport porters;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(c) where these porters were originally recruited by the Civil Aviation Department ;

(d) if so, whether they are still deemed as employees of the Civil Aviation Department ;

(e) where Government have handed over the Bangalore Airport portage to private contractors ;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ; the terms and conditions of the contract ;

(g) whether the porters of Bangalore Airport have formed a cooperative society and have sought contract for portage ;

(h) if so, whether the contract has been denied to them and handed over to a party which do not fulfil the terms and conditions of the contract ; and

(i) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) On the expiry of the term of portage licence on 30-4-1984 at Bangalore Airport held by the Bangalore Airport Service Cooperative Society Limited, tenders were invited for award of fresh licence. On the basis of the tenders received it was decided to award the portage licence to the highest tenderer, Shri G. N. Chandra-sekharaia at a licence fee of Rs. 24,000/- per month for a period of three years. But before the award could be made, the Society obtained a Court injunction staying the award of the licence to the highest bidder. The case filed by the Society has since been dismissed and the stay vacated. Shri G N. Chandrasekharaish has been awarded the portage licence subject to his fulfilling the requisite formalities,

In their representation, the Society had asked that workers cooperative societies should be given preference in the award of such licences. This aspect was examined but under the existing rules, preferential treatment is not permissible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Shri G.N. Chandrasekharaiah, a private party who was the highest tender has been asked to take over the portorage licence at Bangalore airport after fulfilling the requisite formalities.

(f) The reasons are given in the reply to part (b) of the Question.

Details of terms and conditions are being obtained from the Aerodrome Officer, Bangalore and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(g) The Bangalore Airport Service Cooperative Society, Bangalore was one of tenders for the portorage licence at Bangalore airport.

(h) and (i) Of the four tenders received, the highest offer was from a private party viz. Shri G.N. Chandrasekharaiah who quoted a licence fee of Rs- 24,000/- per month while the offer of the Society at Rs. 12,000/- per month was the lowest. It was accordingly decided to offer the portorage licence to the highest bidder, Shri G.N. Chandrasekharaiah. The licence has been validly offered to Shri Chandrasekharaiah.

#### Closure of Cooperative Jute Mill in Silghat Assam -

4619. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the first cooperative jute mill set up in Silghat in the District of Nawgong, Assam has been declared closed sometime back ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to re-open the mill ?

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

(b) As the mill functions under the State Government of Assam, it is for them to take appropriate action in the matter.

#### Filling up of Vacancies of 'B' Grade Managers by Punjab National Bank

4620. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) The total number of vacancies for the post of 'H' Grade Managers (Middle management grade II) filled up since nationalisation upto January 1984, year-wise on the basis of seniority from the officers in Jr. management grade by Punjab National Bank according to roster ; and

(b) The number of vacancies of 'B' grade managers, to be filled up during the year 1984 and number of them filled up upto 1 August, 1984 ?

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

(b) Punjab National Bank have reported that according to their estimate approximately 500 vacancies of Grade, 'B' Managers (Middle Management Grade Scale-II) are required to be filled during the year 1984. A panel of 247 officers has already been released by the bank. For the remaining vacancies, the process of selection is still continuing.

#### Term Loan Assistance from IDBI to Units of Cooperative Spinning Mills

4621. SHRI BHOUSAHER THORAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of the units of cooperative spinning mills assisted by the National Co-operative Development Corporation/18 projects are to get

term-loan assistance from IDBI during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assist these units and when those will be cleared by the IDBI ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) 16 applications from cooperative spinning mills assisted by NCDC are pending with the institutions.

(b) IDBI has reported that precessing of 11 applications will be taken up during the current financial year in a phased manner.

#### **Increase in Illegal Narcotics Trade**

4622. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late there has been an increase in the illegal narcotics trade in the southern parts of India;

(b) if so, the number of arrests and seizures made during the past one year and the amount involved in each case;

(c) whether Government have any information to the effect that some international narcotics smuggling gang is active in India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) There has been some increase in the seizures of hashish and ganja during the first six months of 1984 in the southern parts of India, as against the seizures of these drugs in 1982 and 1983. However, there has been a decline in the quantity of opium seized during the same period in this region, as compared to the quantity seized in 1983.

(b) The number of persons arrested, seizures made and the quantity of Narcotic Drugs seized in the southern parts of India i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Deman & Diu, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry and Dadar & Nagar Haveli during the calender year 1983 is given below :—

	No. of cases	Quantity seized in Kgs.	Number of persons arrested
Opium	18	620.765	17
Ganja	233	3666.785	270
Charas	29	24.058	29
Morphine	4	0.093	8
		(+) 177 Amps.	
		(+) 10 Amps. of	
		Morphine Atropine	
Heroin	12	0.296	14

The illicit market price of Narcotic Drugs vary widely depending upon the time and place of seizure, purity of the drug etc. No precise amount of the drugs seized can, therefore, be furnished.

(c) and (d) Some foreign nationals have been arrested in cases relating to smuggling of narcotics during the last few years. Whenever a foreign national is arrested, appropriate action is taken in coordination with the concerned national and international enforcement agencies.

The field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of narcotics. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in coordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. Close cooperation with the concerned international agencies is also maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The matter is kept under constant review for appropriate action.

#### Gold Mohar and Finlay Cotton Mills of Bombay

4623. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the formerly named Gold Mohar and Finlay Cotton Mills of Bombay have been taken over by Government recently;

(b) if so, whether these mills have started their production after take-over by Government;

(c) if so, the name or mark of their production; and

(d) if not, the time by which the production will be started ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The mark of production of Finlay and Gold Mohur Mills is 'Finlay Sovereign Quality'. The Texmark is also stamped on production of both these mills.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को ऋण देना

4624. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या वित्त यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, ग्रामीण, क्षेत्रीय बैंकों, भूमि विकास बैंकों और अन्य बैंकों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिए गए और उन्हें ऋण की कितनी कितनी राशि दी गयी;

(ख) उस ऋण में से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को पृथक पृथक कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए गए;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को दी गई ऋण राशि में आर्थिक राजहायता देने का कोई प्रावधान है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रतिशत;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को कितनी आर्थिक राशि सहायता दी गयी; और

(ड) क्या सरकार को गरीबों को ऋण देने में भारी कदाचारों को जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को दिये गये ऋणों के संबंध आंकड़े

प्राथमिकताग्रस्त क्षेत्र अग्रिमों के संदर्भ में ही उपलब्ध हैं। बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह) द्वारा प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिये गये अग्रिमों और उनमें अनुमूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के ऋणकर्तृओं के हिस्से का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

	दिसम्बर 1980	दिसम्बर 1981	दिसम्बर 1982
सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों खातों की संख्या	6,67,664	7,90,754	8,74,102
के कुल प्राथमिकता संख्या	(251133)	(269991)	(328501)
क्षेत्र अग्रिम बकाया रकम	339	439	510
(करोड़ रुपये)	(14)	(15)	(23)
जिनमे से अ. ज/अ.ज. खातों की संख्या	1,40,990	1,63,652	2,02,338
जा. के ऋण कर्ता संख्या	(130092)	(146781)	(157510)
बकाया रकम	17	20	25
(करोड़ रुपये)	(6)	(8)	(10)

टिप्पणी :— कोष्ठकों में दिये गये आंकड़े विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत अग्रिमों से संबंधित हैं।

इस अवधि में, बिहार में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के बकाया अग्रिमों ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

बिहार में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के अग्रिम

	दिसम्बर, 1980	दिसम्बर 1981	दिसम्बर 1982
खातों की संख्या	1,78,739	3,47,518	4,42,553
बकाया रकम	19.53	44.78	67.91
(करोड़ रुपये)			

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के ऋणकर्तृओं के संबंध में आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

बिहार के भूमि विकास बैंकों के जो आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध हैं वे केवल दिये गये कुल ऋणों से संबंधित हैं। ये आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं।—

बिहार के भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

(करोड़ रुपये)

1980-81	14.28
1981-82	29.11
1982-83	20.24

(ग) और (घ) खास-खास कार्यक्रमों योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ऋणकृताओं को आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध करायी जाती है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो अब देश के सभी खण्डों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, अनुसूचित जन जातियों के पात्र हिताधिकारियों निवेश के 50% तक आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध करायी जाती है, लेकिन शर्त यह है कि यह रास अधिक से अधिक 5000 रुपये होगी। जहां तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य हिताधिकारियों संबंध है, यह आर्थिक सहायता छोटे किसानों के मामले में 25% और सीमांतिक किसानों के मामले में 33.3% तक सीमित है।

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के धारे में आंकड़ों की सूचना देने वाली प्रणाली से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के हिताधिकारियों को दी जाने वाली सहायता के संदर्भ में हिताधिकारियों की संख्या का पता चलता है क्योंकि इस कार्यक्रम में यह परिकल्पना की गयी है कि इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन सहायताप्राप्त

हिताधिकारियों की कुल संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों/ के हिताधिकारियों संख्या कम से कम 30% होनी चाहिए। पिछले 3 वर्षों में बिहार में इस कार्यक्रम के सन्बन्ध में आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

	कुल हिताधि- कारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जन जाति के हिता- धिकारी
1981-82	276169	102380
1982-83	362354	135374
1983-84	430145	175924

(ङ) सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंकों तथा राज्यों की एजेसियों के नाम कमजोर वर्गों के कार्यक्रमों के समुचित कार्यान्वयन के लिए मार्गनिर्देश जारी किये गये हैं। बैंक प्राधिकारियों को यह परामर्श भी दिया गया है कि वे छोटे ऋणकृताओं के ऋण आवेदनों के निपटान पर नजर रखें। हिताधिकारियों से अनियमितताओं अथवा कदाचार की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। इन शिकायतों को दूर करने तथा उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए जांच की जाती है।

News-Item Captioned 'Bank of India Deal Still a Mystery'

4625. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the news item captioned "Bank of India deal still a mystery" appeared in the 'Free Press Journal', Bombay of 16 July, 1984.

(b) whether Government have ordered a CBI probe into the foreign exchange dealings of the Bank of India involving heavy speculative transactions resulting in the loss of Rupees five crores;

(c) whether the 'cross currency deals' as ordered by the Deputy General Manager are still being continued; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. According to the Reserve Bank of India, the bank has already stopped the cross currency deals.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Withdrawal of C.C.S. on Certain Categories of Garments Exports

4626. SHRI M. RAJASHEHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government withdrew the CCS on certain category of garments exported to certain countries during January-March, 1979;

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House list of cases filed by the garment Exporters regarding this withdrawal;

(c) whether any judgement has been given by any High Court or any other

Court in the Civil Writ or any other Suit; if so, details including whether Appeals have been preferred by Government and their present position; and

(b) whether it is contemplated to bring all such cases at (b) above to the Supreme Court by way of an SLP and whether SLP has been filed, and if so, details of SLP ?

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

(b) to (d) 133 Writ petitions/Civil Suits have been filed in this connection by various garment exporters. A statement containing list is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sel No. LT-8706 of 184] In 46 cases, judgements have been given by the Bombay and the Madras High Courts. Action has been taken to file appeals in the bigger bench of the Madras High Court and SLP in the Supreme Court. The matter is sub-judice.

#### Complaints About Tax Evasion by Advocates of Lucknow

4627. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been filed with the Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow against evasion of taxes by some professional advocates in Lucknow ;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary investigations, have since been completed, and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of cases of the above nature which have been received in July and August, 1984 ; and

(d) the action taken thereon to proceed in accordance with strict enforcement of law ?

(a) to (d) It has been reported by Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow that no complaints of evasion of tax by advocates practising in Lucknow have been filed with him during July or August, 1984. However a complaint has been recently received by the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) and the same is being forwarded to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow for necessary action.

**Complaints Received by Income Tax Authorities About tax Evasion by Advocates of Lucknow**

4628. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Lucknow Central Board of Direct Taxes against large-scale evasion of income taxes etc. being perpetrated by some group of advocates of Lucknow ;

(b) whether the authorities at Lucknow do not take timely and proper action to bring to book such defaulters in spite of repeated information being given to the authorities there ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regarding so as to bring the defaulters to book and to enforce the law upon such evaders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow has reported that no such complaints have been received by him, However a complaint has been recently received by the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) and the same is being forwarded to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow for necessary action.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

**Applications for Regularisation of Powerlooms Withheld/Rejected by Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay**

4629. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether disposal of number of applications for regularisation of powerlooms had been withheld/rejected by the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay only on the remarks of postmen as 'Not known/Not Found' ;

(b) whether no adequate powers are delegated to State Textile Authority to verify the existence of powerlooms at different places than that of written on their Certificates issued earlier despite expression of inability by the State Textile Authority, Maharashtra ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for rejections of applications since 1980 and the number of such withheld/rejected applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A number of applications have been rejected because registered letters sent to the parties for clarification have come from the postal authorities with a remark that the parties are not known/not found at the address.

(b) Under the regularisation scheme, State textile authorities were to issue existence certificates for unauthorised powerlooms working on non cotton yarn existing on or before 31st March 1981 with the place of installation etc. The State Textile authorities have declined to make changes in the existence certificates in regard to the location of looms to prevent unscrupulous claims for permits at a latter stage.

(c) As on 1st June, 1984 about 3773 applications had been rejected by the Offices of the Textile Commissioner for reasons such as given below :

- (i) applications were not accompanied by prescribed documents or demand draft ;
- (ii) there was discrepancy in the facts as stated in the application and in the accompanying documents ;
- (iii) queries addressed to the applicants were returned by postal authorities with remarks "Addressed not known/not found" ;
- (iv) on further verification, looms were not found in existence ;

**Filling up of Vacancies of Assistants Reserved for Direct Recruits**

4630. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of substantive vacancies in the Ministry in the grade of assistant (C.S.S.) reserved for direct recruitment as on 30th June, 1979, against which no direct recruits had been appointed till that date as mentioned in Sub-rule 6 (a) of rule 13 of the C.S.S. Rules 1962;

(b) the number of substantive vacancies in the grade of Assistant (C.S.S.) reported to the UPSC to be filled up on the basis of the Assistant grade examination, 1978 by his Ministry; and

(c) the number of substantive appointments made of persons included in the select list for the Assistant grade in his Ministry in terms of sub-rule 6 (a) of rule 13 of the C.S.S. Rules 1962?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Sixteen substantive vacancies in the Mini-

stry of Defence in the grade of Assistant (C.S.S.) were reserved for direct recruitment as on 30th June, 1979, against which no direct recruits had been appointed till that date as mentioned in Sub-rule 6 (a) of rule 13 of the C.S.S. Rules 1962. Earlier, eleven substantive vacancies in the grade of Assistant (C.S.S.) were reported to the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms to be filled in on the basis of Assistant's Grade Examination, 1978.

(c) Forty Six.

**Link Between the Income Tax Department and the Defaulters for Concealing Wealth**

4631. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain cases have come to the notice of Government where relatives and wards of some top functionaries of the intelligence wing of the Income Tax Department act as a link between the Department and the party hauled up for concealing wealth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Air Services Between Bangkok-Calcutta-Madras via Port Blair and Between New Delhi-Port Blair**

4632. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of

**TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start air service between Bangkok-Calcutta-Madras via Port Blair;

(b) if so, the latest position thereof and when the said proposal is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for one flight to Port Blair direct from New Delhi via Nagpur and Visakhapatnam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to have concessional cargo rate for Port Blair considering the remoteness of the Islands as is done in the case of north-eastern region; if not, the reason therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)** ; (a) No, Sir. There is however a proposal, to operate a direct service between Calcutta and Bangkok.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such representation appears to have been received in the Department of Civil Aviation. This is also being verified from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Indian Airlines is already offering 30% to 60% discounted rates for transportation of various commodities on their services between Calcutta-Port Blair and Madras-Port Bihar. There is no proposal to further reduce these rates.

**Smugglers Arrested Under Cofeposa**

4633. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :**

**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers arrested by Government State-wise during June and July, 1984;

(b) the number of these detained under GOFEPOSA; and

(c) the value of the property seized from their possession or at their instance ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA)** : (a) The number of persons arrested in connection with smuggling activities during the month of June and July, 1984 is 193 and 261 respectively.

Figures of number of persons arrested are not maintained State-wise. However, the figures of number of persons arrested in respect of various Collectorates are furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) During the period from 1st June, 1984 to 31st July, 1984, 214 persons were detained under the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act, 1974.

(c) Statistics regarding the details of the seizures made from the smugglers arrested under the Customs Act or detained under the COFEPOSA Act are not maintained separately. However, if the Hon'ble Members desire to have the information in respect of any particular person arrested/detained, the same will be collected and furnished.

## Statement

Name of Collectorate

Number of persons arrested  
(Provisional) during 1984

June

July

1. Ahmedabad Customs (Preventive)	16	19
2. Bombay (Customs)/Bombay Customs (Preventive)	49	59
3. Customs (Preventive) West Bengal/Calcutta (Cus.)	27	31
4. Patna Customs (Preventive)	5	15
5. Madras (Customs)	41	43
6. Cochin (Customs)	—	3
7. Visakhapatnam (Customs)	1	—
8. Bangalore (Customs)	2	2
9. Chandigarh	—	6
10. Cochin	1	—
11. Delhi	12	44
12. Gantur	1	8
13. Hyderabad	1	1
14. Indore	1	—
15. Jaipur	7	2
16. Kanpur	—	1
17. Madras	2	6
18. Madras	10	6
19. Meerut	—	1
20. Shillong	2	1
21. Tiruchirapally	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>261</b>

**Smugglers Responsible for Gun Running**

4634. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of smugglers so far arrested, the number of those who were responsible for running which ultimately led to the huge accumulation of fire-arms in Golden Temple Complex ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) if no arrest has been made, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The total number of smugglers arrested throughout the country for involvement in smuggling activities during 1984 (upto July) is 1288\*.

As regards "gun running" leading to accumulation of fire-arms in the Golden Temple Complex, attention is invited to Chapter V of the White Paper on the Punjab Agitation dated the 10th July, 1980 which has been laid on the Table of the House.

\*Figure is provisional.

बम्बई में कुख्यात तस्करों से हथियार बरामद करना

4635. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह घर्मा :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाजी मस्तान के बम्बई स्थित 'आल इण्डिया डिल्ले सेक्रेटेरियट' से भारी मात्रा में प्रतिबन्धित वस्तुएं और हथियार बरामद किए गए हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो बरामद की गई प्रतिबन्धित वस्तुओं और हथियारों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कितनों के विरुद्ध वारन्ट जारी किए गए हैं और कितनों की अभी खोज की जा रही है ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा आल इंडिया मिली सेक्रेटेरियट' बम्बई के परिसर से कोई निषिद्ध माल अथवा हथियार अभिगृहीत नहीं किए गए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कलौल स्थित नवजीवन कपड़ा मिल को पुनः चालू करना

4636. श्री मोती माई धार. चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलौल स्थित नवजीवन कपड़ा मिल को, जिसे पहले बन्द कर दिया गया था, पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त मिल में उसके बन्द होने से पहले और पुनः चालू किये जाने के बाद कितने-कितने श्रमिक थे ;

(ग) क्या उक्त मिल को सही अर्थों में पुनः चालू नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) उक्त मिल में उसके बन्द होने से पहले कार्यरत सभी श्रमिकों की पुनः नियुक्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) मैसर्स नवजीवन मिल्स, कलोन की नामावली में, इसके बन्द होने से पहले, श्रमिकों की संख्या 2060 थी। इस मिल में 2.8.1984 तक लगभग 300 श्रमिक नियुक्त किये गये थे।

(ग) कताई विभाग से इसे पुनः चालू किया गया और अन्य विभागों को पुनः चालू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) गुजरात में बन्द पड़ी रूग्ण मिलों के अध्ययन हेतु नियुक्त अधिकारी समूह द्वारा इस मिल की पुनःस्थापना के लिए एक पैकेज तैयार किया गया है। गुजरात सरकार ने इस एकक को एक राहत उद्यम के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है। वित्तीय संस्थानों और बैंकों द्वारा अपेक्षित वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जा रही है।

#### Import of Beef Tallow

4637. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now fully investigated about the circumstances in which the import of beef tallow was allowed ;

(b) the names of the parties who imported it with the quantity against each party ;

(c) the use to which the same was put ; and

(d) the countries from which it was imported together with the price at which it was imported ?

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

(a) and (b) Investigations and Departmental proceedings have not been completed in all cases.

(c) Animal tallow is stated to be an item of raw material for the manufacture of soap, etc. Actual use of animal tallow will depend upon relevant law applicable thereto.

(d) As the investigations and Departmental proceedings are yet to be completed, it is not possible to indicate the names of countries from which tallow has imported or the price at which these were imported. However, the major source of supply are USA, U.K., New Zealand and Australia.

#### Closing of Bank Branches by Employees of Punjab and Sind Bank

4638. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees of the Punjab and Sind Bank had forced to close the bank branches on the day military took action in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken against such employees ; and

(c) the number of employees who have taken leave on that particular day and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) As per the information available with Punjab & Sind Bank, no instance of the bank employees forcibly closing the bank's branches on the day following army action in Punjab has come to the notice of the bank.

(c) At some places, employees are reported to have gone on causal leave on the day following army action in Punjab. Information relating to the number of such employees is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

मृत अफीम उत्पादकों के पुत्रों को दिए गए लाइसेंस

4639. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा-भालावाड़ और चित्तोड़गढ़ जिलों में वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कितने अफीम उत्पादकों को, उनके पिता के मरने के बाद लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ मामलों में अधिकारियों ने केवल जिला मुख्यालयों में ही फोती पट्टा लाइसेंस (मृत्यु पट्टा लाइसेंस) दिये जबकि कुछ मामलों में नियमानुसार ब्लॉक केन्द्रों पर अफीम के लिए "फोती पट्टा" जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन मामलों में सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा जांच करायी जायेगी और दोषी अधिकारियों को दण्ड दिया जायेगा और तथ्य सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) (क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान जिन अफीम उत्पादकों को उनके पिता की मृत्यु के पश्चात् लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, उनकी जिला-वार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

जिला	लाइसेंसों की संख्या
कोटा	215
भालावाड़	301
चित्तोड़गढ़	499
	1015

(ख) और (ग) ऊपर माग (क) में उल्लिखित कुल 1015 लाइसेंसों में से 830 लाइसेंस स्थानीय केन्द्रों पर जारी किए गए थे। बाकी के मामलों में, जहां कार्रवार समझौता-केन्द्रों पर उपस्थित नहीं हुए अथवा संगत कागजात प्रस्तुत नहीं किए, वहां लाइसेंसों की उप-नारकोटिक प्रायुक्त के सत्यापन एवं अनुमोदन के पश्चात् जिला केन्द्रों पर जारी किया गया था।

ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि गैर-कानूनी रिश्वत लेने संबंधी दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। विभाग द्वारा उनकी जांच-पड़ताल की गई तथा उन्हें बेबुनियाद पाया गया। इन परिस्थितियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सतर्कता जांच कराए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

दिल्ली में लोहा व्यापारियों के परिसरों पर  
छापे मारा जाना

4640. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :  
श्री दौलत राम सारण :  
श्री जी. वाई. कृष्णन् :  
श्री मवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों  
के उन लोहा व्यापारियों का ध्योरा क्या  
है जिनके परिसरों पर एक विशेष  
अभियान जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह में छापे  
मारे गये ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त छापों में कितना  
काला धन बरामद हुआ ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध  
मामले दर्ज किए तथा इस संबंध में  
कितनी गिरफ्तारियां हुई ;

(घ) क्या पकड़े गए काले धन का  
कम मूल्यांकन किया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में  
तथ्य क्या है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) आयकर  
विभाग ने मई/जून 1984 में दिल्ली के  
निम्नलिखित लोहा-व्यापारियों की तलाशियां  
की :—

1. मैसर्स सी.बी. गुप्ता एण्ड कम्पनी
2. मैसर्स एम्पायर सेफ कम्पनी
3. मैसर्स आर. आर. स्टील ट्रेडर्स
4. मैसर्स राजा आयरन फॅक्टरी
5. मैसर्स दुर्गा टिम्बर वर्क्स
6. मैसर्स जसवन्त सिंह भाटिया एण्ड  
सन्स

7. मैसर्स रायस सेफ कम्पनी
8. मैसर्स किंग सेफ कम्पनी
9. मैसर्स लायड सेफ कम्पनी
10. मैसर्स करम चन्द राम प्रकाश  
अग्रवाल
11. मैसर्स भगत राम चुन्नी लाल  
मरवाह
12. मैसर्स मिलाप आयरन सिन्डिकेट्स
13. मैसर्स लक्ष्मी इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स
14. मैसर्स एम. आर. काटेज इन्डस्ट्री
15. मैसर्स पंजाब आयरन स्टोर्स
16. मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल स्टील कम्पनी

कुछ मामलों में तलाशी की कार्यवाहियां  
जुलाई, 84 के तीसरे सप्ताह तक जारी  
रहीं।

(ख) तलाशी के परिणामतः  
लगभग 94.89 लाख रुपये मूल्य की  
दृष्टया लेखा बाह्य नकदी जवाहरात,  
स्टाक आदि पकड़े गये। आयात की  
गई कुछ चद्रों को प्राप्त किये जाने के  
स्रोत का पता लगाने के लिए आयकर  
अधिनियम की धारा 132 के अन्तर्गत रोक  
लिया गया है।

(ग) तलाशी के दौरान गिरफ्तार  
कर सकने के लिये आयकर  
अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कोई उपलब्ध नहीं  
है। पकड़े गये कागजातों की छानबीन  
के बाद उपर्युक्त मामलों में अभियोजन के  
मामले दायर किये जाते हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

'टैक्स चोरी बढ़ रही है' शीर्षक से समाचार

4641. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 जून 1984 के "दैनिक जागरण" में 'टैक्स चोरी बढ़ रही है' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; यदि हां तो क्या सीमा शुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क से सम्बन्धित तथ्य सही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी वास्तविक तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) कर चोरी को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कर वंचना में लगे हुए लोगों विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ; और

(घ) कर वंचना के लिए दण्डित किए गये लोगों का व्योरा क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन से दरो की कितनी राशि वसूली की गयी है ?

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

मध्य प्रदेश में दो रुग्ण मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

4642. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वाणिज्य, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की दो रुग्ण मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण

संबंधी कोई मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में श्री पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री निहाल रजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह वित्तीय संस्थाओं के साथ परामर्श करते हुए इन मिलों में से एक को पुनः खोलने के प्रयास करे। अन्य मामले में राज्य सरकार से इसकी भावी व्यवस्था के संबंध में निर्णय लेने के अनुरोध किया गया है ।

*Transfer of Officials Belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Working Under Field, Administrative Cell of Carpet Weaving Training Centre in U.P.*

4643. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will The Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of transfer officials belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes working under the Field Administrative Cell of Carpet weaving Training centres in Uttar Pradesh from 1st July, 1983. to 1st July, 1984 ;

(b) the number and details of such officials, whose salary, etc. have been delayed and withheld ;

(c) whether any increase in such instances mentioned in parts (a) and (b) have been reported, if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of officials belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes transferred during the period is 24. The details are as under :—

Group B	—	1
Group C	—	13
Group D	—	10
Total :		24

(b) The pay of one Officer was withheld during February-May, 1984 on account of non-settlement of an outstanding advance drawn by him. These dues have subsequently been settled.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

M/s Sudarshan Commercial Finance Corporation Madras

4644. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many people of Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Yamuna Nagar, Chandigarh and several other places in Haryana and Punjab have been cheated of lakhs of Rupees by the Sudarshan Finance Corporation, a unit of Coach Coach Chits and Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd., 158, Arcot Road, Madras during the beginning of this year by closing down their offices there ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints to this effect ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action already taken or proposed to be taken against the said company by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India and the Government had received complaints alleging non-payment of prize money and closure of Branches at some places by Sudarshan Finance Corporation (P) Ltd., 158, Arcot Road, Madras. On enquiry it has been stated by the Company that these were closed on account of disturbances in Punjab and Haryana. The company has reported that it is making attempts to re-open the branches as early as possible.

#### Misuse of IAC Tickets

4645. SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tickets of the Indian Airlines and Air India are transferable ; and

(b) if not, how is it that people whose do not figure in the passenger list travel on board the Indian Airlines as has been brought out in the news item appeared in the Nav Bharat Times' of 22nd July, 1984 under the—'Jagannath ki hawaii yatra ki [anch guptchar beauro ne ki thi', and the facts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. A ticket issued to one passenger is not transferable to another. Tickets however, issued by one airline can be endorsed for use on another airline.

(b) The passenger manifest of IC 409 for 12th March, 1984 for the sector Patna-Ranchi does not include the name of Dr. Jagannath Mishra. No inquiry as mentioned in the newsitem has been made by the Intelligence Bureau.

**Decision of Bangladesh to Dispose of Properties of Indian Nationals Without Any Provision for Payment of Compeistive**

4646. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation addressed to P.M. and the President from Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta having its branch at Dacca have been received by Government ;

(b) whether they have mentioned about the reported decision of Bangladesh Government to dispose of properties of Indian nationals without making any provision for payment of compensation ; and

(c) whether Governement have taken steps to pursue the matter with their counter part in Bangladesh to settle the issue and stop the disposal of Indian properties in that country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government have received a representation from M/s Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Clacutta, regarding reported decision of Bangladesh Government for disposing of properties belonging to Indian nationals without making any provision for payment of adequate compensation to right-full owners.

(c) Government of India have been in touch with Bangladesh authorities in order to ensure that the properties vested by them are not disposed of without the consent of the owners or without the question of compensation os being settled between the the two countries. Government will continue to pursue the matter with Bangladesh authorities in the interests of the rightful owners of these properties, including those who are now in India.

**Protest by Ex-Servicemen Employed in Fund Office of the Adjutant General in Army**

4647. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :  
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'ex-servicemen protest' appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 26 July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details of the present service conditions and those coming into force after revision and the salient difference between the two with reasons for bringing in the changes ;

(c) the number of ex-servicemen who are on the pay rolls of fund offices of the Adjutant General in the Army and in the other two services and details of their service conditions ; and

(d) the terms and conditions of their appointment and whether Government proposed to lay down some quideline for appointment/recruitment as also in ther institutions like CSD (1) ?

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

(b) to (d) The office of the funds maintained by the AdjutBnt General's Branch is a private office, set up for maintenance of non public funds by Adjutant General. As such Government have no administrative control over this office/fund However, Government are informed that there were some disparities in the pay-structure of the employees in this office and

some officials therein were drawing even higher remuneration than serving personnel of identical rank. The funds being intended for the welfare of armed forces personnel, the Funds organisation felt it necessary to critically review the pay structure therein in order that a disproportionately high proportion of these funds is not expended on their management.

**Disabled Persons Not Allowed to Import Cars Due to Late Setting UP of Medical Board**

4648. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI BHIM SINGH :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical Board for import of motor car fitted with disability control in pursuance of notification No. 152/83-Custom dated 25 May, 1983 was set up in Delhi only in February, 1984 and started functioning from March, 1984 and first Medical Certificate was issued in the 3rd week of March, 1984;

(b) if so how the disabled who got Medical Certificate in the third week of March, 1984 could import car before 30 April, 1984 and the number of persons who imported cars in Delhi;

(c) whether many disabled persons are deprived of the benefit due to late setting up of Medical Board by Custom; and

(d) whether Government propose to waive the additional condition relating to despatch of car freshly imposed under notification No. 160/84-Custom and if not, how Government proposed to deal with cases where

Medical Certificate was issued in March/April ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE [SHRI S.M. KRISHNA).

(a) No, Sir. The Medical Board was constituted by the Collector of Customs, Delhi in the month of November, 1983. However, the same was re-constituted in the month of February, 1984. The first medical certificate by the Medical Board constituted at Delhi was issued in the month of November, 1983. The importers also had the option of using the Medical Boards at the port of importation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(d) The Notification No. 160/84-Customs dated the 22nd May, 1984 has expired on 31.7.1984 and the question of waiving a condition in an expired notification does not arise. Persons with Medical Certificates who import cars after the expiry of the notification will have to obtain an import licence and pay normal duty on the cars.

To be Answered on Friday, the 24th August, 1984

4649. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the Director General of Supplies and Disposals is annually buying medicines on rate contract from various manufacturers in the country from time to time.

(b) the price difference per unit irrespective of the packing between the prices of various essential and non-essential drugs at which Government have bought vis-a-vis leader price announced by Government for the same products during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) how do Government ensure that this policy does not lead to rise in market price of medicines both essential and non-essential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Yes Sir. DGS&D is annually buying certain medicines on rate contract basis.

(b) to (d) The maximum prices in case of controlled formulations are controlled under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979 by the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizer by fixing the Maximum Retail Price for each of such formulations. Before entering into contracts DGS&D compares the prices quoted by tenderers with the maximum retail prices fixed by Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers to check up the reasonableness of the prices quoted. As such The DGS&D while concluding the contract considers whether the firm offers the discount as allowed to a wholesaler, to DGS&D under the Drugs (Price Control) Order 1979. DGS&D thus purchases the drugs at rates lower than the maximum retail price. Thus DGS&D purchases do not hike the market price of medicines.

#### Central Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal

4650. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Undertakings set up by Central Government in West Bengal for the development of industries in West Bengal since 1980 till date;

(b) the number of Central Public Sector Undertakings to be set up by Central Government in that State during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) As per information available four Central public undertakings were set up in West Bengal, all by way of takeover, during the period 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1983. There has also been substantial increase in investment in the Central public enterprises located in the State during the above period. The investments in Central public enterprises represented by the value of gross block located in West Bengal has increased from Rs. 1540.39 crores as on 31.3.1980 to Rs. 2394.14 crores as on 31.3.1983.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised and hence details are not available at this stage.

(c) Does not arise.

#### महाराष्ट्र के जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

4651. श्री विलास मुत्तेवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों के दौरान- महाराष्ट्र के गदचिरोली, चन्द्रपुर और नागपुर जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं और किन किन स्थानों पर खाली गयी और ये किन किन तारीखों को खोली गयी;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन जिलों के ग्राम आदमियों को बैंकों की इन शाखाओं द्वारा कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए गए; और

(ग) उससे कितने व्यक्तियों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाउपलब्ध सूचना समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की आंकड़े एकत्र करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली से जमा और अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में शाखा वार सूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती है ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि अलग बैंकों/शाखाओं से सूचना एकत्र करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा, वह प्राप्त होने वाले उद्देश्य को देखते हुए कहीं अधिक होगा।

#### Implementation of Liberalised Pension Orders

4652. SHRI. ANWAR AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have implemented the Liberalised Pension Orders in pursuance of the Supreme Court decision;

(b) if so, the categories of beneficiaries;

(c) whether the family pensioners have been covered under these orders;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to extend the above pension orders to the family pensioners also in view of the Supreme Court decision in which all the categories of pensioners were included; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Pensioners in receipt of following types of pension are the beneficiaries:—(1) Retiring Pension (2) Superannuation Pension (3) Compensation Pension (4) Invalid Pension (5) Compassionate Allowance and (6) Compulsory Retirement Pension.

(c) to(f) Family pension is determined on an entirely different basis and not on the basis of the Liberalised Pension Orders of 1979. Therefore, the judgement of the Supreme Court has no relevance to this class of pensioners.

घटिया किस्म के कारण भारत के विदेश व्यापार में गिरावट

4653. श्री बी. डी. सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के विदेश व्यापार में गिरावट के लिए उत्तरदायी मुख्य कारणों में से एक कारण यह भी है कि भारतीय वस्तुएं खटिया किस्म की होती हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की जांच पारिषद द्वारा कराए जाने की बजाए उनकी जांच निजी एजेंसियों द्वारा कराई जाती है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय वस्तुओं की किस्म में गिरावट के लिए यह व्यवस्था भी जिम्मेवार है; और

(घ) इस व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

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

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा किए गये निर्यातों का सरकार तथा साथ ही गैर सरकारी अभिकरणों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Amount of Accumulated Dues to Public Financial Institutions From 25 Top Industrial Houses**

4654. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of accumulated dues to the public financial institution from each of 25 top industrial houses as on 31 March, 1984; and

(b) the comparative figures as on March, 31, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :  
(a) and (b) : The information readily available with the Government relates to the amount of arrears due from each of the top twenty large industrial houses to the all India financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India as on 31.12.1981, 31.12.1982, 31.12.1983 and 31.1.1984 and the same is given in the attached statement.

Name of the Industrial Houses	Amount of arrear as on (Rs. in lakhs)			
	31.12.1981	31.12.1982	31.12.1983	13.1.1984
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tata	—	30.66	7.08	7.04
2. Birla	4.44	137.62	99.70	87.93
3. Mafatlal	96.71	8.75	9.51	4.19
4. J.K. Singhania	144.71	143.21	167.95	161.42
5. Thapar	158.73	254.58	372.43	196.01
6. A.C.C.	—	5.95	7.50	—
7. I.C.I.	51.03	84.67	14.30	—
8. Sarabhai	10.29	17.22	0.12	—
9. Bangur	0.13	17.88	38.26	38.25
10. Kirloskar	281.44	226.66	266.37	25.76
11. Reliance	0.31	—	3.01	—

	1	2	3	4	5
12. Shree Ram	18.41		1.67	—	—
13. Ashok Leyland	—		—	1.17	—
14. Hindustan Lever	—		—	—	—
15. Modi	55.03		64.42	153.71	130.32
16. Scindia	—		—	—	—
17. T VS Iyengar	—		3.40	—	—
28. Mahindra and Mahindra	—		—	—	—
29. Larson and Toubro	—		—	—	—
20. Bajaj	0.90		10.72	4.93	6.44
	<u>822.13</u>		<u>1007.41</u>	<u>1146.48</u>	<u>657.36</u>

#### High Level Investigation into Desertion in the Army

4655. SHRI N.E. HORO :

SHRI K.A. SWAMI :

SHRI M. ARUNACHALM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on 27th July, 1984 regarding High level investigation into Ramgarh desertion and state:

(a) whether court of enquiry has completed its investigations;

(b) if so, the number of soldiers deserted, quantity of ammunitions looted from the armoury, the number of vehicles commandeered by them;

(c) whether all the deserters have since been captured, killed or missing and the ammunitions and vehicles recovered, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any foreign hand or element identified in the mutinous actions; and

(e) action recommended for preventing mutiny by military personnel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Details regarding number of soldiers, the quantity of arms and ammunition, number of vehicles and the agencies involved in this incident will be available when the Court of Inquiry proceeding are completed.

#### Loans Given by Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries<sup>1</sup> in Karnataka and Bihar.

4656. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI N.E. HORO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

whether loans given by nationalised banks are not adequate for the industrial development of small scale industries in the States of Karnataka and Bihar?

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving adequate loans;

(c) the details of the loans given by the nationalised banks to small

scale industries in the States of Karnataka and Bihar during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Central Government have taken to ensure the best use of these loans and to ensure that adequate loans are given to the small scale industries in Karnataka and Bihar ?

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

(a) to (d) : The data available with Reserve Bank of India on credit granted to the Small Scale Industries by Public Sector Banks in the States of Karnataka and Bihar for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is given below:

(Amount in lakhs)

As on the last Friday of December	Karnataka		Bihar	
	No. of A/Cs.	Amount	No. of A/Cs	Amount
1980	53957	186	44365	82
1981	73387	228	53518	102
1982	78531	266	52521	120

From the above data it will be observed that there has been an increasing flow of bank credit to the small scale industries in the States of Karnataka and Bihar.

Banks have been advised to step up their lendings to the priority sector to 40% of their aggregate credit by March, 1985. Special consideration is required to be given by them to the credit needs of weaker sections in the small scale industry viz., artisans village & cottage industries Advances to the weaker sections in the priority sector including these of artisans, village and cottage industries should reach a level of 25% of priority sector advances by March, 1985. Banks are also required to supervise credit utilisation in order to ensure the end use of funds.

राजस्थान में सैन्य अभ्यासों के कारण नुकसान उठाने वाले किसानों को मुआवजा

4657. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेना ने राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में लूनकरनसर तहसील के 32 गांवों के क्षेत्र में फायरिंग रेंज शुरू कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह फायरिंग रेंज किस तारीख से चालू हुई है;

(ग) सैन्य अभ्यास वर्ष में कितने महीने होता है;

(घ) अभ्यास के दौरान इन गांवों के निवासियों और पशुओं के बाहर न जाने देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या इन गांवों में खेती करने पर भी प्रतिबंध है;

(च) क्या इन 32 गांवों के किसानों को उनकी फसलों के नुकसान के लिए कोई मुआवजा दिया है;

(छ) क्या इन किसानों को भूमि के लिए कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है अथवा उनकी अपनी भूमि के बदले में कोई और भूमि दी गई है; और

(ज) यदि किसान गांवों को खाली करते हैं तो क्या उनके घरों के लिए मुआवजा दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) में नोवर फील्ड फायरिंग एण्ड अर्टीलरी प्रैक्टिस एक्ट 1938 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित महाजन रेंज नामक एक फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज इस क्षेत्र में 1975 से मौजूद है। फील्ड फायरिंग प्रत्येक वर्ष दिसम्बर और जुलाई के बीच में लगभग 100 दिन चलती है।

(घ) वास्तविक फायरिंग के दौरान क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों और पशुओं को वहां नहीं आने दिया जाता है।

(ङ) वास्तविक फायरिंग के अलावा दूसरे दिनों में इस रेंज में खती करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

(च) यदि फसलों को वास्तविक नुकसान पहुंचता है तो सेना और जिला सिविल अधिकारी मिलकर गांव वालों को देय मुआवजा निर्धारित करते हैं।

(छ) और (ज) जब इस रेंज के लिए वास्तव में भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाता है तो प्रभावित भूमि मालिकों को भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उचित मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।

### Guidelines for Grant of Loans of Weaker Sections and Self Employment Schemes

4658. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for granting of loans by the nationalised banks to (i) the weaker section, (ii) for the Self-employment scheme and (iii) on the recommendations by the representatives of the people;

(b) the time stipulated for sanction of loans; and

(c) the rules and conditions for repayment of loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has been issuing guidelines to public sector banks from time to time to secure a larger flow of credit to the smaller borrowers within the priority sector, and the weaker section. On the recommendation of the Working Group on the role of banks in implementing the new 20-Point Programme, the Reserve Bank of India had issued instructions in February, 1983 that banks should take care to see that suitable viable schemes are formulated in consultation with the various state development agencies for all the beneficiaries coming under the definition of weaker sections — and adequate finance provided for them.

The Differential Rate of Interest Scheme makes available very concessional term-loans at the rate of interest of 4 per cent, upto an amount of Rs 5,000/- to persons belonging to the weaker sections of society. No tangible security or third-party guarantee is to be asked for from the loanee, who has, however to hypothecate to assets purchased with bank loans.

The objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to

provide assistance to families below the poverty line to reach an income level above Rs. 3,500/- per annum, by providing them with productive assets. The capital subsidy is made available to the extent of 25 per cent for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. Tribal beneficiaries are entitled to a capital subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent (within a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/-), Other individual families may receive upto Rs. 3,000/- as subsidy in non-Drought Prone Area Programme areas, and Rs. 4,000/- in Drought Prone Area Programme areas.

A Self-Employment Scheme was initiated on 15th August, 1983 with a view to encouraging Educated Unemployed Youth to undertake self-employment ventures in industry, services and business through package of assistance. The Scheme is meant for unemployed young people in the age group 18-35 (Matriculates and above). The Scheme extends throughout the country excepting in cities with more than one million population. The District Industries Centres in consultation with the lead banks of the respective areas function as the nodal agency for implementing the Self-Employment Scheme, and in this context each District Industries Centre has set up a Task Force for the initial screening of would be beneficiaries before cases are recommended to banks. Under the Scheme eligible entrepreneurs can get a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000/ at 10 per cent rate of interest in backward areas and 12 per cent rate of interest in other areas. The beneficiaries are eligible for receiving a capital subsidy, routed by Government through banks, at 25 per cent of the total amount of the loan (i.e. term-loan plus working capital). The banks should not ask for collateral security of third-party guarantee for borrowers under the Self-Employment Scheme—the security for the bank will be the asset out of the bank finance.

(b) Generally all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- should

be disposed of within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.

(c) Normally, in respect of all loan applications the repayment programme should be fixed taking into account the sustenance requirements, surplus generating capacity, the break-even point, the life of the asset, etc., and not an ad hoc manner. In respect of composite loan upto Rs. 25,000/- to artisans, village and cottage industries, repayment schedule may be fixed for term loan component only (Subject to Industrial Development Bank of India's requirements being fulfilled).

#### Loans and Assistance by the Friendly Countries for Different Schemes

4659. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOM-  
ANGO : Will the Minister of  
FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the loans and assistance provided by the friendly countries for different schemes and programmes in the country, scheme and programme-wise thereof;

(b) the agreed loans, and assistance released so far, country-wise; and

(c) the names of the schemes and programmes suggested by the States for such loans and assistance during the Sixth Plan and approved by Government. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) Information is given in Annexure IV of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1984-85 as laid before the Parliament.

(b) The loans and grants authorised and utilised upto 31.3.1984 are given in the statement attached.

(c) The names of the schemes and programmes are proposed by the State Governments from time to time and details of the approved schemes and programmes for which assistance has been sanctioned and utilised is contained in the External Assistance Brochure for 1982-83, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the House

## Statement

*Loans and Grants authorised and Utilization thereof so far from foreign Countries (position as on 31.3.1984)*

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Assistance Authorised		Total	Utilization of Assistance		Total
		Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants	
1.	Austria	35.50	1.71	37.21	42.64	1.71	44.35
2.	Abu Dhabi Fund	12.92	—	12.92	14.27	—	14.27
3.	Belgium	71.41	1.12	72.53	82.76	1.12	83.88
4.	Canada	630.04	634.80	1264.84	569.26	26.08	1195.34
5.	Czechoslovakia	166.10	0.63	166.73	98.04	0.63	98.67
6.	Denmark	77.37	13.22	90.59	70.72	11.56	82.28
7.	F. R. Germany	1610.96	45.88	1656.84	1794.26	43.93	1838.19
8.	France	765.10	3.75	768.85	603.84	3.75	607.59
9.	Hungary	12.80	—	12.80	12.27	—	12.27
10.	Iraq	217.59	—	217.59	157.15	—	157.15
11.	Italy	69.71	—	69.71	35.83	—	35.83
12.	Japan	998.30	50.78	1049.08	1236.54	42.64	1279.18
13.	Kuwait Fund	164.43	—	164.43	107.74	—	107.74
14.	Netherlands	381.40	147.00	528.43	593.68	102.51	696.19

15.	New Zealand	0.33	10.78	11.11	0.33	10.78	11.11
16.	Sweden	—	403.45	403.45	—	363.10	363.10
17.	Poland	36.62	—	36.62	36.62	—	36.62
18.	Saudi Fund	76.18	—	76.18	78.00	—	78.00
19.	Switzerland	42.32	34.04	76.36	38.17	32.54	70.71
20.	United Kingdom	1187.41	1817.75	3005.16	1228.83	1565.53	2794.36
21.	U.S.A.	4453.50	314.18	4767.68	4562.91	249.11	4812.02
22.	U.S.S.R.	1700.24	10.15	1710.39	1060.28	9.63	1069.91
23.	U.A.E.	52.50	—	52.50	61.44	—	61.41
24.	Yugoslavia	18.18	—	18.18	18.18	—	18.18
25.	Norway	—	21.76	21.76	—	0.17	0.17
26.	Australia	—	110.00	110.00	—	110.00	110.00
27.	Kuwait	—	12.03	12.03	—	12.03	12.03

Note : 1. Authorisation has been shown at IMF Parity Rate.

2. Utilization has been accounted for at IMF Parity Rate upto 31.3.1974 and at current Rates of Exchange thereafter.

3. The above does not include PL-480 assistance of USA.

### Regular Premium Notices to Policy Holders

4660. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many policy holders of LIC have experienced that they do not receive their premium notices regularly;

(b) whether due to this, many new policies have lapsed;

(c) the steps LIC propose to take to ensure that this does not happen; and

(d) average percentage of LIC policy lapsing due to non-payment of premium?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d): When premium due under a policy is not paid before the period of grace expires, the policy is treated as lapsed. Policyholders fail to pay premiums for a variety of personal reasons which include immediate financial problems.

While there is no legal requirement for issue of premium notices, the LIC issues premium notices as a matter of course to all its policyholders. The number of cases in which premium notices are not delivered to the policyholders is relatively small.

In order to streamline its machinery for improved services to the policyholders, including despatch of premium notices without any omission, the LIC is implementing a programme for installation of modern data processing system to replace its unit record machines.

### Amount Invested Towards Term Loan Working Capital by Commercial Banks

4661. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested and percentage towards term loan and working capital by the commercial banks in all types of Industries upto 31st March, 1984 and the total number of such industries;

(b) the number of the industries which have become sick and total amount locked up and percentage of recovery;

(c) the total amount invested and percentage by the Commercial and Gramam Banks in rural areas either towards crop loan or under different rural development programmes and the total number of beneficiaries upto 31st March, 1984; and

(d) the number out of these beneficiaries who have defaulted and the total amount involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d): Detailed Sector-wise data on outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks together with number of borrowal accounts are available for June 1981 only and are set out in the attached Statement.

Quick estimates of sectoral deployment available for Major Commercial Banks show that as at the end of January 1984, Agricultural Sector and the major and medium industries, including public sector undertakings, had outstanding advances of Rs. 6090 crores and Rs. 14002 crores respectively.

As at the end of December 1982 there were 60 173 sick Industrial units with outstanding advances of Rs. 2585 crores from all Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Data regarding recovery are available for Direct Finance to Agriculture. For the year ended June 1981 the recovery of dues in this category amounted to Rs. 952 crores out of a total demand of Rs. 1812 crores-recovery 52.6 per cent of the demand.

## Statement

*Distribution of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks according to Occupation :*

(June 1981)

(Rs. crores)

	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
1. Agriculture	106,11,697	4,160
2. Industry	8,69,257	12,222
3. Transport	3,87,276	1,218
4. Personal & Professional Services	13,15,892	571
5. Trade	20,73,225	4,462
6. Personal Loans	20,25,864	859
7. Others	34,63,543	1,383
<b>TOTAL ;</b>	<b>207,46,754</b>	<b>24,875</b>

## काले धन के मुखबिरो को पुरस्कार

4762. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आय कर विभाग द्वारा काला बाजारियों के मकानों पर मारे गए छापो का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान काले धन के मुखबिरो को पुरस्कार का पूरा भुगतान कर दिया है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने मामलों में मुखबिरो को पुरस्कार का भुगतान अभी भी किया जाना शेष है और कब से; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) आयकर विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान ली गई तलाशियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	तलाशियों की संख्या
1981-82	4282
1982-83	4291
1983-84	4332

(ख) से (घ) पुरस्कार के मामलों और पूर्ण तथा अंतिम निपटान हो जाने पर

देय पुरस्कार की रकम के बारे में अन्तिम स्थिति का पता, उस कार्यवाही के पूरा होने पर ही लग सकता है जिससे दी गई सूचना का सम्बन्ध है तथा उस सूचना के कारण, जिसमें मुखबिर द्वारा दिये गये दस्तावेज भी शामिल हैं, प्रत्यक्षतः मिलने वाला अतिरिक्त कर लगा दिया गया और वसूल कर दिया गया हो।

#### **Children Used as Carriers of Contraband Items**

4663. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the arrest of four persons including a woman, Customs authorities claimed to have busted a smuggling operation with children being used as carriers of contraband items worth lakhs of rupees from Bangkok ;

(b) if so, whether according to the latest operation, the gang had allegedly sent 10 children to Bangkok on the pretext of taking them on a pleasure jaunt and then cramming their baggage with contraband items ranging from large number of wrist watches, etc ;

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested so far ; and

(d) the action taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) According to reports received by the Government, a lady had arrived from Bangkok along with 10 children at Delhi Airport by an Air France flight on 22nd/23rd July, 1984. Their baggage consisting of about 12 suitcases and 6 hand bags was cleared without payment of any Customs duty as they opted to pass through the green channel. The lady and the group of children were received by one person who took them to his house at Delhi.

Later, the lady left for Chandigarh leaving behind the baggage brought by her and the children from Bangkok with her local contact for further disposal.

Investigations in this case has so far resulted in the recovery and seizure of contraband goods valued at about Rs 1.84 lakhs. Investigations also reveal that the 10 children were sent to Bangkok on their vacation and on their return to India large quantities of consumer goods were placed in their baggage and they cleared through the green channel without paying any customs duty.

(c) and (d) In this connection, 4 persons, including the lady, have been arrested under the provisions of the Customs Act. Prosecution proceedings under the Customs Act have been initiated against them in the Court of law, besides departmental proceedings.

#### **Effect of Shrinking of Flow of Multilateral Aid to International Development Association on India**

4664. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :— Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the background of shrinking of flow of the multilateral aid to International Development Association during 1984-85, India is affected, and if so, the details thereof :

(b) whether there has been a fall in flow of the net resources to the developing countries from multi-lateral agencies and developed countries during the year 1983-84 ; if so the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The share of recipient developing countries in the reduced IDA-VII is yet to be finalised. There are, however,

indications that India's share is likely to be reduced.

(b) and (c) According to the I.M.F. Survey dated 6th August, 1984, preliminary OECD estimates indicate that net disbursements of Official Development Assistance by members of the Development Assistance Committee, including non-concessional flows remained about the same in calendar years 1982 and 1983.

#### Agreement Signed for the U.S. Aid to Irrigation Programme in Maharashtra

4665. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements for the U.S. aid to support irrigation programme in Maharashtra were signed recently; and

(b) if so, the areas in Maharashtra where irrigation facility would improve with this aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b) An agreement to support minor irrigation programmes in Maharashtra was signed with United States of America on 31st July, 1984. The specific areas which are to be covered under this agreement are in the process of identification.

#### Export of Handloom Products to West Asia

4666. DR. PRATAP WAGH

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a big market for Indian tweed, blankets and saris in West Asia; and

(b) if so, the proposals to explore and expand handloom products exports?

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

(a) India has been exporting certain textiles products to West Asia including woollen/worsted fabrics, shawls and scarves, blankets as also some other handloom products.

(b) the Government encourages and sponsors participation in Fairs/Exhibitions, buyer-seller-meets and market orientation studies etc. to explore and boost exports of these products.

#### India's Trade With Third World Countries

4667. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third World Countries offer vast scope for economic development, growth of trade and Indian Technology?

(b) if so, whether any study or survey had made for extension of trade and export in these 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Export market surveys for specific commodities and specific export markets in developing countries continue to be conducted from time to time. Additional steps taken by Government to promote trade economic and technical collaboration with Third World Countries include the following:—

- (i) Export Promotion measures;
- (ii) Bilateral Trade Agreements;
- (iii) Joint Commissions/Joint Committees with such countries to explore and develop possibilities of trade ;
- (iv) Preferential trading arrangements among developing countries, wherever possible;
- (v) Setting up of joint ventures.

**Rejection of Applications by Banks Under NREP in Ooty and Coimbatore Districts**

4668. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints that the banks have rejected applications from eligible persons for loans under National Rural Employment Programme on flimsy technical grounds in the Districts of Ooty and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove grievances of the people in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir (the Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to loans given under the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth and not to the National Rural Employment Programme).

(b) Does not arise.

तस्करों के विरुद्ध चलाए गए अभियान में प्राप्त सफलता

4669. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1984 में तस्करी के विरुद्ध चलाये अभियान में अब तक किनकी और किस प्रकार की सफलता मिली है;

(ख) कितने और कौन-कौन से तस्कर भूमिगत हो गये हैं और उन्हें गिरफ्तार करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) गुजरात में कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उसके नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) तस्करी-निवारण अभियान को तेज करने के अंग-रूप में, वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व गुप्तचरों निदेशालय ने तस्करों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के निमित्त जुलाई 1984 में एक विशेष योजना तैयार की तथा उसे कार्यान्वित भी किया। परणामस्वरूप, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, केरल, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब राज्यों तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में देशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्धों के तहत 21.7.1984 तक 150 तस्कर नजरबन्द किए गए। इसके अतिरिक्त तस्करी की गति विधियों से सम्बन्धित देश भर में 261 व्यक्तियों को सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के उपबन्धों अधीन जुलाई 1984 के दौरान गिरफ्तार किया गया !

(ख) जुलाई, 1984 के दौरान चलाए गए विशेष अभियान में जिन 32 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, के अधीन नजरबन्दी आदेश जारी किए गए थे, व्यक्ति नजरबन्दी से बच रहे हैं। जो व्यक्ति नजरबन्दी से बच रहे हैं उनके माम प्रकट करना इस समय उचित नहीं होगा; तथापि, जो व्यक्ति नजरबन्दी से बच रहे हैं उनके विरुद्ध कानून के तहत यथापेक्षित उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) उपलब्ध अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार जुलाई 1984 के दौरान सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के तहत गुजरात राज्य में तस्करी की गतिविधियों से सम्बंधित 19 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। गिरफ्तार किए गए गए व्यक्तियों से व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, सूचना एकत्र करके सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Report of Narasimham Committee Regarding Functioning of Gramin Banks**

4670. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendation of the report submitted by the Narasimham Committee regarding functioning of the Gramin Bank; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Shri M. Narasimham was the Chairman of the Working Group on Rural Banks which, in 1975, submitted its recommendations for setting up of Regional Rural Banks.

No Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Narasimham has reviewed the working of Gramin Banks.

**जीवन बीमा निगम के श्रेणी तीन और चार के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान**

4671. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अधिसूचना के अनुसार जीवन बीमा निगम के श्रेणी तीन और

चार के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए बोनस का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है;

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

(ग) उन्हें बोनस का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) जीवन बीमा निगम के श्रेणी iii और श्रेणी iv के कर्मचारियों को बोनस के बदले में अदायगी भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम श्रेणी iii और श्रेणी iv कर्मचारी (बोनस और महंगाई भत्ता) नियम, 1981 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, वेतन स्तर, वित्तीय परिस्थितियों और अन्य सम्बद्ध तत्वों को ध्यान में रखकर की जाती है। इस प्रकार, 1983-84 के लिए बोनस के बदले अदायगी का मामला विचाराधीन है और जैसे ही इस बारे में कोई निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा इसकी अदायगी कर दी जाएगी।

**Performance of Gramin Banks in Bir-  
thum, West Bengal**

4672. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role and performance of the 'Mayarakshey Gramin Bank' in Birthum in West Bengal as instrument of socio-economic development for SC/ST and economically weaker sections in rural areas in implementations of schemes under Special Component Plans and new 20-Point Programmes, tribal sub-plans, etc.;

(b) whether their performance is satisfactory and upto expectation so far as developmental schemes, plans and objectives and policies of Government banks are concerned ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the measures under Government's consideration ; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed by the branches of these banks under different schemes and plans for the development of SC/ST families during the last three years in Birbhum District, year-wise, branch-wise, scheme-wise and category-wise of SC/ST beneficiaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) All the Regional Rural Banks, including Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, are expected to extend credit assistance, for viable ventures, to small and marginal farmers and to persons having a pre-investment income of Rs. 6,500 per annum. The clientele of the RRBS thus comprises of persons belong to weaker sections of the community. These banks participate activity in the implementation of the programmes launched for the upliftment of the rural poor. According to available data, Mayurakshi Gramin Bank had, as at the end of 1983, 61 branches with deposit of Rs. 4.2 crores and outstanding advances of Rs. 6.4 crores-the number of borrowal accounts being 64,393. The RRB had a CD Ratio of 153 per cent which was much higher than the average of RRBS in West Bengal at 106 percent. During the year 1983 the RRB is reported to have issued loans of Rs. 40 lakhs under IRDP to 5,196 beneficiaries. Under Special Component Plan, provisional data reported by the RRB for 1983 show that it disbursed Rs. 42 lakhs under 10, 467 accounts.

While there is always scope for improvement, the overall performance of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank is reported to be satisfactory taking into account the local conditions and infrastructure facilities available.

(d) Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the information repor-

ting system. The Bank has, however, reported that as at the end of 1983 out of its outstanding advances of Rs. 6.4 crores involving 64,393 borrowal accounts, the SC/ST borrowers accounted Rs. 2.3 crores involving 26,470 accounts.

#### Percentage of India's Share in World Trade

4673. SHRI A.G. SUBBURAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of India's share in world trade in the beginning of the first Five Year Plan and now ; and

(b) the steps contemplated to increase this percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) According to the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, India's share in world exports during 1951 and 1982 has been as below :

(In million US dollars)

	1951	1982
India's Exports	1794	8451
World Exports	80200*	1854133
Percentage share of India in world export	2.23	0.46

\*World exports excluding the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, China Mainland, Czechoslovakia, East German, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Romania and USSR.

(b) The Government has taken various measures to promote exports

which include removal of licencing constraints on export production, setting up of 100% export-oriented units on easier access to imported inputs, upgradation of technology, particularly for export production, extension of certain fiscal concessions on exports and setting up of 4 more Free Trade Zones at Cochin Madras, NOIDA and FALTA in addition to the existing two Free Trade Zones. The Import and Export Policy for the current financial year 1984-85 has been formulated to improve our export performance, keeping in view the global economic environment and the needs of the domestic economy. The important features of the Policy include encouragement to higher value addition in exports, exports of computer software, exports of new products or to new markets, import for technological development in priority sectors like export production establishment of stable long-term relationship between trading houses and their supporting manufacturers and assisting the Small Scale Sector in export production.

**Payment of Interest on Amount Due on  
Warehoused Goods**

4674. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether section (61) of Customs Act 62 has since been amended to provide payment of interest @ 18 per cent p.a. on the amount of duty on the warehoused goods remaining in warehouse beyond normal admissible period ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering exemption from operation of above amendment in the case of 100 per cent EOU which are required to carry out manufacturing in warehouse for a period of ten years minimum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir, [Section 61 of Customs Act, 1962 was amended by Finance Act, 1983, providing for levy of interest at such rate, not exceeding eighteen per cent per annum, on

on the amount of duty on the warehoused goods remaining in warehouse beyond normal warehousing period. However, the Government has fixed the said rate of interest at twelve per cent per annum, through a notification.

(b) In the case of the 100% Export-Oriented Units, exemption from payment of interest on duty on the goods retained beyond the normal warehousing period, can be considered on the merits of each such case.

**Equipping the Indian Air Force with Suitable Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)**

4675. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts being made to equip the Indian Air Force with a suitable light combat aircraft (LCA) ;

(b) whether any particular aircraft has been selected for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, whether such aircraft will be manufactured indigenously or is expected to be procured indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A programme for design and development of a Light Combat Aircraft to meet the needs of Indian Air Force has been taken up.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) will be an indigenously developed and productionised aircraft.

**Credit Facility to Directors and their Relatives without Approval of Board of Directors**

4676. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all banks have authority to extend credit facility below

Rupee 5 lakhs to their directors and their relatives without prior approval of the Board of Directors ;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India have issued directive containing guideline for grant of loans or advances to directors of Bank and their relatives, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of directors of nationalised banks and their relatives who have been sanctioned credit by the banks during the last three years, seperately and for each ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE** (a) and (b) : According to Reserve Bank of India, in terms of provisions of section 20 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, no banking company shall enter into any commitment for granting loan or advance to or on behalf of any of its directors or any firm or company in which any of its directors is interested as partner, manager, employee or guarantor. Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines on April 12, 1984 to all public sector and private sector Indian scheduled commercial banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) in this regard, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library See No LT-8707/84].

(c) In terms of section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980 and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, information relating to individual constituents of banks cannot be divulged.

#### **Uk's Offer to Bilateral Aid**

4677. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Kingdom has expressed the desire to spend Rs. 186 crores in India under its bilaterial aid programme in 1984-85 ;

(b) whether United Kingdom had also spent some amount under its bilaterial aid programme in 1983-84 ;

(c) if so, the amount, the purpose and the programme in which the British aid has been utilised ; and

(d) the details there of ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** : (a) Yes Sir UK Government has pledged Pond 124 millon (about Rs. 186 crores) in the Aid India Consortium meeting held in June 1984, for 1984-85.

(b) During 1983-84, the total UK grant spending in India was Pond 95.3 million (about Rs. 143 crores).

(c) and (d) The UK, grant is utilised for import of goods and services from UK for financing the local costs of the mutually agreed projects and also for financing cost of British experts and training fellowships under the Colombo Plan. The details of the UK Grant utilisation are given in attached statement.

#### **Statement**

Spending in 1983-84  
(Pond Millon)

1. Import of Capital and other items from U.K.	
(a) Mixed Projects	11.1
(b) Power Sector	5.1
(c) Coal Sector	11.5
(d) Rihand STPS	2.8
(e) Railway Sector	1.0
(f) Oil & Natural Gas Sector	1.3
	<hr/>
	32.8
	<hr/>
2. Technical Cooperation	12.0
	<hr/>

3. Local Costs Projects of which the important ones are	—
	50.5
(i) Rihand STPS	17.8
(ii) Amlori Coal Mines	3.3
(iii) Orissa F.W. Project	2.0
(iv) Fert. Education Project of HFC	22.8
(v) EWS Scheme of HUDCO	19.8
(vi) NABARD/ARDC IV	2.8
(vii) Mysore Forestry	1.4
	—
Grand Total :	95.3

**Surrender of Landing Powers by Branch Managers of Munger Kshetriya Gramin Bank**

4678. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lending powers have been surrendered by all the 21 Branch Managers of the Munger Kshetriya Gramin Bank to its Chairman ;

(b) whether this is in the knowledge of his Ministry and if so, the circumstances under which they have taken this action ;

(c) whether this has jeopardised the development activities of the State under the 20-Point Programme ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Manager/Incharge of Branches of Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank are reported to have addressed communication

to the Chairman of the Regional Rural Bank surrendering their loan sanctioning powers as a protest against some F.I. Rs lodged by District Authorities against some branch officials following complaints of malpractices/corruption. The District Magistrates of Khagaria and Monghyr are endeavouring to resolve the issue and also ensuring continued flow of credit through credit caps.

**Export of Iron Ore Through Paradip Port:**

4679. SHRI CHINTMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iron trade in India in general and the export of iron ore through Paradip Port in particular, is in doldrum;

(b) whether it is due to lack of interest taken by the buyer countries for inadequate port facilities available at Paradip Port;

(c) whether it is due to the inordinate delay on the part of his Ministry to establish proper Co-ordination with the Ministries of Shipping and Railways for providing proper facilities at Paradip;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to pursue the buyer countries in changing the decision to discontinue export; and

(e) the steps taken to provide adequate port facilities at Paradip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) Continued recessionary conditions in the world steel industry and the preference of the buyers to shift their imports to ports having better facilities have led to reduced demand for iron ore. Iron-ore exports through Paradip port declined marginally from 9.13 Lakh tonnes in 82-83 & 9.28 lakh tonnes in 83-84.

(b) Inadequate drought at Paradip Port resulting in considerable freight demerit and consequent unwillingness of the foreign buyers to nominate Vessels for this port has resulted in a disadvantage to this port vis-a-vis major iron ore loading ports in other countries as also in India. However, efforts are continuously being made to improve the facilities available at this port in coordination with the Ministries of Shipping & Transport and Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In order to increase export of iron ore through Paradip Port, renewed and concerted efforts have been made to persuade buyers to meet their requirement of iron ore to the extent possible from Paradip port and the following recent steps have been taken in this behalf;

For iron ore export through Paradip Port during the current year (1984-85), MMTC has concluded a contract for 5 lakh tons with Japan, South Korea has also agreed to take about 5 lakh tons through Paradip Port during 1984-85. MMTC has concluded a contract with GDR for shipment of 2 lakh tones of iron ore from Paradip Port during 1984-85. As a result of the efforts made by MMTC, exports of iron ore through Paradip Port during 1984-85 are expected at the level of 12 Lakh tons (as against 9.27 Lakh tons during 1983-84). In order to induce the buyers to take iron ore from Paradip Port, MMTC has agreed to compensate them for higher incidence of freight involved for lifting iron ore from Paradip port by giving discount in prices.

(c) The following steps have been taken to provide adequate port facilities at Paradip Port;

- (i) Iron ore loading operations at Paradip Port have been substantially improved with the installation of wagon tippler.
- (ii) The possibility and economic Viability of two port loading,

i.e. initial loading Paradip and uptooping at Madras Port, is being examined by MMTC.

- (iii) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.
- (iv) Government of Orissa in consultation with MMTC 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.
- (v) Dredgers have recently been deployed at Paradip Port to increase the draft.

#### Trade Fair in Moscow

4680. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is holding a Trade Fair in Moscow from the 15th August, 1984, as reported in the 'Patriot' of 14th July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the number of Indian firms participated in the Fair, and names thereof ;

(c) the names of the countries participated in the Fair ;

(d) who inaugurated the Fair and duration of the Fair ;

(e) the details of the agreements reached between India and various other countries at the fair, value of the agreements and items to be exported/imported ; and

(f) the estimated increase in trade with socialist countries as a result of the Fair ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT—8708/84.

(c) As this is an exclusive Indian Exhibition, there is no participation by other countries.

(d) Shri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy, Union Minister of Shipping & Transport inaugurated the exhibition. The exhibition is from 15th August to 14th September, 1984.

(e) and (f) Since the exhibition is still in its initial phase, it is too early to assess the result thereof.

#### Problems Faced by Handloom Weaving Societies in Kerala

\*4681. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems being faced by the handloom weaving societies in Kerala due to the non-availability of yarn and other things at controlled rates ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the regular supply of these essential items at controlled rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no control on yarn prices. The prices, of yarn, particularly of lower counts, have gone up due to sharp increase in cotton prices.

(b) In order to ensure regular and systematic supplies of yarn to the handloom sector at reasonable prices, Government of India have taken a

number of measures, which inter-alia, are as follows :

- (i) Statutory obligation has been imposed on all spinning mills whereby they should pack at least 50 per cent of their marketable yarn in the form of hanks of which 85 per cent should be in counts 40s and below.
- (ii) State Governments have been requested to pool hank yarn produced by the co-operative spinning mills belonging to the National Textile Corporation, State Textile Corporation for captive use in the handloom sector.
- (iii) The National Textile Corporation has agreed to supply yarn to the organised sector of handloom, namely, Cooperatives and State Handloom Development Corporations at mill-gate prices and the State Governments have been asked to take advantage of this offer.
- (iv) The National Handloom Development Corporation, which has been set up recently, has, as one of its main Objectives, procurement and supply of yarn to the handloom weavers through the State Governments. It also proposes to set up yarn depots at various places in the country. Its first depot has started working at Gauhati.

श्रीरगाबाद भोपाल और खजुराहो होकर बम्बई से दिल्ली के लिये उड़ान प्रारम्भ करना

4682. श्री श्रीमती विद्यावती घतुर्वेदी क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय : यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार का श्रीरंगाबाद, भोपाल और खजुराही होकर बंबई से दिल्ली के लिए उड़ान प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब से ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री : (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं है।

(ग) बम्बई-खजुराही-बम्बई ; औरंगाबाद खजुराही-औरंगाबाद तथा दिल्ली-खजुराही-दिल्ली क्षेत्रों पर उपलब्ध यात्री भार से एक सेवा का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

#### Help to Cotton Textile Industry to Meet Its Requirements of Essential Raw Materials

4683. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have decided to help the cotton textile industry to meet its requirements of essential raw materials ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government ; and

(c) the number of cotton bales likely to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) (b) (c) Government reviews the situation with regard to raw material availability to the cotton

textile industry from time to time and appropriate remedial measures are taken considering the prevalent circumstances. However, there is no proposal for import of cotton at present.

#### Breach of Law by Air India's inflight Magazine 'Namaskaar'

4684. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the advertisement by the Bensen and Hedges International Mild Cigarette (Luxury Mild Brand) published at the last cover page of Air-India's inflights magazine 'Namaskaar' July-August 1984 issue where the usual statutory warning 'Cigarette Smoking is Injurious to Health' has not been printed ;

(b) whether a similar omission is also noticed in the advertisement for '555' State Express cigarette in the same journal ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this breach of law of the land ; and

(d) the action he proposes to take for printing these advertisement in the present form in Air-India's Journal ?

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

(c) and (d) The matter is under examination.

#### Procedure for Taking Pension by Ex-Servicemen

4685. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) procedure of taking pension by the ex-servicemen, facts in details ;

(b) whether it is compulsory for an ex-servicemen, even if in subsequent service somewhere, to return to the home district headquarter to receive Pension ; and

(c) if so, the reason behind such rule ?

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

#### Statement

Ex-servicemen pensioners are paid their pension through the following agencies :—

- (a) Pension Pay Masters
- (b) Treasury Offices
- (c) Post Offices
- (d) Public Sector Banks

In the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh it is compulsory for personnel below officer rank to draw pension through post offices, except in nine stations namely, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Rohtak, Hissar, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Ambala Cantt, Sonapat and Jhajjar where the pension is disbursed by Pension Pay Masters. In the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Officers also have to draw pension from Post Offices only.

2. The facility to draw pension through the Public Sector Banks is at present available only to those pensioners who are drawing their pension through the Treasury Offices or the Pension Pay Masters. This facility is not available to those who are

drawing their pension from the Post Offices. It has however, since been decided to transfer the work of pension disbursement from post offices to the Pension Pay Master to be established under the Controller General of Defence Accounts. A few of the PPMS have already been set up. Once the work is taken over by the PPMS, the pensioners of these area also would automatically become eligible to draw their pension through the Public Sector Banks, if they so desire.

3. Where applicable as stated above, the payment of pension through a particular Pension Disbursing Office is arranged on the choice of the pensioner at the time of notifying the pensionary awards. The pensioner is at liberty to change the channel of payment subsequently. He can also get his pension transferred to any place other than his District Headquarters.

4. Pension Payment Orders notifying the initial awards in respect of Commissioned Officers are sent by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) direct to the concerned Pension Disbursing Officers under intimation to the Officer. In the case of personnel below officer rank, these are sent to the concerned Pension Disbursing Offices through the Record Offices concerned.

5. On receipt of the Pension Payment Order from the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) or the Record Offices, as the case may be, the pension Disbursing officer takes the pensioner on his strength. The pensioner can draw his pension after necessary identification.

#### Specific Issues Referred to Sarkaria Commission

4686. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the details of specific issues referred to the Sarkaria Commission by his Ministry regarding the financial relations between the Centre and the States, including those relating to the sharing of income through direct and indirect taxes and the raising of internal resources by the States and the levies ;

(b) if not, whether any such issues would be referred to the Commission as have been raised by the States during the past five years or so ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) This Ministry has not referred any specific issue regarding financial relations between the Centre and the States to the Sarkaria Commission.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to make such reference to the Commission.

(c) The terms of reference of the Commission cover the existing arrangements between the Union States which would include the existing financial relations also.

**Outcome of Tripartite Committee Meeting on D.A. to the Workers in Public Sector Enterprises**

4687. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the final meeting of the Tripartite Committee set up to go into the extent of increase in Dearness Allowances to be granted to worker in public sector enterprises held on the 13th August, 1984 ; and

(b) the pattern agreed upon for the payment of D.A. and interim relief and the date from which the new rates will become effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Tripartite Committee to review D.A. formula for the Employees of Central Government Public Sector Enterprises is still continuing its deliberations.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Smuggling by Diplomat**

4688 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL  
SHRI KAMAL NATH  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Diplomat involved in drug smuggling" appeared in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi on 23rd July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, particulars of the Indian High Commission official with diplomatic status allegedly involved in the smuggling in Britain of some dangerous drug, believed to be hashish ;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered into this affairs ;

(d) if so, its outcome and the action taken in the matter ; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated the 23rd July, 1984 captioned "Diplomat involved in drug smuggling".

(b) to (d) Reports received by the Government indicate that one Shri Hans Raj Sharma, along with one Mrs. Chibb and her two minor children were intercepted at London's Heathrow airport by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs on 30.5.1984 on their arrival from Delhi by British Airways flight No. 146. 4.5 Kgs. of heroin was found in the suitcase belonging to Hans Raj Sharma. Shri Babu Lal Gupta, a diplomatic officer of the High Commission of India at London had gone to the airport to receive Mrs. Chibb and her children. Shri Gupta was questioned by the Customs officers. The case against Shri Hans Raj Sharma is under investigation. In the interests of effective investigation, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Factories Functioning in the Readymade Garments Industry

4689. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI R.P. SARANGI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories functioning in the readymade garments industry all over the country and the annual production, sale and employment of this industry in India ;

(b) the number of cottage small scale garment industries functioning in each States/Union Territory along-with the annual production, sale and employment data in respect of each State/Union Territory ;

(c) the share of the total production of this industry in each State/Union Territory exported and the share of the national production exported ; and

(d) whether Government are aware of any studies or reports that throw

light on the functioning of this industry, if so, details thereof alongwith the reports ?

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

(a) to (c) The required information is not maintained.

(d) No comprehensive report on the garment industry has come to the notice of Government.

#### "Window Dressing" by Acceptance of Hot Money by Nationalised Banks

4690. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problems created by "Window Dressing" by acceptance of hot money by the Nationalised Banks, (Economics Times dated 27 June, 1984) ; and

(b) the corrective steps Government have taken to prevent the banks from these undesirable activities ?

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

(a) and (b) The Government and Reserve Bank of India have been aware of problems that arise due to attempts by some banks to artificially bolster up their deposits at the end of the year. The Chief Executives of the banks have been advised to ensure that their staff do not adopt undesirable practices to inflate their deposits for the sake of dressing up the Balance Sheet. To discourage this tendency, they have also been advised to use, for the sake of comparison, figures of average weekly deposits rather than deposits on particular dates. Reserve Bank of India also examine the deposit portfolio of the banks during the course of inspection and instances of window dressing, if any are pointed out for corrective/preventive action.

### Import of Engineering Goods from Western Countries

4691. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether engineering goods supplied by Western Countries for Indian projects financed through soft credits and international financial institutions through direct inter-Governmental credits, are costlier by 30 per cent than those offered by Poland ; and

(b) the reasons why India had to import these machine tools from the Western countries ?

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

(a) and (b) Engineering goods are procured by users in India on the basis of their choice of technology. Both with regard to procurement and with regard to choice of technology, the decision is generally made by the entrepreneur. Credit coverage is offered by the Government after these decisions have been taken. In case of multilateral credits (those from World Bank) the procurement is through international competitive bidding procedures. This procedure seeks to establish the lowest financial cost to the procuring agency. The above procedure does not foist any particular type of engineering product on a user. But after the decision to procure is made, the credit is covered bilaterally in case where such credit is available. All engineering items are not available from any one country and therefore requirements may have to be met from a number of countries.

### Chairman's Post Lying Vacant in Indian Airlines

4692. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of

### TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of the Chairman of the Indian Airlines has remained vacant ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a full time Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The tenure of the former part-time Chairman, Indian Airlines, expired on July 16, 1984. Selection of an incumbent for the vacant office of the part-time Chairman in accordance with the prescribed procedure is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

### Export of Garments

4693. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Central/State Government Corporations which were granted quota under the quota policy for export of garments this year and in each of the years between 1980 to 1983 along with details of number of pieces per country/category allotted in each year ;

(b) the portion of these allocations transferred by each Central/State Government Corporation to other exporters during each of these years and portion actually exported in each country/category in each of the years ; and

(c) the criteria on the basis of which quota allocations are made to State/Central Government Corporations ?

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

(a) Information is being collected.

(b) According to export-entitlement distribution policy, allocation to the Central/State Government Corporation are not transferable.

(c) The following criteria are being adopted by the Textile Commissioner while allotting quota under this category.

(i) Allocations are made on the first-come-first served basis.

(ii) Preference is given to the Corporations/Apex Society which are manufacturer/Exporters and are also getting work done on job work basis.

(iii) If the applications exceed the available quantity, allotment is made on the basis of higher price realisation.

**Registration of Firms on AD-HOC Basis by C.O.D. Chheeki, Allahabad**

4694. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA :  
SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 40 firms have been registered on Ad-hoc basis by the COD Chheeki, Allahabad, during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the necessity of further registrations of the firms ;

(c) whether the firms registered recently, have no stocks and one firm

is having four to six firms in different names ;

(d) whether single tenders are to be allotted to and stores are being purchased on exorbitant rates in cash and on single quotation ; and

(e) whether Government proposed to make an enquiry to take necessary actions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Only 8 firms were registered during the last 3 months.

(b) Registration of firms from time to time is necessary for creating competition.

(c) The 8 recently registered firms have their stock as per capacity verification through police verification. The Government is not aware of any firm operating in the name of 4 to 6 firms in different names.

(d) The rates quoted in single tender are as per market prevailing rates. Purchases at exorbitant rates have not come to the notice of the Government.

(e) No, Sir.

**Opening of Branches of Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank in Kangra District**

4695. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank has sanctioned the opening of any branch in the district of Kangra during the past three years, including the current financial year (1984-85) ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the names of the places

where branches have since been opened ; and

(c) the likely date by which the remaining branches would be opened ?

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

(b) Names of places in the district of Kangra where branches of Himachal Gramin Bank had been opened upto 30.6.1984 are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) As at the end of June, 1984, the bank had two licences pending for opening branches at Bhawarna and Niazpur in Kangra. Branch at Bhawarna was opened on 6.7.1984. The Regional Rural Bank is expected to open its branch at Niazpur also as soon preparatory action is completed.

#### Statement

*Names of the branches of Himachal Gramin Bank in Kangra Distt.*

1. Chachian
2. Dheera
3. Chadiar
4. Lunj
5. Charri
6. Alampur
7. Ranital
8. Chobin
9. Bhathutipri
10. Bhadwar
11. Varanda
12. Baijnath
13. Harchakain
14. Sullah
15. Bhuana
16. Dehar

17. Badoh
18. Badukhar
19. Bir
20. Teara
21. Tihri
22. Ray
23. Kosri
24. Dari
25. Sanghole
26. Jalag
27. Suliali
28. Mataur
29. Rakkar

#### Nomination of Persons in VA-Ried Cantonment Boards :

4696. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting civilians for the nomination in the varied Cantonment Boards in the country;

(b) Considerations on which nominations of Civilian members to the varied Boards are made; and

(c) whether Government propose to nominate the eminent and non-political persons in the varied Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Nomination of a civilian member to the varied constitution of a Board is done by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonment Act, 1924 as amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) Civilian member are nominated from public spirited persons to varied Boards after due consideration

and appraisal of their bio-data antecedents local standing reputation and consultation with the officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

**Cantonments Having Varied Boards Instead of Elected Boards**

4697. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the expiry of the term of certain Cantonment Boards in the country, Government have constituted varied boards instead of getting the elected boards duly constituted;

(b) the names of cantonments which are having varied boards on the country at present;

(c) the reasons for not constituting the elected boards on the expiry of the previous elected boards; and

(d) the time by which the varied boards are likely to be replaced by the elected cantonment Boards?

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

(b) The names of Cantonments are as follows:

1. Faizabad
2. Pune
3. Nainital
4. Clement Town
5. Dalhousie
6. Lansdowne
7. Danapore
8. Lebong
9. Bakloh
10. Ahmednagar
11. Deolali

12. Almora
13. Aurangabad
14. Kasauli
15. Secunderabad
16. Jutogh
17. Dagshai
18. Subathu
19. Delhi
20. Meerut

(c) and (d) The Cantonments Act, 1924 has been comprehensively amended in 1983. Elections in Cantonments will be held in accordance with the amended Act. The specific date for holding the elections has not been finalised.

**Construction of Overhead Tanks in Areas Occupied by Civil Population in Delhi Cantonment Board**

4698. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of overhead tanks in the areas occupied by the civil population in Delhi Cantonment Board jurisdiction with a view to supplement and make the sewerage system a success;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c) The Cantonment Board, Delhi proposes to construct 4 overhead tanks of 2 lacs gallons capacity, 25000 gallons capacity, 1 lac gallons capacity and 25000 gallons capacity at

Sadar Bazar, Mehram Nagar Shastri Bazar and Old Nangal respectively at a total estimated cost of Rs. 35 lacs. The said scheme is expected to commence during the current financial year depending on availability of funds, and is proposed to be completed within three years from the date of its commencement.

**Participants of AIR India's North America Chief in the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of the South African Airways**

4699. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India's North America Chief had participated in the 50th anniversary celebrations of the South African Airways in New York ;

(b) whether he has thus deviated from the country's policy on apartheid and South Africa ;

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ; and

(d) whether he has since been called back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Shri N.L. Mital, Regional Director, Air India for U.S.A. and Canada and based at New York is a member of the Rotary International for the last 15 years or so and had been attending its meetings. Recently, a meeting of the Rotary International was organised at New York to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the South African Airways. Shri Mital attended the meeting which was also attended among others by the President of the Rotary and Shri Gert Van Der-Veer, Chief Executive of South African

Airways and the General Manager, Lufthansa (German Airlines).

(b) to (d) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.

**Problems of Sainik Schools Employees**

4700. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Governors of Sainik Schools organisation met at New Delhi on 28th June, 1984 under his Chairmanship ;

(b) if so, whether the meeting discussed the problems of Sainik Schools employees as presented by their Association ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken for redressal of employees grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) There was a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society under the Chairmanship of the Raksha Mantri on 27.6.1984. The Board considered proposals of the Honorary Secretary of the Society to sanction several service benefits to the employees of the Society and approved them.

(b) and (c) Sainik Schools Society Rules do not recognise any Association formed by the School employees. Board of Governors, however, decided to grant benefits to employees as per details attached.

**Statement**

(i) DA/ADA to the employees as applicable to the Central Government employees.

- (ii) Interim Relief to the Sainik Schools employees at the rates admissible to the Central Govt. employees.
- (iii) One stagnation increment equivalent to the last increment drawn to the teachers who are stagnating at the maximum of their scales of pay for more than 2 years as on 1.6.1984. One more stagnation increment can be sanctioned by the Honorary Secretary when teachers stagnate further after drawing this increment.
- (iv) Payment of TA/DA at rates as admissible to the Central Government employees w.e.f. 27.6.1984.
- (v) To raise the retirement age of Sainik Schools teachers from 55 extendable to 58 years to 58 extendable to 60 years. This is effective from 27.6.1984. Continuance in service beyond 58 years will be subject to physical fitness and continued satisfactory performance of duties.
- (vi) Special Casual Leave to Sainik Schools employees w.e.f. 27.6.1984 for some specific purposes upto a limit of 30 days in a calendar year.
- (vii) Introduction of gratuity scheme for employees of Sainik schools w.e.f. 1.4.1983.

#### Textile Import Curb Assailed

4701. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Textile Import Curb Assailed" publi-

shed in the "Times of India" of 29 July, 1984;

(b) whether India is joining the new International Textiles and Clothing Bureau in Karachi;

(c) the aims and objective of this Bureau and how would this Bureau enhance cooperation among textile exporting countries;

(d) the address of this Bureau and on the basis on which the permanent Secretariat of this Bureau would be staffed; and

(e) the role of this Bureau with respect to clothing industry in developing countries and quota restrictions on their exports; and

(f) whether this Bureau would not duplicate work of bodies like textile committee and T. S. B. set up under M. F. A. ?

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

(b) to (f) India has become a member of the International Bureau of Textiles and Clothing. The aims and objectives of the Bureau are :

(i) to achieve the elimination of discrimination and protectionism directed against members' exports and textiles and clothing in world markets and the full application of the rules and principles conciliated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to the world trade in textile and clothing products;

(ii) to assist Member, in the interim, in ensuring that their rights under the Arrangement

Regarding International Trade in Textiles (1974) as extended, are effectively enforced and

- (iii) to assist Members to enable their effective participation in all relevant international forums dealing with the textiles and clothing sector.

2. The headquarters of the Bureau shall be in Geneva, Switzerland. The staff of the Bureau will be appointed in accordance with the regulations established by the Council representing all the members of the Bureau.

3. The sitting up of the Bureau institutionalises the programme of cooperation amongst Developing Countries, Exporters of Textiles and Clothing which been in operation for the past nearly four years. The Bureau will serve as a focal point of consultations and coordination of all strategies and approaches to multilateral textile negotiations. Developing countries will be getting assistance from the Bureau in the form of technical and analytical support which is necessary for carrying out bilateral consultations and negotiations with importing countries.

4. This Bureau would not duplicate the work of Textiles Committee and TSB inasmuch as the latter bodies represent all the contracting parties to the MFA and have specified functions to perform as laid down in the MFA, while the former will be exclusively concerned with safe-guarding the interests of the developing countries.

#### **Recommendations of Billimoria Committee on Indian Airlines and Vayudoot**

4702. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6891 on April, 6, 1984 regarding Billimoria Committee Report into the working of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot and state :

(a) whether the Billimoria Committee which was set up to inquire into the working of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot, has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the salient features thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government to each one of the recommendations with decisions and follow-up action taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to, (c) The report of Shri Billimoria on Vayudoot has been received in January, 1984. The report on Indian Airlines is yet to be received. The main recommendations relate to the organisational structure of Vayudoot and its future operational plans.

(d) Two of the recommendations relating to the appointment of part-time Chairman of Vayudoot and constitution of a Steering Group have been accepted and implemented. The other recommendations are under consideration.

#### **Direction Regarding Release of Residences Acquired Prior to 1943**

4703. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had given a direction in October, 1983 regarding the release of residences acquired prior to 1943:

(b) if so, the details of the direction; and

(c) the action taken on the basis of the direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Raksha Mantri while considering the request for dehiring of premises in Bombay had directed that the construction programme should be related to releasing properties requisitioned a long time ago.

(c) In pursuance of this directive, 48 premises have been dehiied in Bombay in the month of June, 1984.

The programme for construction of residential accommodation for Defence personnel is also being accelerated.

#### **Complimentary Travel Tickets from Foreign Air Lines**

4704. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms or guidelines have been laid down for officers of the Air-India posted at Bombay, Delhi and abroad for getting free complimentary travel tickets from foreign airlines for themselves and their families;

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

(c) whether it is open to an officer to avail himself of such free foreign travel facility without getting prior permission from the designated authorities in Air-India;

(d) whether this free travel is being grossly misused by these officers and their families by indiscriminate purchases and import of articles from abroad and misusing Air-India's hospitality like cars, accommodation also abroad; and

(e) the steps being taken to stop such misuse of free travel facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The grant of complimentary or rebated passages and/or interlining by one airline to officials of other airline is generally regulated by International Air Traffic Association Regulations, In Air India, Departmental Heads/Sectional Heads are required to exercise scrutiny of applications for interline travel. Requests are considered only for travel of employees, their spouses and children. Interline transportation on parallel sectors is debited to the entitlements or the staff under the Air-India Employees passage Regulations.

(d) Generally there has been no misuse of these facilities. Further, the employees of Air India are, also bound by Customs Regulations and if any employee is found to be misusing such facilities, suitable action is taken.

(e) Guidelines/norms have already been laid down and if misuse comes to the notice of Air India, suitable action is taken including suspension of passage entitlements under the Air India passage Regulations

#### **Import of Sebasic Acid During 1983**

4705. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value and quantity of imports of sebasic acid during 1982 and 1983 and the countries of import; and

(b) whether the import was through private trade channels or through any State agency and in the former case, their particulars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Date relating to import of Sebasic Acid is not available as this item is not separately

classified in the Indian Trade Classification Revision-2 on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics of India are maintained. Information pertaining to party-wise import is not maintained.

**House Building Advance to Defence Service Personnel at Enhanced Rate**

4706 SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not granting House Building Advance at enhanced rate of rupee 1.25 lakhs sanctioned to the Civilian Officers of the Central Government to the Defence Services personnel; and

(b) the reason why they are being discriminated in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The maximum amount of housing building advance for the Central Government civilian employees was raised from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,25 lakhs from 1.4.1984. The additional amount is, however, to be met from Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme. The Defence Service personnel are having their own Insurance Schemes; The Service Headquarters have therefore, been asked to examine the possibility of diverting the funds from this Insurance Scheme.

**Role of Nabard in Extending Credit to Handloom Weavers and Handicraft Artisans etc.**

4707. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the role of NABARD in extending credit to handloom weavers, handicraft artisans and other artisans;

(b) whether rural cooperative banks also extend credit to weavers and artisans;

(c) if so, the rate of interest charged on the credit advanced for setting up of cottage and small-scale industries by weavers and artisans; and

(d) the quantum of credit given by the above during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) NABARD extends refinance facilities to all eligible banks for the loans given by them to handloom weavers, handicrafts and other artisans, identified beneficiaries for industry-service-business components under IRDP.

Refinance facilities of NABARD for working capital requirements of weavers and other artisans are routed through State Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative Banks, and primary weaver societies/industrial cooperative societies/primary agricultural credit societies/large sized multi-purpose societies/farmers service societies.

(c) The rate of interest charged from the ultimate borrowers for setting up cottage and small scale industries is as follows :

TABLE—I

Purpose	Rate of interest %per annum
1. Procurement and marketing of cloth by apex/regional weavers societies.	7-1/2
2. Production and marketing activities of Primary Weavers Societies.	7-1/2
3. Financing of weavers and other artisans through village level cooperatives PACs/LAMPs/FSS.	10-1/2
4. Production and marketing activities of industrial co-operative societies covered under 22 broad groups of cottage and small scale industries.	9

TABLE II

## Block Capital/Composite Loans

1. Acquisition/Modernisation of handlooms and construction work-sheds	10
2. Establishment/Renovation of handloom emporia by Apex regional Weavers Societies.	11-1/2*
3. Establishment/Renovation of handloom emporia by Handloom Development Corporations.	12-1/2**
4. Financing of ISB component under IRDP by commercial banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks	10

\*Refinance routed through State Cooperative Banks.

\*\*Refinance routed through Scheduled commercial banks.

(d) The credit limits sanctioned by RBI/NABARD for production and marketing activities of weavers societies and industrial cooperatives during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 are as under :

		(Rs. in crores)		
		Credit limits sanctioned during financial year		
		1981-82	982-83	1983-84
1.	Weavers Cooperatives (including limits sanctioned to Apex/ Regional Weavers Societies for marketing of cloth	97.27	145.31	189.17
2.	Industrial Cooperatives (including Coir)	5.05	5.54	6.28
3.	Financing individual rural artisans through PACs/LAMPs/FSS	1.10	2.36	2.93

#### Imported Colour T.V. Sets Lying With Customs

4708. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colour T.V. sets imported during the year 1983 and January-June, 1984;

(b) the rate of duty charged on the import of colour T.V. sets;

(c) whether a large number of colour T.V. sets are lying with Customs; and

(d) if so, their number, period for which they are lying and the manner in which these are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Such statisti-

cal information is not collected by the Custom Houses and, therefore, is not available.

(b) The rate of duty for articles (including colour T.V.) imported as baggage is 170% for the first slab of Rs. 2000 in excess of the free allowance of Rs. 1250 and an 240% in excess thereof. For T. V. sets imported as cargo the rate of duty is 100%+40%+15% (additional duty) for screen size upto 51 cm. and 100%+40%+30% (additional duty) for screen size in excess of 51 cm.

(c) and (d) In case any articles are not cleared within a period of 60 days, these are liable to be sold after issuing a notice to the importer under Section 48 of the Customs Act, 1962. The number of such colour T.V. sets lying uncleared is small.

#### Remittance of Foreign Private Companies From the Country

4709. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the remittance of the foreign private companies from the country in 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) same from the Indian private companies from the foreign countries to the country giving facts in details;

(c) whether the remittances from the country are on the increase as compared to that to the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House to the extent available.

#### Delay in finalisation of cases of Motor Vehicle Accident in Dhanbad

4710. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4124 on 16 December, 1983 regarding Insurance of motor vehicles in Dhanbad on the compensations given by the Life Insurance Companies to the victims of motor vehicle accidents and state :

(a) whether there are cases of more than eight years whose claims could not be finalised yet, if so, the number of such cases in Dhanbad;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a specific case of a truck BRW 7743 causing accident on 15 March, 1975 and still the compensation has not been given to the victim by the Insurance Company; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken to remove the delay in finalising the cases for claims and compensations ?

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.

#### Loss/Profit in Air India and Indian Airlines

4711. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of profit earned or loss suffered by the Indian Airlines and Air India during 1983-84 and upto June 1984-85;

(b) the total number of passengers who travelled by these air-lines; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Air India and Indian Airlines made a net profit of Rs. 57.39 crores and Rs 45.85 crores respectively during the year 1983-84. The estimated net profit for the period April-June, 1984 is Rs. 12.40 crores and Rs. 10.86 crores for Air India and Indian Airlines respectively.

(b) and (c) A total number of 18,25,777 and 4,55,496 passengers travelled by Air India during the year 1983-84 and the quarter April-June, 1984 respectively. During the same period, 76.69 lakhs and 21.11 lakhs passengers travelled by Indian Airlines.

#### यात्री-डिब्बों का निर्यात

4712. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेल विभाग द्वारा 1983-84 और 1984-85 (जून 1984

तक) की अवधि के दौरान कितने यात्री डिब्बों का निर्यात किया गया ?

(ख) इनका निर्यात कौन-कौन से देशों को किया जा रहा है और उससे सरकार को कितनी आय हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या मविष्य में और अधिक डिब्बे निर्यात किए जाने की योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाररंजन लास्कर) :  
(क) और (ख) भारतीय परियोजना तथा उपस्कर निगम लि. (पी.ई.सी.) ने, जोकि सवारी डिब्बों के निर्यात के लिए सरणीकरण अभिकरण है, 105.5 लाख रु. संविदा मूल्य पर बंगलादेश को अप्रैल जून, 1984 की अवधि के दौरान 9 मीटर गेज सवारी डिब्बों की सप्लाई की है। इस मद का 1983-84 के दौरान कोई निर्यात नहीं हुआ।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय परियोजना तथा उपस्कर निगम लि. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निविदाओं में भाग लेकर डिब्बों/कोचों के निर्यात के लिए प्रयास कर रहा है। इस समय मोजाम्बीक को 158 लाख रु. मूल्य के 15 माल-डिब्बों तथा अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की सप्लाई के लिए आर्डर कार्यान्वयनाधीन है। हाल ही में पी. ई. सी. ने 806 लाख रु. के अनुमानित मूल्य पर बंगलादेश को 60 एम. जी. सवारी डिब्बों की सप्लाई के लिए एक संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

राजस्थान में मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखाएं खोला जाना

4713. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक की कितनी शाखाएं खोली गयी हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में किन-किन स्थानों पर शाखाएं खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए हैं और इन बैंकों ने कितनी राशि की वसूली की है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्राश्रय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1983 के अन्त में राजस्थान के जालोर, सिरोही और पाली जिलों में मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक की 113 शाखाएं कार्यरत थीं। उन स्थानों के नामों का पता लगाया जा रहा है जहां पर शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के पास लाइसेंस पड़े हैं और जब यह सूचना उपलब्ध हो जायेगी तब उसे समा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) सब से हाल के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा 81724 ऋण खातों के अंतर्गत दिए गए अग्रिमों की 19.65 करोड़ रुपये की रकम वकाया थी जिसमें 48607 खातों के अधीन अतिदेय राशियां 8.25 करोड़ रुपये की थीं। आंकड़ा सूचना प्रणाली से जिलावार ब्यौरे का पता नहीं चलता।

### इसबगोल का निर्यात

4714. (श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया: वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इसबगोल का निर्यात करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1984-85 के निर्यात लक्ष्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से निर्यात होता है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको यह फर्म निर्यात करती है ; और

(घ) सरकार को इसके निर्यात से कितनी आमदनी होती है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) इसबगोल (सीलियम सीड्स तथा सीलियम हस्क) के निर्यात की अनुमति अनियंत्रित आधार पर मुक्त रूप से है ।

(ख) 1984-85 के दौरान 20 करोड़ रु. के इसबगोल निर्यात की संभावना है ।

(ग) जबकि निर्यातों के गंतव्य स्थल का निर्धारण चार्जों और आफर की गई कीमतों के आधार पर किया जायेगा, इसबगोल के प्रमुख निर्यातक निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

1. मँ. हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, सिधपुर
2. मँ. जय इन्डस्ट्रीज, सिधपुर
3. मँ. के. वी. पटेल, सिधपुर

4. मँ. विजय इन्डस्ट्रीज, सिधपुर

5. मँ. अबुध्या इन्डस्ट्री, सिधपुर

6. मँ. सतपाल कुमार एंड सन्स, सिधपुर

7. मँ. सिधपुर ईसबगोल प्रोसेसिंग कं., सिधपुर

8. मँ. राजेन्द्र ब्रादर्स सिधपुर

ईसबगोल का निर्यात संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, कनाडा, पश्चिम जर्मनी, इटली, ब्रिटेन, आयरलैंड, फ्रांस, जापान, मैक्सिको, संयुक्त अरब, अमीरात, वहरीन, मस्कट, श्री लंका, सऊदी अरब, कतार आदि को किया जाता है ।

(घ) सरकार इस मद का निर्यात सीधे नहीं कर रही है ।

### Assistance by IDBI to Cost Over-Run Projects

4715. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been obliged to fund increasingly that cost over-runs of the projects assisted by it,

(b) if so, whether any study has been made as to how the assisted units had suffered cost over-runs;

(c) the particulars of projects seeking over-runs finance and which of them are located in backward areas in Orissa;

(d) whether the cost over-runs had been lower in projects set up in the above areas; and

(e) the total funds deployed for cost over runs ?

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

(a) While granting assistance to projects, it is the usual practice with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to take an undertaking from promoters that in case of any over-run in cost of project, promoters will finance it without seeking additional financial assistance from IDIB. However, in cases where over-runs are considered reasonable and beyond the control of the promoters and also taking into consideration the need for speedier implementation of projects, IDIB extends assistance for financing overruns on the merits of individual cases.

(b) Studies and analysis of cost overruns are periodically made.

(c) and (d) IDBI has sanctioned an aggregate amount of Rs. 1092.50 lakhs for meeting overruns in the case of 10 projects in Orissa during the last five years. Out of the 10 projects 8 are located in backward areas. The percentage of cost overrun in respect of the 3 projects in backward areas has varied from 19.3% to 41.00%, while in respect of the 2 projects in non-backward areas it was 21.5% and 59.7%. In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 29 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 information relating to individual constituents of IDBI cannot be divulged and hence the particulars of the projects which have sought finance for IDBI for meeting overruns cannot be disclosed.

(e) As on 30.6.1984, IDBI has sanctioned cumulative direct assistance amounting to Rs. 452 crores for meeting cost overrun in the country.

**Committee to Review Arrangements for  
Financing Shipping Companies**

4716. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a special committee to review

arrangements for financing shipping companies and granting to them during recession with special reference to the application of banking principles to the maximum possible extent;

(b) if so, the composition of this committee and the names of shipping companies which come up to them for grant of financial assistance and the amount of assistance applied for by each one of them;

(c) the guidelines, if any, laid down for grant of such financial assistance; and

(d) whether any mechanism has been devised for monitoring the proper utilisation of the assistance and over seeing the finance working of these Shipping Companies?

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

(a) The Government have set up an inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Shipping and Transport to consider measures for relief to shipping companies in the context of the recession.

(b) & (c) The composition of the Committee is as under :—

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Secretary (Shipping & Transport)                            | Chairman |
| 2. | Director General of Shipping, Bombay                        | Member   |
| 3. | Adviser/Join—<br>Adviser (Transport)<br>Planning Commission | Member   |
| 4. | Executive Director,<br>SDFC                                 | Member   |
| 5. | Joint Secretary<br>(Shipping)                               | Member   |

6.	Financial Adviser (Shipping and Transport)	Member
7.	Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs	Member
8.	Joint Secretary, Banking Division, Department of Economic Affairs	Member
9.	Law Member, SDFC	Member
10.	Solicitor, Ministry of Law	Member
11.	Member-Secretary, SDFC	Member
12.	Deputy Secretary, Shipping Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Member Secretary

The question of individual Shipping companies coming up to the Committee for grant of financial assistance does not arise as it is not the function of the Committee to go into the request of assistance from individual shipping companies. Hence, no guidelines, for grant of financial assistance by the Committee have been laid down by the Government,

(d) Yes, Sir. For this purpose, the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) appoints nominee Directors on the Board of Various SDFC assisted shipping companies. Periodical reports on the performance of these companies are also prepared by the Executive Director, SDFC, for consideration of the Committee.

#### राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का उलंघन

4717. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके द्वारा बार-बार आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद भी सभी

विमानों के प्रवेश द्वारों पर, 'इण्डिया एयर-लाइन्स' शब्दों को हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का उल्लंघन नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :  
(क) और (ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विभाग बेड़े में सभी विमानों की दाहिनी ओर देवनागरी लिपि में "इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स" पहले से लिखा हुआ है। संसदीय राजसभा समिति के एक सुझाव पर, यह तय किया गया कि देवनागरी लिपि में "इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स" उस ओर लिखा जाए जिस ओर से यात्री विमान में सवार होते हैं। यह कार्य चल रहा है तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान बेड़ों में 54 विमानों में से 36 विमानों पर यह आशोधन कर दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं है।

#### Decline in Export of Jute and Jute Products.

4718. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a declining trend in regard to the export of jute and jute products;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation; and

(d) the target fixed for the export of jute and jute products during the year 1984-85 and the measures being taken to achieve the target?

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

(b) The reasons for decline in exports of jute products are mainly due to the recessionary conditions in the world market, acute competition from synthetic substitutes and another major producing country.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The target fixed for export of jute goods during 1984-85 is as follows:

Q - 'OOOM. Tonnes

1. Hessian	220.0
2. Carpet Backing Cloth	55.0
3. Sacking	35.0
4. Others	40.0
	—
Total:	350.0

Measures taken to achieve the target are indicated in reply to (c) above.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve exports of jute goods are ;

1. Cash Compensatory support scheme for exports of various types of jute goods.

2. A consortium between STC and the exporting mills for exports of CBC

to USA with 50:50 loss sharing arrangement.

3. Intensive product development efforts through R&D to make our exports more competitive.

4. Participation in trade fairs and workshops on jute exports and sponsoring market-oriented trade delegations.

5. Setting up of 100% export-oriented units in the jute industry.

#### Loan From Foreign Banks by Public Sector Undertakings

4719. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain public sector undertakings have sought loan from foreign banks ;

(b) if so, the names of those units, the names of the foreign banks and the country to which these banks belong ; and

(c) the details of the loan sought and the term and conditions of repayment of loans ?

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

(b) and (c) : A list of sanctions for foreign currency loans in respect of Public Sector Undertakings (including Public Sector Shipping Companies) issued during the recent period, from 1-4-1983 to 31.7.1984, is attached. The foreign currency loans are usually arranged by a syndicate of banks in active money markets in various countries of the World. The number of banks participating in a syndication varies from loan to loan, usually depending upon the amounts involved.

## Statement

*Buyers Credit Foreign Exchange Loans Sanctioned to Companies (including Shipping Companies) in Public Sector during period from 1.4.1983 to 31.7.1984*

S. No.	Name of the Party	Amount of credit in Rupee equivalent (Rs. Crores)	Name of the lender	Repayment period	Rate of interest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	0.43	Lloyds Bank International U. K.	5	10% p. a.
2.	—do—	0.20	Union De Banque Swisses Switzerland	5	1.75% p.a. net above the issuing rate of banks medium term note
3.	—do—	6.80	Union Bank of Switzerland	5	—do—
4.	—do—	0.20	—do—	5	—do—
5.	—do—	1.54	KFW West Germany	5	9.75% p.a.
6.	M/s. Shipping Corpn. of India.	37.43	State Bank of India, Singapore Branch and a Commercial Bank	8-1/2	10.50% p.a.
7.	M/s. Garden Reach Ship Builders	6.55	State Bank of India, London	7-1/2	5/8% over LIBOR for first 4 years 3/4% over LIBOR thereafter.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	M/s. Vizag Steel Plant	13.00	Banque De Nationale Peris, France	8	10% p.a.
9.	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	9.00	State Bank of India, Tokyo	8-1/2	0.5%+ JLTPR
10.	M/s. Cement Corpn. of India.	7.60	Exim Bank USA	8	10% p.a.
11.	—do—	0.62	State Bank of India, Tokyo	8-1/2	0.5% over LIBOR
		0.36	—do—	8	3/4% over 3/6month LIBOR
		0.85	—do—	6	—do—
12.	M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	77.10	Lead managed by the Bank of Tokyo	7	3/8% over LIBOR for first 4yrs. and 0.5% LIBOR thereafter.
13.	India Tea & Restaurant	0.31	Bank of Baroda London	3-1/2	2% p.a. OER
14.	M/s. Visakhapatnam Steel Project	49.06	KEW West Germany	10	0.75% (including) 0.5% Hermes cost)
15.	Vishkhapatnam Steel Project	5.73	KFW West Germany	10	9% p.a.
16.	—do—	3.93	—do—	10	9% p.a.

6

5

4

3

2

1

17.	M/s. Gujarat Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	3.05	NMB Bank of Netherlands	5	9.75%p.a.
18.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	\$2.25	Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd.	8-1/2	3/8% p.a. over LIBOR
19.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India	17.54	Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd. Hongkong as lead manager of Syndicate of Banks	10	10.5% p.a.
20.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation	4.50	Bayersche Lands Bank West Germany	8	Floating rate of 0.25% 0.25% above AKA rate
21.	M/s. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	42.64	KFW West Germany	10	10.2% (including hermes charges) 0.7%
22.	M/s. Coal India	100.00	Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd. London.	10	Linked with OECD consensus rate
23.	M/s. Oil & Natural Gas Commission	45.06	Japan Exim Bank	8-1/2	8.75% P.a.
24.	—do—	51.605	Korean Exim Bank	10	9% p.a.
25.	—do—	\$9.51	Korean Exim Bank	10	9% p.a.

20 semiannual instalments with 6-1/2 years moratorium

26. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics 43.00 City Bank Frankfurt 9 9.125% p.a.  
Ltd.
27. M/s. Hindusan Machine 0.38 BHF Bank Frankfurt 5 9.375% P.a.  
Tools Ltd.

LIBOR—London inter bank offered rate

AKA—Ausfuhrkredit Gesellschaft mbh Frankfurt

OER—Offered Bank Rate

JLTPR—Japanese long term prime rate

**Promotion and other Facilities for Employees of Rural Banks**

4720. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the policy regarding the promotion, house building loan, key allowance and leave travel concession in respect of the employees of the Rural Banks and the position of implementation thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): With effect from 1-7-1984 the Government have asked the Regional Rural Banks to pay cash and key holding allowance to clerk-cum-cashier who is entrusted with the joint custody of the key at the rate of Rs. 30/- per month. A scheme for house-building loans for Regional Rural Bank employees has recently been evolved in consultation with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). As regards Leave Travel Concession (LTC) Regional Rural Banks have been allowed to extend it to their employees strictly in accordance with the Scheme prevalent in the State Government. The Regional Rural Banks are at present giving promotion to their employees in accordance with the policies formulated by their respective Board of Directors.

**Raising of Money by Public Sector Limited Companies By Issuing Equity Shares/ Non-Convertible Debentures.**

4721. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector Limited Companies like DCM, Toyota, Reliance Textiles, East India Hotels Ltd. and some others have raised some crores of rupees by issue of equity shares/non-convertible debentures ;

(b) whether any limit is fixed upto which the promoters/Directors can hold the equity capital/debentures out of the total issue, if so, the limit thereof ;

(c) whether these capitalists mostly use such issues for ploughing into their hidden wealth and get tax holiday for new industrial units ; and

(d) the checks that are being exercised by Government over the investments by these Houses in these ventures in the form of allotting to themselves their relations and others a good chunk of the share and thus retain their majority share-holding and voting power ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The companies referred to have raised capital by issue of equity shares/non convertible debentures, however, they are not public sector companies.

(b) to (d) : According to the administrative guidelines governing the listing of securities on recognised Stock Exchanges, the share of the Indian promoters in the issues of new companies shall not be more than 40% of the issued capital of the company. However, if the minimum percentage of the total cost of the project required to be subscribed by the promoters due to either a stipulation by the Financial Institutions or the provisions of the MRTP Act exceeds this permissible level of 40%, the promoters will be permitted to subscribe to a higher percentage of equity shares subject to ceiling of 70% during the initial stages of the project to match the required level of promoters contribution. This is subject to the condition that the equity holding by the promoters above the permissible level of 40% will have to be divested by an offer of sale to the general public within a period of 3 years from the date of commercial production unless the company obtains extension from the Government. As regards tax holiday for new Industrial units, it is governed by the provisions of the I.T. Act, 1961 and is not in any way directly connected with investments by the promoters or the public.

**Encroachment on land of staff Quarters  
of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi**

4722. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a shop attached to staff quarters of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, was allotted to a shoe-maker to facilitate leather shoes repairing of the residents ;

(b) if so, the area of that shop and the rent and basis of assesment of rent ;

(c) whether the said shoe-maker has factory encroaching upon vast land creating unhygienic and unhealthy conditions for the residents ;

(d) if so, the area of that has been occupied illegally by him ;

(e) the action taken to remove unauthorised occupation ;

(f) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ; and

(g) the action being taken against the persons responsible for allowing encroachment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAMKHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A shed measuring 506 sq. ft. was allotted to a shoe maker by Ashok Hotel Management at a licence fee of Rs. 500/-per annum.

(c) to (g) In July, 1983 it came to the notice of the ITDC Management that the shoe-maker had unauthorisedly occupied an additional area of about 495 sq. ft. The Management has decided to initiate eviction proceedings against him.

**Promotion of Officers in I.T.D.C. Against  
Whom C.B.I./Departmental Vigilance  
Enquiries are Pending**

4723. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees of India Tourism Development Corporation against whom enquiries are in progress have been promoted without waiting for the decision of enquiries ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees promoted in offices/different divisions in Delhi ;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes employees who have been promoted pending finalisation of departmental vigilance/CBI enquiries ;

(d) whether some employees belonging to Scheduled Castes, who are working in Qutab Hotel, Marketing Division, Duty Free Shops, have not been given the same benefits in a similar situation ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and the detail in each case ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise,

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Study About Increase in Smuggling and  
Tax Evasion**

4724. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by economists and social scientists for identifying 'causes' for the increase of smuggling and tax evasion;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such a study which will help in curbing such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi has been entrusted with a special study about the extent of evasion of Excise Duty in respect of 5 excisable commodities which are considered to be prone to evasion of Excise Duty. The study of Black Money has also been assigned to this Institute including examination of causes and conditions that give rise to and/or facilitate the generation of black money,

(b) and (c) The Institute has submitted its report in respect of two excisable commodities which is under consideration of the Government. The report of the Institute on the study of black money has not been received so far.

#### Enquiry Against Employees of Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta

4725. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiries against eight employees of Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta who had assaulted and manhandled certain officials of a Bank's branch at Calcutta are being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in concluding the enquiries and to fix up charges against each of such employees of the bank at Calcutta;

(c) whether the management of IOB, Calcutta had suggested leniency against the said employees; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that six of its employees working in Calcutta were chargesheeted in December, 1982 for riotous conduct. The bank has further reported that in view of certain disturbed industrial relations situation obtaining in that region, it had not been possible for it to complete the disciplinary proceedings against the officers charge-sheeted.

(c) and (d) According to the Indian Overseas Bank its Calcutta Regional Office had not suggested any lenient treatment of the charge-sheeted employees.

#### Exemption of Drugs from Excise/Sales Tax as Recommended by National Development Council

4726. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group of the National Development Council has recommended that drugs should be exempt from excise duty, sales tax and that import duty on drug intermediates should be lower than that on bulk drugs; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so that the drug industry can lower its prices by about a fourth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) No such recommendation has been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

भासियर रेयन मिल में 15 जुलाई  
1984 को हुए विस्फोट में जान  
माल की हानि

4727. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर रेयन मिल में 15 जुलाई, 1984 को हुए विस्फोट में जाम माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ है और प्रत्येक मृतक/घायल कर्मचारी के परिवार को कितना वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) मिल में विस्फोट के क्या कारण है और की गई जांच का ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर):

(क) और (ख) ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि ग्वालियर रेयन मिल में 15 जुलाई, 1984 को हुए विस्फोट में कोई जान हानि नहीं हुई है। जिन 29 कामगारों के घायल होने की सूचना मिली थी, उन्हें चिकित्सा देख-रेख प्रदान की गई।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले ही वायलरो के मुख्य निरीक्षक द्वारा जांच किये जाने के आदेश दे दिए हैं। रिपोर्ट तीन महीनों के अन्दर पेश की जाती है।

**Cancellation of I.A. New Delhi-Srinagar flight on 13 July, 1984**

4728. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines flight from New Delhi to Srinagar on 13 July, 1984 was cancelled and resumed on 14 July, 1984; and

(b) if so, the reasons for canceling the flight ?

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

(b) All flights operating to Srinagar on 13.7.1984 were cancelled as curfew

orders had been promulgated in Srinagar on that day.

**सरकार द्वारा 1983-84 में खरीदी गई अफीम**

4729. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान किसानों से कितनी (सही मात्रा) मात्रा में अफीम खरीदी और राजस्थान के कोटा भालावाड और चित्तोड़ क्षेत्रों के किसानों से कितनी (सही मात्रा) अफीम खरीदी; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों और जिलों में अफीम के कुल भार और उसे तोलने की पद्धतियों में अन्तर है, और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1982-83 तथा वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अफीम कम के स्टॉक में कुल कितनी मात्रा में अफीम कम पाई और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) सरकार को फसल वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 700 गाढ़ता वाली 5,57,464 किलोग्राम (अनन्तिम) अफीम प्राप्त हुई। उसी वर्ष के दौरान प्रश्न में निर्दिष्ट जिलों से 700 गाढ़ता वाली अफीम निम्नोक्त मात्रा में प्राप्त हुई :—

जिला	प्राप्त हुई अफीम की मात्रा (अनन्तिम) (किलोग्राम में)
कोटा	52,842.249
भालावाड	47,591.247
चित्तोड़गढ़	66,642.160

(ख) विभिन्न पोस्ट उत्पादक राज्यों में तोल-प्रणामी एक-जैसी है। तथापि, तोल केन्द्र के तोल में और अफीम के सरकारा कारखाने की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक तोल में कुछ अन्तर हो सकता है, क्योंकि तोल-केन्द्र पर तोल 700 गाढ़ता के मुताबिक संगणित किया है जिसका निर्धारण अफीम को हाथ में उठा करके अनन्तिम रूप से किया जाता है और अफीम के सरकारी कारखाने में अफीम की गाढ़ता का मूल्यांकन प्रयोगशाला में उसके विश्लेषण के बाद किया जाता है और तत्पश्चात् उसका 700 गाढ़ता के अनुसार किया जाता है। तथापि, ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली हैं कि यह अन्तर उचित सीमा में है। हालांकि कारखाने के वर्ष 1983-84 के विश्लेषण-आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, फिर भी फसल वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य से प्राप्त अफीम के संबंधी में तोल-केन्द्र और कारखाने की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक तोल के बीच अंतर 726.647 किलोग्राम है।

**Atrocities Committed by Army on Sikh Terrorists Captured Inside the Golden Temple**

4730. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appeared in the London "Times" of 14th June, 1984 purporting to be an eye witness account of Army atrocities committed on Sikh terrorists captured inside the Golden Temple Complex;

(b) whether the eye-witness, according to the correspondent in Amritsar, was a Sikh Doctor working in a Jullundur hospital; and

(c) the reasons why there has been no official contradiction of the allegation that several terrorists were tied up and shot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Government have seen the news item in the London "Times" of 14.6.1984. The report is totally false. Our Missions abroad have already been instructed to refute this mischievous, malicious and false story.

**Refusal by Chartered Bank Calcutta to Give Charge Sheet to its Employees in Hindi.**

4731. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the management of the Chartered Bank at Calcutta refuses to give the charge sheet to its employees in Hindi or in a language understood by the employees concerned though the same is obligatory under award and settlements governing service condition of Bank Employee (Para 19.16 of Ist Bipartite Settlements); and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate against violations of such provisions which is a standing order as per Sastry Award (Paras 560 and 561)?

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

**Case of Tax Evasion and Benami Current A/c in Punjab National Bank Dibrugarh**

4732. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have received information in writing about substantial tax-evasion and a benami current A/c with the Punjab National Bank, Dibrugarh (Assam), involving transactions worth lakhs of rupees;

(b) whether all the cheques signed by the account holder in a totally different name as compared with the specimen signatures recorded by the bank have been honoured;

(c) the follow-up action taken in the matter; and

(d) if no action has been taken the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Income-tax Department at Dibrugarh have not come across any such case.

(b) to (d) The Manager of the Dibrugarh Branch of Punjab National Bank has reported that there are no Benami accounts and no complaint has been registered in this regard.

#### Meeting of Joint Committee on Cooperation Between India and Netherlands.

4733. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the second meeting of the Joint Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation between India and the Netherlands was held in June, 1984; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the agreement concluded there?

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

(b) The two sides reiterated the desire to enhance and enlarge bilateral economic and technical relations,

#### Applications Recommended for Advancing Loans to Financial Institutions

4734. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-Wise break-up of 4.3 lakhs of entrepreneurial applications that have been recommended in 1983-84 to the financial institutions for advancing loans;

(b) the State-wise break-up of 2.4 lakh loan applications which had been sanctioned rupees 401 crores; and

(c) whether any monitoring is being done to ensure that loans are utilised for the purpose of creating self-employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing self employment to the educated unemployed youth formulated by the Central Government under which an amount of Rs. 401.54 crores was sanctioned to 2.42 lakhs beneficiaries upto 31.3.1984. The Statewise break-up is set out in the attached statement. The Reserve Bank of India, which monitors this Scheme with banks has issued instructions that banks should exercise utmost care in the matter of selection of beneficiaries, the types of activities financed, appraisal, supervision, follow-up and recovery of loans granted under the scheme.

## Statement

*The number of Applications and amount Sanctioned by the Banks  
(As on 31st March, 1984).*

Name of the State	No. of applications sanctioned by the banks	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	14781	2936.00
2. Assam	8021	1540.44
3. Bihar	14230	2278.64
4. Gujarat	10497	1538.88
5. Haryana	6189	998.99
6. Himachal Pradesh	2465	449.69
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1416	287.95
8. Karnataka	12307	1960.00
9. Kerala	13091	2110.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	18786	2857.80
11. Maharashtra	24579	4024.28
12. Manipur	991	179.82
13. Meghalaya	353	75.09
14. Nagaland	189	39.25
15. Orissa	6823	1368.62
16. Punjab	9047	1689.60
17. Rajasthan	15054	2365.30
18. Sikkim	15	3.65
19. Tamil Nadu	21247	3316.00
20. Tripura	696	97.33
21. Uttar Pradesh	36857	5382.85
22. West Bengal	23680	4481.92
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66	15.22
24. Arunachal Pradesh	36	6.91
25. Chandigarh	325	55.50
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	10.71
27. Mizoram	196	42.61
28. Pondicherry	414	40.00
Total	242405	40154.00

Source ; Ministry of Industry  
(Data provisional)

### Lesser Orders Received by Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry

4735. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile machinery manufacturing industry has received orders to the tune of rupees 165 crores in the last twelve months as against the installed capacity to manufacture machinery worth rupees 507 crores annually;

(b) whether the National Textile Corporation mills have postponed the acceptance of deliveries or cancelled orders worth rupees 35 crores;

(c) whether the cooperative spinning mills which have received loans for modernisation from World Bank are prohibited from purchasing indigenous machinery; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government plan to utilise better the existing capacity of this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR' RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to available information, the textile machinery manufacturing industry has received orders to the tune of Rs. 165 crores in the last 12 months against installed capacity to manufacture machinery worth rupees 507 crores annually;

(b) National Textile Corporation has been implementing its modernisation schemes in respect of nationalised textile units as per schedule and availability of funds. By and large, there has been no significant postponement/cancellation of orders placed by NTC with the Textile Machinery manufacturers except that in a few cases there has been some deferment, because of delay in sanction of projects.

(c) At present, no loans from World Bank are available to Cooperative Spinning Mills for modernisation.

(d) The Government have taken various measures to help the textile industry, which may also enable the textile machinery manufacturing industry to achieve better capacity utilisation.

लद्दाख में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले भत्ते में वृद्धि

4736. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को वहां तैनात जम्मू और कश्मीर के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में कम भत्ता मिल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या लद्दाख में अत्यधिक ठण्ड पड़ने और वहां विशेष प्रकार की बीमारियां होने के कारण लद्दाख में जीवन यापन महंगा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां दिये जाने वाले भत्ते में देश के अन्य भागों में दिये जाने वाले भत्ते की तुलना में वृद्धि की जायेगी;

(ङ) क्या संचार तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारी कई वर्षों से यह मांग करते आ रहे हैं;

(च) यदि हां, तो भत्ते में वृद्धि न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ) क्या उक्त भत्ते में शीघ्र वृद्धि की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) से (ख) लक्षाद्वय में संघ के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मजूर किये गये विशेष प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते का दर राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की स्वीकार्य इसी प्रकार के भत्ते की तुलना में कम है। जबकि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार द्वारा दूरस्थ क्षेत्र के रूप किये गये क्षेत्रों के वर्गीकरण को अन्यायपूर्ण है किन्तु भत्ते की दरों का निर्धारण देश के अन्य भागों में इसी प्रकार के क्षेत्रों के लिए निश्चित की गई दरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वतन्त्र रूप से किया जाता है। दरों का निर्धारण करते समय क्षेत्र को दूरस्थता, जलवायु की कठोरता और भौगोलिक स्थितियों तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मजूर किये गये भत्ते की दरों जैसे तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिये गये अभ्यास-वेदनो के आधार पर, स्थिति की 1980-81 में समीक्षा की गई थी और लेह जिले के कुछ क्षेत्रों में शीतकाल के महीनों (अक्टूबर से मार्च) के दौरान भत्ते की दर बढ़ा दी गई थी। फिलहाल इन दरों में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Credit Deposit Ratio of Nationalised Banks

4737. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit deposit ratio of all Nationalised Banks in Orissa and how does it compare with the corresponding all India figure; and

(b) the steps taken to improve this figure so as to bring it to the national average, if not higher?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In Orissa, the credit deposit ratio of public sector bank (S.B.I. Group and 20 nationalised banks) stood at 78.5 per cent as at the end of June 1983. This was higher than that of 67.4 per cent achieved by these banks at all India level.

#### Loan Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks to Educated Unemployed Youths

4738. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by various nationalised commercial banks to the educated unemployed youths for their self-employment as on 31st March, 1984.

(b) the number of unemployed educated youths who have taken loans from nationalised commercial banks in different States and Union Territories under self-employment schemes; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (b) The State-wise break-up for the number of applications sanctioned by banks for self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth, and the total amount of loans sanctioned up to 31st March, 1984 is given in the statement attached,

## Statement

*The number of Applications and amount Sanctioned by the Banks  
(As on 31st March, 1984).*

Name of the State	No. of applications sanctioned by the banks	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	14781	2936.00
2. Assam	8021	1540.44
3. Bihar	14230	2278.64
4. Gujarat	10497	1538.88
5. Haryana	6189	998.99
6. Himachal Pradesh	2465	449.69
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1416	287.95
8. Karnataka	12307	1960.00
9. Kerala	13091	2110.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	18786	2857.80
11. Maharashtra	24579	4024.78
12. Manipur	991	179.82
13. Meghalaya	353	75.09
14. Nagaland	189	39.25
15. Orissa	6823	1368.62
16. Punjab	9047	1689.60
17. Rajasthan	15054	2365.30
18. Sikkim	15	3.65
19. Tamil Nadu	21247	3316.00
20. Tripura	696	97.33
21. Uttar Pradesh	36857	5382.85
22. West Bengal	23680	4481.92
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66	15.22
24. Arunachal Pradesh	36	6.91
25. Chandigarh	325	55.50
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	10.71
27. Mizoram	196	42.61
28. Pondicherry	414	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>242405</b>	<b>40154.00</b>

Source : Ministry of Industry  
(Data provisional)

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks**

4739. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some more branches of various nationalised banks in the country in financial year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the number of the new branches proposed to be so opened; and

(c) the details of the places where the new branches are to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that Commercial Banks including the Regional Rural Banks were, as on 31.3.1984, holding 5566 authorisations for opening offices in the country. Banks have been advised that efforts should be made to utilise these authorisations before the end of March 1985. Available Statewise/Union Territorywise details of pending authorisations as on 31.3.1984 are set out in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*Statewise/Union Territorywise number of authorisations pending with the commercial banks including the Regional Rural Banks as on 31.3.1984 for opening offices in the country.*

State/Union Territory	Number of authorisations pending as on 31.3.1984
1. Andhra Pradesh	352
2. Assam	263
3. Bihar	400
4. Gujarat	183

5. Haryana	51
6. Himachal Pradesh	37
7. Jammu & Kashmir	105
8. Karnataka	239
9. Kerala	81
10. Madhya Pradesh	559
11. Maharashtra	453
12. Manipur	36
13. Meghalaya	30
14. Nagaland	6
15. Orissa	249
16. Punjab	140
17. Rajasthan	305
18. Sikkim	2
19. Tamil Nadu	212
20. Tripura	52
21. Uttar Pradesh	1083
22. West Bengal	632
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
24. Arunachal Pradesh	24
25. Chandigarh	6
26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	6
27. Delhi	28
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	4
29. Lakshadweep	—
30. Mizoram	23
31. Pondicherry	3

**Total** 5566

चित्तौड़गढ़ जिला (राजस्थान) में  
क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना

4740. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शन्तावत :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़  
जिले में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित करने  
का सरकार का विचार है;

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

(ग) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान इस  
जिले में इस बैंक की कितनी शाखाएं खोलने  
का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन  
पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) बून्दी चित्तौड़-  
गढ़ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के नाम से एक  
क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना 23 मार्च  
1984 को कर दी गई थी। इसके अन्तर्गत  
राजस्थान के बून्दी और चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले  
आते हैं।

(ग) बताया गया है कि क्षेत्रीय  
ग्रामीण बैंक की 1984 में पांच शाखाएं  
और 1985 में 25 शाखाएं खोलने का  
प्रस्ताव है।

#### Disposal of Direct Tax Cases Lying in High Courts and Supreme Court

4741. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of  
Central Board of Direct Taxes in his  
address to the Calcutta Chamber of

Commerce in Calcutta on 11 July, 1984  
said that 20,000 tax cases lying with  
different High Courts and 2,000 with  
the Supreme Court cannot be disposed  
of before 2000 A.D.

(b) if so, how Government propose  
to collect the tax arrears of Rs. 1000  
crores as has been acknowledged by  
West Bengal Commissioner of Income-  
tax; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring  
into account 40 per cent of the country's  
gross national income which presently is  
outside the pale of statistics according  
to Chairman, Central Board of Direct  
Taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) It is a fact that  
there are over 20,000 tax cases which  
are pending in different High Courts  
and over 2,000 pending in the Supreme  
Court. It is also a fact that their  
disposal shall take considerable time.

(b) The tax arrears of over  
Rs. 1000 crores referred to by West  
Bengal Commissioner of Income-tax do  
not relate only to the cases covered by  
part (a) above. Excepting arrears specifi-  
cally stayed by the Courts, continuous  
efforts are being made to reduce the de-  
mand. The Income-tax Act provides for  
several steps for enforcing collection  
and recovery of tax in arrears such as  
levy of penalty, attachment of monies  
due to the defaulters, distraint of  
movable property, sale of immovable  
property, committing the defaulter to  
civil imprisonment etc., Depending upon  
the facts and circumstances of each  
case, suitable steps are taken time to  
time by the Income-tax authorities for  
recovery of tax arrears.

(c) About 40 per cent of the gross  
domestic product is outside the purview  
of income-tax as it relates to the agricu-  
ltural sector. Clause (3) of Article 246  
of the Constitution of India states that  
subject to clauses (1) and (2), the  
Legislature of any State has exclusive

power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List-II of the Seventh Schedule. The said List includes Entry No. 46 relating to 'Taxes on agricultural income.' It would accordingly be for the State to legislate in respect of matters covered by the aforesaid Entry.

#### **Generation of Black Money By Private Banks.**

4742. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be Pleased to state ;

(a) Whether a study conducted by a professor in the Department of Economics, Calicut University, Kerala, has revealed that 12,000 private banks known as "blade companies" are generating black money to the tune of several hundreds of crores; and

(b) if so, whether any step is being initiated to ban these private banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The question appears to be based on an article, Written by Dr. C.A. prakahs of the Department of Economics of Calicut University, which appeared in a Malayalam newspaper, 'Mathrubhuai' of 8th July, 1984. The Income-tax Department is investigating the matter,

#### **Representation by Indian Aircraft Technicians Association, Eastern Region.**

4743. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for progressively shifting the workload of maintenance/overhaul of Indian Airlines Aircraft to Bombay and Delhi at the cost of Calcutta, despite the latter's traditionally superior engineering maintenance base; and

(b) whether he has received a representation in this respect from the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The maintenance/overhaul workload of Indian Airlines aircraft has not been progressively shifted from Calcutta to Bombay and Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **Target for Indo-Soviet Trade Turn-Over by End of Seventh Plan.**

4744. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target for Indo-Soviet trade turnover by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the rise in total Indian exports in 1983-84 has been mainly due to Soviet off-take;

(c) the new items of import and export which both countries are proposing to develop; and

(d) the share of trade which is likely to be directly handled by Indian private sector firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In the Long-term Programme of Economic, Trade Scientific & Technical Cooperation Concluded on 14th March, 1979, it was agreed that the volume of mutual trade during the period 1986-1990 should be increased by 1.5 to 2, times as compared to the total trade turnover during the preceding 5-year period 1981-1985.

(b) Out of the total Indian exports of Rs. 4272.53 crores during April-September, 1983, USSR accounted for Rs. 578.59 crores.

(c) Indian and the Soviet Union propose to identify new items of import and export covering a wide range of products with a view to expanding and diversifying bilateral trade. However, new items of import and export would be included in the import and export baskets, when the Trade plan for 1985 and the Long-term Trade Plan for 1986-1990, are concluded.

(d) No such statistics are maintained.

**Rejection of Consignments of Frozen Shrimps Exported by India to Japan and USA.**

4745. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some consignments of frozen shrimps exported from India to Japan were rejected by the importers on the ground of their containing cholera germs;

(b) if so, the details of the same,

(c) the amount of loss incurred by way of rejected consignment;

(d) whether similar cases have occurred with shrimp exports to USA or other countries; and

(e) the steps taken to determine the source of cholera infection and to punish those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 4.8 tonnes of Indian shrimp shipped from Madras port to Japan was rejected on the ground of contamination of cholera germ.

(c) to (e) The amount of loss cannot be worked out because the rejection is purely on a technical ground and the issue is being taken up with the Quarantine Authorities there by the MPEDA. However, as a precautionary measure, the Seafood Exporters' Association of India and the Export Inspection Agency have been alerted to avoid the recurrence of such incidents by way of following strict hygienic standards in the processing plants. No similar case of cholera germs has occurred in the recent past with shrimp exports to USA or other countries.

**Imported Cement Allotted to Tamil Nadu**

4746. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of imported cement allotted to Tamil Nadu during the past three years and the names of countries and the vessels that unloaded cement in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether reports of scandal regarding sale of cement imported from Korea by the Madras University have come to the notice of Government ;

(c) the action taken both by the Central and State Governments thereon ; and

(d) whether any utilisation certificate has been submitted about the total quantity consumed out of the allotment, 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) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal to Set up Joint Venture with Asian Paints (INDIA) Ltd.**

4747 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Paints (India) Ltd., Bombay have asked for Government's permission to set up joint ventures in a number of countries for manufacture of paints and other products ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from this company and decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd. Bombay had submitted proposals for setting up joint ventures in Fiji, Tonga, Qatar, Dominion of Solomon Islands and Nepal for manufacture of paints, enamels and varnishes. Approvals for setting up joint ventures in Fiji and Tonga were issued in 1977 and 1981 respectively. The proposal for Qatar was not approved and these for the Dominion of Solomon Islands and Nepal are under consideration of Government.

**Junior Accounts Officers in Office of Controller General of Accounts**

4748. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State.

(a) whether the Junior Accounts Officers (Civil) Examination conducted by the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance is the same as the S.A.S. Examination conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in this organisation ;

(b) whether most of the Junior Accounts Officers, who are now working

in C.G.A.'s organisation, have come from the C & AG organisation after bifurcation of accounts from the Audit Department ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Joas in C & AG organisation have been given higher scale of pay and designated as Gazetted officers while the Junior Accounts Officers in CGA organisation are non gazetted and getting less pay scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) No Sir, The Jr. Accounts Officers (Civil) Examination conducted by Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance is not the same as the SAS Examination conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India but is largely similar, with different syllabi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the Junior Account Officers in C.A.G.'s organisation have not been given higher pay Scale and gazetted status. From 1-3-1984, the Indian Audit and Accounts Department has been restructured into two streams-Audit and Accounts, Those Junior Accounts Officers who have been permanently transferred to the audit stream and are engaged in statutory Audit have been given the higher pay scale and the Gazetted status on the ground that they are discharging a superior function while those transferred to the accounts stream and engaged in accounts work continue in the old pay scale. The Junior Accounts Officers in the departmentalised accounts set-up in the Government of India are getting the same pay scale and having the same status as their counterparts in the Audit Department engaged in accounts work.

**Withdrawal of Application for Membership of World Federations of Diamonds Bourses.**

4749. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the application of Diamond Exporters Association for membership of the World Federation of Diamonds Bourses, has been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the main functions of the World Federation of Diamonds Bourses ;

(d) whether the Diamonds Exporters Association have informed Government about the Development ; and

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

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

(a) Government is not aware.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main objective of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses is to participate in the promotion of world diamond trade and to encourage the establishment of diamond bourses, thereby protecting the interests of the affiliated organisations and their individual members, and to further the amicable settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes between the individual members of the affiliated organisations and between the affiliated organisations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Expansion of International Price Reimbursement Scheme.

4750. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have announced to expand the International Price Reimbursement Scheme to cover more items of mild steel, alloy steel

and also to liberalise the supplementary licensing system of exporting units recognised by the Director General of Technical Development ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and decision and how far it will help in increasing the country's exports ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has recently extended the International Price Reimbursement Scheme to include Chrome Vanadium Steel, IS 2062 Plates and IS 2879 Electrodes Quality Wire Rods.

The inclusion of Chrome Vanadium Steel under the IPRS is expected to improve the quality of hand tools and lead to 25%-30% of additional exports of this item.

Government has no proposal under contemplation at present for liberalisation of the supplementary importlicensing system in respect of exporting units registered with the Director General of Technical Development.

#### Setting up of an Apex Bank for Small Scale Industries.

4751 : SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a separate a Apex Bank for Small Scale Industries.

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

The question of setting up an apex financial institution to meet the credit requirements of village and small scale industries is being examined by a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.M. Khusro on Credit facilities for Village and Small Industry Sector. This Committee is yet to give its report.

#### Export to and Imports from Burma

4752. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount of exports and imports, for Burma to India during the last three years;

(b) whether the exports to Burma have been fluctuating at a very low level;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The total amount of exports to and imports from Burma during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 are as given below :

(in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Exports to Burma	Imports from Burma
1980-81	331	748
1981-82	424	501
1982-83	361	1747

(b) The volume of exports to Burma during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 has been of the order of Rs. 3 to 4 crores.

(c) Inadequacy of regular shipping services between India and Burma is one of the reasons for low level of trade between the two countries.

(d) A high level trade delegation led by Commerce Secretary visited Burma in April, 1984 to identify potential areas of economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries and to consider measures for removing the bottlanacks. An invitation has been extended to the Burmese Minister of Trade to visit India for further discussions to improve belateral trade.

#### Non-Resident Indians Investment

4753. SHRI MADHAVRAV SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total non-resident Indians investment in each of the past three years and the targets fixed in this respect for each of these years;

(b) whether the actual non-resident Indians' investment attracted during these years fell far short of the targets; and

(c) if so, the reasons to which the shortfall was mainly attributable ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A statement is attached giving details of investments in shares, debentures and bank deposits made by non-resident Indians under the various facilities. No targets were fixed in this regard.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

**Statement**

*Investments allowed to be made by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 percent by such persons, under the various schemes since the investment facilities were liberalised in April 1982, according to the information available with Reserve Bank of India*

Amount (Rs. in crores)

*Proposals approved (position as on 31.7.1984)*

I. Direct investments with repatriation rights in shares/debentures	
(i) under 40% Scheme	117.79
(ii) Under 74% Scheme	26.59
II. Direct investments on non-repatriation basis	26.69

*Actual Investments (position as on 30.6.1984)*

(i) Portfolio investment with repatriation rights (as per statements received from authorised dealers)	40.48
(ii) portfolio investment on non-repatriation basis (as per statements received from authorised dealers)	0.2566

*Bank Deposits (position as on 30.6.1984)*

Outstanding balances 3041.90

**Decline in Cardamom Exports to Gulf Countries.**

4754. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in export of cardamom to the Gulf countries from

2500 tonnes in 1978-79 to a mere 10 tonnes in 1983-84;

(b) whether a recent study conducted by the Geneva-based International Trade Centre has found out that the Arabs prefer Indian Cardamom even at a higher price as compared to the cardamom of Guatemala, Sri Lanka and Tanzania; and

(c) if so, the details of massive propaganda campaign made, if any, in the Gulf and other Aarb countries about the quality of Indian cardamom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The reasons for the fall were as under:

(i) Sharp decline in production due to sever drought;

(ii) High domestic prices;

(iii) Stiff competition in the international market.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The propaganda campaign made throught foreign office in Bahrain were as under:

(i) Press advertisement through newspapers and magazines;

(ii) Advertisement through Bahrain TV;

(iii) Advertisement through Yemen Radio;

(iv) 8 pages recipe booklet;

(v) Pocket calendar containing message of Indian Cardamom with detailed timings and breaking of fasts during Ramzan month;

- (vi) The International Trade Centre, Geneva had also released an amount of US \$ 20,000 for advertisement promotional campaign.

### Development of Hill and Desert Tourism in the Country

4755. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether emphasis has been laid by Government on the development of hill and desert tourism in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and measures proposed to be taken to implement these schemes during the Sixth plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Within the overall constraint of resources with the Central and State Governments, the promotion/development of hill and desert tourism is given due importance in the tourism promotional programmes along with development of other tourist attractions in the country.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

### I. HILL TOURISM

#### 1. Jammu & Kashmir

Gulmarg Winter Sports Project and Indian Institute of Ski and Mountaineering set up in 1968 by the Department provides facilities/organises courses for Winter Ski, Water Ski and Training programmes.

#### 2. Himachal Pradesh

The Indian Institute of Ski, & Mountaineering Gulmarg has been assis-

ting the State Government for conducting Winter Ski courses at Narkanda. The Department also assisted the State Government for the construction of a Club House at Manali at a total cost of Rs. 11.62 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 8.62 lakhs was released during the VI Plan period. An amount of Rs. 4.95 lakhs was released during 1980-81 for the purchase of trekking equipment.

#### 3. Uttar Pradesh

The Indian Institute of Ski & Mountaineering Gulmarg has been assisting the State Government for conducting Winter Ski Courses at Auli/Joshimath. An amount of Rs. 6.26 lakhs was released to the State Government during 1981-82 and 1983-84 for purchase of trekking equipment. A proposal for the construction of 10 cottages and a restaurant at Joshimath has also been accepted by the Department.

#### 4. Sikkim

The State Government of Sikkim was supplied trekking equipment for an amount of Rs 5.67 lakhs during 1978-79 and 1979-80. A Youth Hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.49 lakhs is under execution at Namchi.

#### 5. West Bengal

Trekking and Camping equipment was supplied to the State Government at a cost of Rs. 1.51 lakhs during 1982-83. A proposal for the construction of Trekkers Huts in Sandakphu Phalut region at an estimated cost of Rs 8.00 lakhs is under consideration of the Department.

### II. DESERT TOURISM

#### 1. Rajasthan

The Department released a sum of Rs 3.40 lakhs for development of Gadisar Tank at Jaisalmer during 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs out of estimated cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs was

released for the construction of cottages at Moomal Tourist Bungalow during 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- was released for the promotion of Fairs and Festival during 1981-82 and Rs. 3.99 lakhs during 1983-84.

The Department has also accepted in principle the construction of Mid-way facilities at Pokaran at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.20 lakhs and provision of 8 Huts in Desert National Park near Jaisalmer at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

#### Success of Self-Employment Scheme.

4756. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the 'Business Standard' of 14 July, 1984 stating that officials of the Rural Planning and Credit Department of the Reserve Bank feel that the muchvaunted scheme for self-employment for uneducated/unemployed youth has had little impact on the rural economy even at the end of the eleventh month of its operation despite strong support from the banks ;

(b) if so, whether the trading of the money has superseded the creation of real assets and generation of permanent unemployment in many of the rural employment programmes ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the success of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that during the course of field level sample check of some of the loans sanctioned under the Scheme for providing self employment to educated unemployed youth, it was observed that many applications for the same activity were sanctioned without fully assessing

the scope for the activity in the area. As a result, the RBI issued a circular in March, 1984 to all scheduled commercial banks advising them to exercise greater care in the matter of selection of beneficiaries, the types of activities financed, appraisal, supervision, follow-up and recovery of loans granted under the Scheme. Such instructions issued to banks from time to time, are part and parcel of the Reserve Banks' overall supervisory role over the banks implementation of loan assistance for various schemes.

#### Scheme for Pooling the Selling Prices of Imported and Domestic Newsprint

4757. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the 'Economic Times' of 16th July, 1984 stating that the scheme for pooling the selling prices of imported and domestic newsprint is being soft-pedalled ; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme is unlikely to be introduced at least in the near future due to inter-Ministerial differences ?

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

(b) A system of weighted average pooled price for domestic and imported newsprint would need to take into account projected/actual quantity of imports, their price supplies in pipe-line, expected/actual indigenous production, demand and other related factors. An exercise is therefore being undertaken to work out the details and the mechanism for introduction of a weighted average pooled price.

**News-Item Captioned 'Strengthening the Base'.**

4758. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Strengthening the base' appeared in 'India Today' of 15th February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details of the amount termed (i) doubtful debt and (ii) bad debt during the last two years ;

(c) whether the trouble is common to all the banks working abroad or in a few banks only ;

(d) the steps taken to improve and control the situation and how much amount that would cost ; and

(e) whether the customers towards doubtful or bad debts, are nonresident Indians and in how many cases same person/firm is involved in such deals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Government have seen the news item captioned 'Strengthening the Base' which appeared in 'India Today' of 15th February, 1984.

According to Reserve Bank of India the International Banking environment in the last two years has been generally unfavourable and difficult and several major international banks including Indian banks have been experiencing difficulties in recovery of loans given in various countries. These include recovery problems arising from financing exports to certain developing countries which are facing external debts servicing difficulty and are not able to externalise Payment of bills even if locally paid.

Reserve Bank has taken number of steps to ansure that overseas branches

of Indian banks function on sound lines and under close surveillance of their respective head offices and under its general supervision and control. A Working Group to review the systems in overseas operations of Indian banks has also been set up in the Reserve Bank of India.

In accordance with the statutes governing public sector banks and practices and usages customary among bankers, the details of bad debts for which provision is made to the satisfaction of statutory auditors and the affairs of their individual constituents cannot be divulged.

**Import of Carpets.**

4759. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to news-item captioned "J & K Carpet Imports touch Rs. 1 crore" appeared in 'Economic Times' of 27th May, 1984;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the carpets were required to be imported when carpets are manufactured in Jammu and Kashmir and in other parts of India and are even exported;

(c) whether carpets have been imported during the last two years by our country and if so, the number and value thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban import of carpets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item refers only to import of carpets by Jammu and Kashmir from other States of the country and not to import from outside India.

(c) According to statistics available upto October, 1982 no carpet has been imported.

(d) According to Import Trade Control Policy, import of carpet, etc. is already included in the banned list of items.

**Imperfect Working of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers**

4760 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for imperfect working of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers;

(b) Since when the above unit is undergoing losses and extent of loss during the last five years, year-wise break-up separately;

(c) whether such imperfect working does not reflect on our supplies for Defence Services;

(d) the steps taken to streamline its working to make this an earning unit and the results thereof; and

(e) the details of Government loans with the unit during the last five years, year-wise break-up separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Due to certain historical factors like expensive diversification, dispersed activities, unremunerative contracts and industrial unrest, GRSE'S working had been affected resulting in losses. A contract for the supply of three bulk carriers to M/S. Moghul Lines Ltd. has been the single largest factor contributing to GRSE'S losses and liquidity problems over the last few years. The matter is presently under arbitration.

In spite of a steady increase in value of production and Sales, GRSE had incurred losses continuously since 1978-79. The losses during the last five years were as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
1979-80	6.39
1980-81	7.98
1981-82	12.53
1982-83	18.50
1983-84	11.65
	(Provisional)

(c) Deliveries to Defence Services were affected to some extent, but reben corrective measures have improved the situation very substantially.

(d) Steps taken to improve the working of the company include revamping of the top management, rationalisation of facilities and product-mix, augmentation of facilities in critical areas, induction of new products with better marketability, financial reliefs in regard to interest burden and effective monitoring of performance. Considerable improvements in performance are already discernible and it is expected that the company will be able to turn the corner in the next 2,3 years, if the present trend continues.

(e) Government loans outstanding with the unit for the last five years are as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
1979-80	26.14
1980-81	37.57
1981-82	44.57
1982-83	54.07
1983-84	64.07

**Imperefect Working of Bharat Dynamtics Ltd.**

4761. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for imperfect working of Bharat Dynamics Ltd:

(b) since when the above unit is undergoing losses and extent of loss during the last five years, year-wise break-up separately ;

(c) whether such imperfect working does not reflect on our supplies for Defence Services ;

(d) the steps taken to streamline its woring to make this an earning unit and the results thereof; and

(e) the details of Government loans with the unit during the last five years, yearwise break-up separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K, P. SINGH DEO : (a) and (b) M/S. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) had been established to manufacture Guided Missiles Systems required by the Defence Services. The company completed the production of first generation missiles in June, 1982 and is now setting up facilities for production of second generation missiles. The Company is expected to commence production in January, 1985. The facilities set up at BDL are meant for specific purposes and cannot generally be used for other purposed. The company has, therefore incurred profit/losses as shown below, on account of under-utiliation of capacity mainly due to the gestation period needed for establishing new production facilities :

(Rupees in crores)

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
0.47	1.44	1.47	3.57	3.51

(c) No, Sir. The production of first generation missiles has been phased out and the production of second generation missiles is being undertaken at the instance of the user.

(d) With the commencement of the production of second generation missr-

les and other new products there would be definite improvement in the financial performance of the company.

(e) The details of Government loans given to the company during the last five years are shown below :-

(Rupees in crores)

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0.57	0.60	1.20	3.00	Nil.

**Recommendations of the Working Group  
on the Working of Export Houses**

4762. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any working group on  
Export houses was constituted or task  
force was deputed by Government to  
review the working of the Export  
Houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has submitted its  
report to Government;

(d) if so, the action Government  
have taken on each of its recommen-  
dation; and

(e) the names of the States in  
which Government have so far recog-  
nised corporations as Export Houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN  
LASKAR) : (a) to (c) An Eight Member  
Export Houses Review Committee  
headed by the Export Commissioner  
was set up during September, 1982 in  
order to assess as to how far the Export  
House Scheme had achieved its underly-  
ing objectives. This Committee sub-  
mitted its report on the 30th December,  
1982.

(d) The recommendations made by  
the above Committee were considered  
while formulating the Import and  
Export Policy for 1983-84. The main  
recommendations made by the Com-  
mittee and the changes made in the  
Policy on the basis of these recommen-  
dations are listed in statements I and  
II respectively.

(e) The information is contained  
in Statement III.

**Statement I**

**MAIN RECOMMENDATION BY  
THE EXPORT HOUSE REVIEW  
COMMITTEE**

(1) The limit of qualifying exports  
for the grant of Export House Certi-  
ficates may be raised as under :—

(a) Rs. 2 crores in the case of  
large scale units;

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs in the case of  
small scale units; and

(c) Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of  
Consortia of small scale units.

(2) Diversification of export pro-  
ducts should be insisted upon.

(3) No additional licences may be  
given to Export Houses. In case the  
Additional licences are retained, they  
should be made transferable like other  
REP licences.

(4) The entitlement for Additional  
licences should be reduced to 10% of  
the f.o.b. value of exports of select  
products manufactured by the Small  
Scale Units and 5% of the f.o.b. value  
of exports of select products manu-  
factured by others. This should be the  
uniform rate for all Export Houses  
including the small scale manufactur-  
ing Export Houses.

(5) Where an Export House gives  
disclaimer to the manufacturer to claim  
REP benefits, the same exports should  
not qualify for the grant of Additional  
licences.

(6) The distinction between manu-  
facturer and merchant Export Houses  
should be dispensed with.

(7) The facility of Letter of  
Authority already withdrawn should not  
be reintroduced.

(8) In lieu of the withdrawal of Additional licence benefit, more blanket foreign exchange, more MDA facilities and more tax concessions should be given to Export Houses.

(9) The condition that manufactures must export products of others to become an Export House should be dispensed with. In lieu of this, a weightage may be given to the products manufactured by others and exported by the Export House.

(10) The facility of OGL imports by Export Houses should be curtailed.

(11) It should be a condition that each Export House should have telex and telephone facilities.

(12) If an Export House does not send returns regularly to CCI&E, the Export House Certificate may be cancelled.

### Statement II

*Changes made in the Import Policy for 1983-84 on the basis of Recommendations made by the Export Houses Review Committee.*

(1) The number of categories of Export Houses was reduced from 4 to 2 namely, (i) Export Houses other than SSI; and (ii) SSI Export Houses. The limit of qualifying Export of these two categories was laid down as under :—

(a) Rs 2 crores in respect of select products for category (i) above; and

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs for SSI exporters either individually or as a consortium of SSI units.

(2) The percentage of f.o.b. value of exports of select products for the purposes of calculating the entitlement for Additional Licences was reduced from 15% to 10% in the case of products manufactured by small Scale Units and from 7-1/2% to 5% in the case of products manufactured by other units.

(3) As recommended by the Committee, the facility of imports through Letters of Authority Holders is not available to Export Houses.

(4) As recommended by the Committee the condition regarding export of products manufactured by 'Others' to the prescribed extent to become eligible for grant of Export House Certificate was dispensed with.

(5) With a view to restricting the import of OGL items by Export Houses as recommended by the Committee, the facility of import of OGL items by Export Houses against their own REP Licences, without debit to the value of such licences was withdrawn during 1983-84.

### Statement III

*Corporations recognised as Export Houses and the States in which they are situated*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Corporation	Name of the state in which situated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited Haderabad.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bihar State Export Corporation Limited, Patna.	Patna (BIHAR)

1	2	3
3. Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation Limited, Chandigarh.		Haryana
4. Jammu & Kashmir Handicrafts (Sales & Exports) Corporation, Srinagar.		Jammu & Kashmir
5. Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited, Trivendrum.		Kerala
6. The Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation, Ltd., Bombay.		Maharashtra
7. The Punjab State Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh.		Chandigarh (Punjab)
8. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras.		Tamil Nadu
9. The UP Export Corporation Limited, Kanpur.		Uttar Pradesh
10. Madhya Pradesh Export Corporation Limited, Bhopal.		Madhya Pradesh
11. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.		New Delhi
12. The Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.		New Delhi
13. The National Small Industries Corporation Limited New Delhi		New Delhi
14. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi.		New Delhi
15. The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi.		New Delhi

**Opening of Branches Under Orissa  
L.I.C Division**

4763. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOM-  
ANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken  
a decision to open more branches under  
LIC Division in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the new  
branches opened during Sixth Plan  
period, Division-wise;

(c) the areas and the population to  
be covered under these new branches;

(d) the names of the LIC branches  
functioning under Orissa LIC Division;  
and

(e) keeping in view the hill and tribal areas, the steps if any, taken by his Ministry to expand the LIC activities by opening some branches in those areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Over the years, the LIC has undertaken a branch expansion programme in order to provide life insurance cover and adequate servicing facilities to a larger number of persons throughout the country.

(b) and (c) Information, to the extent available, is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The LIC has the following branch offices in Orissa functioning under the Divisional Office at Cuttack :—

1. Cuttack (CBO)
2. Cuttack (CBA)
3. Jagathsinghpur
4. Cuttack District
5. Dhenkanal
6. Bhubaneswar
7. Nayagarh
8. Puri
9. Rourkela
10. Uditnagar
11. Brahmapur
12. Phulbani
13. Jeypore
14. Sambalpur
15. Bargarh
16. Jharsuguda

17. Baleshwar

18. Bhadrak

19. Baripada

20. Kendujhar

21. Balangir

22. Bhawanipatna

23. Rendrapara

(e) In formulating and implementing its branch expansion programme, the LIC has been giving special consideration to the life insurance needs of persons in unrepresented areas, including hilly and tribal areas

#### Racket in Refund of Import Duty

4764. DR. SBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many times importers claim refund of import duty on the goods imported;

(b) whether sometimes these refunds are claimed and paid after many months after the goods are sold in the market and the import duty collected from the actual buyer or user;

(c) whether Government are aware that this has become a major racket; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Importers do file claims for refund of duty on the goods imported by them if they have paid duty in excess. Under Section 27 of the Customs Act, a refund claim is required to be filed within six months from the date of payment of

duty, or within six months from the date of finalisation of assessment where the goods were assessed to duty provisionally. Refund of duty is granted only if the claims are filed within the statutory time limit. But this takes some time. The grant of refund has no relationship with the sale of goods in the market, as duty is refundable wherever it has been charged in excess of the rate prescribed under the law. The sale price does not reflect the duty element separately.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above the question does not arise,

#### **Spurt in Capital Market As A Result of Floatation of Leasing Companies**

4765. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a spurt in the Indian Capital market by the floatation of leasing companies;

(b) if so, the check being exercised by Government or the Reserve Bank of India over the leasing and financial activities of these Companies, their proper utilisation of the deposits received by them particularly in case of such companies floated by MRTP Companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) During the period 1st April, 1984 to 31st July, 1984 twenty six companies having object, *INTER ALIA*, leasing were given approvals under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, for issue of share capital and debentures amounting to Rs. 44.22 crores as against Rs. 60.56 crores of thirty five companies during the financial year 1983-84

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India has laid down rules regarding public deposits to be taken by leasing companies Reserve Bank of India in also

proposing to issue guidelines to commercial banks under the Banking Regulation Act in regard to bank finance to leasing companies.

#### **काले धन की वृद्धि रोकने के प्रयास**

4766. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में काले धन की वृद्धि रोकने के प्रयासों में असफल रही है; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए तैनात आयकर विभाग और अन्य विभाग के छावों के दौरान पकड़े गए काले धन और संबधित दस्तावेजों का भंडाफोड़ नहीं करते हैं और बाद में काले धन निर्माताओं से सांठगांठ करके मामले को दबा देते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

#### **Construction of New Defence Colony at Cod, Chheoki, Allahabad**

4767. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9059 dated 27 April, 1984 regarding construction of new Defence Colony at C. O. D. Chheoki. Allahabad and state:

(a) whether Government have committed that an estimated cost of Rs. 57.99 lakhs has been approved in February, 1984 for construction of married accommodation for Defence Civilians at Allahabad on station basis; and

(b) whether the construction has not been started, if so, the reason and the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A proposal for provision of married accommodation for Defence Civilians at Allahabad (on station basis) at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.99 lakhs has been sanctioned in February 1984.

(b) The project has not yet been released owing to paucity of funds.

**Use of Aircraft by P.M./ Leaders of Political Parties For Electioneering Purpose.**

4768. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4046 on 16 December, 1983 regarding use of aircraft by P.M./ Leaders of political parties for electioneering purpose and state:

(a) the basis on which the sum of Rs. 38.41 lakhs payable by prime Minister's party for unofficial Visits between 21 December, 1982 and 3 June, 1983 has been Calculated giving the hourly rate for airlift recovery used in this case;

(b) whether time spent for trial flight/landing in respect of each of 263 flights has also been charged; if so, rates thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether flight time used in deployment of aircraft from the bases to place of P. Ms. flight and return to base at the end of flight, has also been charged, if so, rates thereof, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The basis on which amounts recoverable from the

prime Minister's party for the 263 flights provided during the period 21.10.82 to 3.6.83 for her unofficial visits to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Eastern States is given below :-

- (i) If the two stations are connected by commercial air service, recovery for the journey by aircraft other than helicopters is at Indian Airlines rates. Where two stations are not connected by commercial service, such recovery is effected at the rate of Rs. 0.49 paise per kilometer per passenger plus 25% fuel surcharge.
- (ii) For journeys performed by helicopters, the recovery is effected at the rate of Rs. 6.5 per kilometer per passenger for occupants other than the prime Minister and the Central Ministers. For PM and the Central Ministers, the recovery is at the rate of Rs. 0.49 paise per kilometer per passenger plus 25% fuel surcharge.
- (iii) In addition to the above, detention charges are recovered for the halts at the outstations in excess of the first 48 hours at the following rates :-
  - (a) Mi-8 helicopter-at the rate of Rs. 1090/-per hour
  - (b) Boeing 767 aircraft-at the rate of Rs. 5000/-per hour.
- (iv) In addition to the above boarding and lodging charges for the crew are charged at the rate of Rs. 48/-per crew per day for halt in excess of 3 hours at out-stations other than Bombay and Calcutta. For similar halts at Bombay and Calcutta, the rate for boarding and lodging charges is Rs. 60/- per day per crew.

(b) Time spent for trial flight/landing in respect of the 263 flights have been charged as single fare at the rates indicated in paragraph (a)(i) above for aircraft and at the rate of Rs. 6.5 per kilometer for helicopters.

(c) Yes, Sir. Recovery for such flights have been effected at the rates given in part (b) of the Question above.

#### Growth Rate of Employment in Public Sector

4769. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees employed by public sector enterprises during each of the last five years.

(b) the annual growth rate of such employment in public sector; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to increase the rate of growth in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : (a) and (b) The total number of employees employed by the Central public sector enterprises during each of the last 5 years and the annual growth rate of such employment are as follows :

Year	No. of employees in lakhs	percentage increase from the previous year
1978-79	17.03	3.96
1979-80	17.75	4.23
1980-81	18.39	3.61
1981-82	19.39	5.44
1982-83	20.09	3.61

(c) The Seventh Five year plan has not yet not been finalised. However, with increase in investment during the Seventh plan, the employment is also likely to increase.

#### Seizure of Gold Biscuits From a Passenger at Palam Airport Delhi

4770. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' on 25 July 1984 wherein it has been stated that gold biscuit worth rupees 8 lakh have been seized at palam Airport which were being smuggled by one passenger into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereupon; and

(c) the number of similar cases detected during the last three years in the whole country where the value of gold seized was more than rupees one lakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) ; (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" of 25th July, 1984.

(b) On 24.7.1984, one Shri Mohan Lal, resident of Kanpur arrived at Delhi airport by flight No. AI-860 and after collecting his baggage he opted to walk through the green channel. His baggage was, however, diverted for a

detailed check. As a result, 38 gold 'biscuits' of foreign origin weighing 380 tolas, valued at Rs. 7.6 lakhs concealed within two steam iron presses were recovered. Besides, miscellaneous goods valued at Rs. 3,768/- were also recovered. The gold biscuits and the miscellaneous goods were seized and Shri Mohan Lal was arrested under the provisions of the Customs Act.

In another case, 30 gold 'biscuits' with foreign markings weighing 300 tolas valued at Rs. 6 lakhs and other miscellaneous goods worth Rs. 2, 597/- were recovered on 24.7.84 from mis-handled baggage and seized under the Customs Act.

(c) The number of gold seizure cases detected in the whole country where the value of seizure in each case was more than Rs. 1 lakh, during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (upto June) are furnished below :

Year	Number of cases*
1981	38
1982	39
1983	53
1984 (upto June)	56

\*Figures are provisional.

### Foreign Trips of Executives of the ITDC

4771. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of executives of the ITDC make foreign trips frequently;

(b) if so, particulars and number of officers/executives who went abroad during the last two years;

(c) object of their visits;

(d) foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Information is given in the attached statement.

## Statement

## Annexure-1

*The names of ITDC Executives who went abroad during 1982-83 and 1983-84, with object of visit, Foreign Exchange involved in each case and the outcome of the foreign visit in reply to the Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 4771 for 24.8.1984*

Sl. No.	Name & Designation of the Officer	Places visited & dates	Business/work done	Foreign Allowance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri R. S. Jolly Vice President (Hotels)	Delhi-Copen- hagan-Oslo- Delhi 17.6.1982 to 22.6.1982	Deputation for making preliminary arrangements in connection with the organisation of India Food and Culture festival.	US\$ 750 Rs. 7,110
2.	Mrs. Deepti Bhagat Gen Mgr. (AT&T)	Delhi-Tokyo- Osaka-Seoul- Bangkok-Delhi 16.10.82 to 30.10.82	To promote the great Indian Rever Buddhist pilgrimage train in Buddhist countries	US \$ 1640 Rs. 16,036

1982-83

3.	Sh. MSN Iyengar Gen. Mgr. (Engg.)	Delhi-Bombay- Kuwait-Casio- Athens-Dubai- Bombay-Delhi. 8.1.83 to 13.1.83	To sign an agreement between ITDC & M/s. Dal Keller Associates Corpn. Athens.	US \$ 300 Rs. 2,970
4.	Mrs. R. Khanna Manager Mktg. (TIS)	Delhi-Frank- furt-Barling- Frankfurt-Paris- London-Delhi. 4.3.83 to 27.3.83	For participation in the ITB Fair Berlin and sales promotion tour to UK & Europe	US \$ 3150 Rs. 31,656
5.	Mrs. Kamla Seghal Dy. Gen. Mgr. (Mktg.)	Delhi-Toronto- Delhi 24.8.82 to 3.9.82	To participate in 6th World Congress of International Association for the scientific study of mental deficiency.	US \$ 840 Rs. 8,064
6.	Sanjay Mukherjee Dy. Mgr. (Calcutta)	Delhi-London- Delhi. 24.4.82 to 5.5.82	Trng in flight catering with BOAC.	US \$ 960 Rs. 8,332
7.	Madhav Saha Chief (Calcutta)	—do—	—do—	—do—
8.	Sh. L.S. Dacha Dy. Chief Engg. (E&M)	Delhi-Sweden-Delhi 30.5.82 to 12.6.82	Trng with M/s Electrolux Wascater AB. relating to kitchen equipment for Asian, 82.	US\$ 350/- Rs. 3,307

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sh. Vinod Madan Asstt. Engineer	Delhi-Sweden-Delhi 30.5.82 to 12.6.82	Trag with M/s Electrolux Wascater AB. relating to kitchen equipment for Asian, 82.	US \$ 350 Rs. 3.307
10.	Sh. Balbir Pahwa Executive Manager	—do—	—do—	—do—
11.	Sh. M. L. Sharma Asstt. Engineer	—do—	—do—	—do—
12.	Sh. M. G. Bhatia Executive Engineer	Delhi-Hongkong Singapore-Taipai- Delhi. 25.5.82 to 12.6.82	Deputation to select various samples and collect tentative rates of items for interiors of Mosul & Dokan.	US \$ 1200 Rs. 11,340
13.	Sh. R. S. Jolly P(H)	Delhi-Kuwait- Larnaca-Kuwait- Delhi. 21.7.82 to 27.7.82	For attending the Board Meeting of M/s Lotus Hotel Ltd., Cyprus & Promotional tour.	US\$ 640 (—) 220 US\$ 420.00 Rs. 4,119.00
14.	Sh. P. B. Mathur General Manager	Delhi-Kuwait- Larnaca-Kuwait-Delhi 11.8.82 to 15.8.82	To study the work of Hotel Lotus Ashok, Cyprus.	US\$ 250 US\$ 250 fm Lotus US\$ 500 Rs. 4,812

15. Sh. S.C. Kakar  
G.M.-(AYN)  
Delhi-Bhutan-  
Delhi.  
9.7.82 to 12.7.82  
For discussions on the terms  
and conditions of manage-  
ment and marketing of the  
Hotel Project.  
US\$ 19  
Rs. 180
16. Sh. S. K. Roy  
G. M. (Engg.)  
Delhi-Bombay-  
Baghdad-  
Bombay-Delhi.  
13.9.82 to 21.9.82  
For inspection/discussion  
with SOFT/NBCC officials  
to finalise schemes on  
drawing for Mosul and  
Dokan Hotel Proj.  
US\$ 1000  
Rs. 9700.00
17. Sh. N. H. Deshpande  
V. P. (Engg.)  
Delhi-Bombay-  
Kuwait-Larna-  
ca-Dubai-  
Bombay-Delhi.  
15.10.82 to 21.10.82  
To review the progress of  
Lotus Ashok Project and  
also take decisions after  
decisions after discussions  
with the local architect and  
consultants.  
US \$ 500  
Rs. 4,000
18. Sh. R. Bhardwaj  
Sr. Sales Manager  
Delhi-Bombay-  
Kuwait-Larna-  
ca-Kuwait-  
Bombay-Delhi.  
15.10.82 to 29.10.82  
For finalise publicity/  
Mktg plan for Hotels  
Lotus Ashok,  
Cyprus and prymotional  
tour.  
US \$ 700  
Rs. 6,846  
US \$ 500 fm  
Lotus Hotel  
Rs. 4,889.00
19. Sh. N. Bha (racharjee)  
Sr. Pub. Officer  
Delhi-Bombay-  
Kuwait Larna-ca-  
Kuwait-Bombay-  
Dethi.  
15.10.82 to 24.10.82  
For finalise publicity/  
Marketing plan for Hotels  
Lotus Ashok, Cyprus and  
promotional tour.  
US\$ 700  
---US\$ 100  
-----  
US \$ 600  
Rs. 5,868.00

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20.	Sh. Rajan Jetley Managing Director	Delhi-Kuwait- Delhi. 2.2.83 to 4.2.83	To attend the Board Meeting of Hotel Lotus Ashok, Cyprus as a Director.	US \$ 450/-
21.	Sh. R. S. Jolly V.P. (H)	Delhi-Kuwait- Larnaca-Kuwait- Delhi. 9.2.83 to 14.2.83	To attend the Sub-Comi- mttee Meeting of Hotel Lotus Ashok, Cyprus.	US \$ 600/- Rs. 6,036-00
1983-84				
1.	Sh. P. B. Mathur Vice President (Hotels)	Delhi-Bombay Kualalampur- Bangkok-Bombay- Delhi 2.4.83 to 6.4.83	Organisation of an Indian food-cum-cultural festival at Kualaumpur.	US \$ 625/- Rs. 6387.50
2.	Brig G. S. Sawhney Vice President (MM&D)	Delhi-Bombay- Singapore- Bombay-Dubai- Bombay-Delhi 22.6.83 to 28.6.83	To identify additional sources of suppliers.	US \$ 975/- Rs. 9906.71
3.	Brig P. L. Batra GM (Commercial)	—do—	—no—	US \$ 975/- Rs. 9906.71

4.	Sh. Rajan Jetley Managing Director	Delhi-Tokyo-Los Angles-Tokyo-Los Angles-Tokyo Singapore-Bombay- Delhi 8.7.83 to 22.7.83	To explore the possibility of setting up of ITDC offices.	US \$ 2250/- Rs. 22867.50
5.	Mrs. R. Kanna G.M. (Marketing)	Delhi-Rome- Milan-Paris Madrid-Barce- lona-Frankfurt- Delhi 13.9.83 to 30.9.83	Promotional-cum-marketing tour	US \$ 1950/- Rs. 20046.00
6.	Sh. Rajan Jetley Managing Director ITDC	Delhi-Bangkok- Delhi 7.10.83 to 11.10.83	To negotiate the takeover of Management/Operation of Rama Towers Hotel	US \$ 575 Rs. 5980.00
7.	Sh. R. S. Jolly Sr. Vice President (Hotels)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 375 Rs. 3900.00
8.	Sh. P. B. Mathur Vice President (Hotels)	Delhi-Paris- Algeria-Athens- Rome-Delhi	To present the management offer to M/s ENEMA for Management of Airport Hotel, Algeria	US \$ 900 Rs. 9356.00
9.	Sh. S. K. Roy GM (Engg)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 750 Rs. 7799.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Sh. M. N. Gupta GM (Hotel Samrat)	Delhi-Frankfurt Honover-London- Delhi 13.12.83 to 21.12.83	In connection with the International Trade Fair Arrangement.	US \$ 960 Rs. 10127.00
11.	Sh. M. Bedi GM (Hotel Janpath)	Delhi-Jeddah- Delhi. 20.12.83 to 30.12.83	For setting up a stall at the fair ground at Jeddah	US \$ 1400 Rs. 14872.00
12	Sh. R. S. Jolly Sr. Vice President (Hotels)	Delhi-Ttivandrum- Male-Trivandrum 12.2.84 to 17.2.84	To assess the assistance re- quired by the Maldivian Govt. in the field of tour- isum under ITES programme of the Ministry of Exter- nal Affairs.	US \$ 41 Rs. 450.00
13.	Sh. Arun Kshetrapal Vice President (ATT)	Delhi-Bombay- London-New York- Chicago-San Francisco-Los- Angles- New York Delhi. 28.1.84 to 20.2.84 inclusive of 4 days C/L	International Marketing plan of ATT for 1984	US \$ 3225 Rs 34880.50

14.	Mrs. Deepthi Bhagat GM (ATF)	Delhi-Frankfurt- Amsterdam-Paris -Zurich-Rome- Delhi. 28.2.84 to 17.3.84	Promotional Tour.	US \$ 2380 Rs. 25762.00
15.	Sh. K. B. Kachru, OSD	Delhi-Kuwait- Delhi 6.3.84 to 9.3.84	In connection with the taking over the manage- ment of a hotel at Kuwait	US \$ 480 Rs. 5208.00
16.	Sh. R. K. Puri Vice President (Marketing)	Delhi-Frankft- Berlin Frankfurt-Delhi. 2.3.84 to 11.3.84	To participate at ITB Berlin Fair	US \$ 1725 Rs. 18566.25
17.	Mrs. R. Khanna G.M. (Marketing)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 1260 Rs. 13571.00
18.	Sh. G.B. Dey Vice President (Mktg)	Delhi-Bombay- Singapore-Perth- Melbourne-Sydney- Tokyo-Dsaka- Hongkong-Delhi. 12.5.83 to 4.6.1983	To attend TAAI Convention and Promotional Tour	US \$ 3125 Rs. 31750 00
19.	Sh. K. B. Kachru G. M. (Asbok. Hotel)	Delhi-Bombay- Singapore-Bombay- Delhi. 12.5.83 to 18.5.83	To attend TAAI convention	US \$ 875 Rs. 8866.00

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20.	Sh. O. N. Verma Vice President (Per)	Delhi-Geneva- Delhi 4.12.83 to 17.12.83	To attend 3rd Tripartite Technical Meeting for Hotel Restt and similar establishment.	US \$ 600 Rs. 6390.00
21.	Sh. B. P. Singh Mgr. (F&B) Ashok Hotel	Delhi-Bombay- Singapore- Bombay-Delhi, 12-5-83 to 18-5-83	To study Singaporian Food and Decor	US \$ 700 Rs. 7105 00
22.	Sh. N. Subarwal Resident Mgr (Ashok)	Delhi-Kathmandu- Delhi 21.6.83 to 25.6.83	To attend a 5-day pro- gramme on 'Management & Financial Control of Hotels'.	Rs. 5885.00
23.	Sh. M. S. Manchanda Exec. Mgr. (Kanishk)	Delhi-Kathmandu Delhi. 21.6.83 ta 25.6.83	—do—	Rs. 5885.00
24.	Sh. R. S. Jolly Sr. V.P. (Hotels)	Delhi-New York- Ithaca-New York- London:Delhi. 11-12-83 to 17-12-83	For organising a Seminar on Hotel Management under EDP	US \$ 990 Rs. 9491.00
25.	Sh. Rajan Jetley Managing Director	Delhi-London- Delhi 18.1.84 to 26.1.84	The participate in the India Holiday Seminar organised in UK and Manchester.	US \$ 1425 Rs. 15532.50

26.	Sh. Rajan Jetley Managing Director	Delhi-Kuwait- Larnaca-Athens- Kuwait-Delhi. 18.4.83 to 25.4.83	To have a meeting regar- ding Hotel Project at Cryprus	US \$ 1550 Rs. 15655.00
27.	Sh. N. K. Pandæ Jt. Secy. Mfn. of Fin. and Director of ITDC	Delhi-Kuwait. Delhi 18.4.83 to 22.4.83	—do—	nil
28.	Brig G.S. Sawhney V.P. (MM&D)	Delhi-Frank-furt- Copenhegen- Hamburg, Frankfurt-Venice- Rome-Baghdad- Kuwait-Delhi. 10-8-83 to 26-8-83	To have negotiations with various supplies of kitchen and laundry equipments, interior decoration and materials for Dokan and Mosul Hotel Projects.	US \$ 2300 Rs. 23725.00
29.	Sh. N. N. Kheterpal VP (F)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 2200 Rs. 22718.00
30.	Sh. S. K. Roy Gen. Mgr. (Engg.)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 1840 Rs. 18986.00
31.	Sh. P. B. Mathur VP (Operation-Noth)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 2300 Rs. 23725.00
32.	Shri N. N. Kheterpal V. P. (Finance)	Delhi-Bombay- Behrain-Bombay- Delhi. 30.10.83 to 6.11.83	To open letter of credit in connection with Dokan and Mosul Projects.	US \$ 450 Rs. 4702.00

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Sh. P. B. Mathur VP (on)	Delhi-Rome- Venice-Rome- Delhi. 29-2-84 to 5-3-84	Inspection of the Kitchen equipment for Hotel Projects at Mosul & Dokan	US \$ 875 Rs. 9501.00
34.	Sh. A. K. Anand Asstt. Mgr. (Engg.)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 700 Rs. 7594.00
35.	Sh. N.N. Kheterpal VP (Fin)	Delhi-Baghdad- Behrain-Delhi 4.3.84 to 12.3.84	To ascertain the progress of Hotel Dokan & Mosul Pro- jects and to sort out various technical problems with NBCC and SOFT.	US \$ 1050 Rs. 11337.00
36.	Brig G. S. Sawhney VP (P&P)	Delhi-Baghdad- Behrain Delhi, 4.3.84 to 12.3.84	To ascertain the progress of hotel Dokan & Mosul Pro- jects and to sort out various technical problems with NBCC and SOFT	US \$ 1050 Rs. 11337.00
37.	Sh. MSN Iyenger	—do—	—do—	US \$ 1050 Rs. 11337.00
38.	Sh. D. N. Dua Asstt. Mgr. (E&M)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 840 Rs. 9114.00

**Buffer Stock of News Print With S.T.C.**

4772. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 2nd August, 1984 where in it has been stated that buffer stock of news-print with S.T.C. has touched zero level following the Finance Ministry's refusal to release additional foreign exchange resulting in acute shortage of newsprint in the country ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. S.T.C.'s buffer stock of newsprint which touched a level of 4000 MT approximately in the beginning of the year 1984-85 has again gone upto over 10,000 MT in the month of July, 1984. S.T.C.'s buffer stock never touched zero level.

**Release of Smugglers**

4773. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various smugglers have been released from the prison in the last week of July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for their release :

(c) whether these persons were known for smuggling activities ;

(d) If so, the steps taken to frame charges against them ; and

(e) the reasons why they were released without the permission of Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Information regarding the release of persons detained under the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act in the last week of July, 1984 is not readily available. However, 26 persons who were detained under the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act were released from detention in the month of July 1984.

(b) The break-up and reasons for their release are as under :

(i) On completion of the term of detention. 14

(ii) On orders by the various Courts. 5

(iii) On recommendation of the Advisory Boards. 7

(c) These 26 persons were detained for their involvement in smuggling activities.

(d) Stringent action is taken against persons involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in a Court of Law as the facts and merits of the case warrant.

(e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Rate of Inflation**

4774. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of inflation is not showing any signs of decline ;

(b) whether the annual rate of inflation at 7.6 per cent in the current year is only slightly less than 8 per cent in June last year ;

(c) whether the Ministry has been perturbed for the last two months over the rate of increase in the wholesale price index which has been much more than in the same period last year indicating that the rate of inflation by the end of the year might be more than what it was last year :

(d) whether any enquiry in regard to the reasons for inflation has been made ;

(e) if so, the details of the same; and

(f) the steps being taken to reduce the inflation and also the prices?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** (a) to (f) The annual rate of inflation in term of wholesale price index was 8.0 percent as on 30th June 1984 compared with 7.11 per cent in the corresponding week of 1983. In the two-month period ended July 28, 1984, the general index of wholesale prices increased by 4.2 per cent (end-month basis) compared to the increase of 2.7 per cent in the corresponding period of 1983-84. The increase in prices in the months of June and July is not unusual because of seasonal pressures as may be seen from the fact that the wholesale price index increased in the correspondings period by 7.4 per cent in 1979-80, 8.0 per cent in 1980-81, 3.1 per cent in 1981-82 and 4.5 per cent in 1982-83. There is no definite correlation between the extent of price rise during this period and the behaviour of prices for the year as a whole.

From time to time, Government have taken steps, both on the demand and supply side, to contain inflation. These include, inter alia, incentives for higher production, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, through fair price shops, import of essential items as and when necessary, enforcement of fiscal discipline and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system.

### **Financial Assistance Given by Nabard to Landless and Marginal Farmers for Growing Trees**

4775. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :]

(a) whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development gives financial assistance to the landless and marginal farmers for growing trees for private purposes on Government land ;

(b) if so, the details of funds which have been sanctioned and distributed in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 by the said Bank under the said scheme ;

(c) whether the NABARD has obtained reports from Madhya Pradesh on the number of beneficiaries under this scheme ;

(d) if so, details of Madhya Pradesh District-wise ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (e) The refinance facility from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is available to eligible financial institutions against loans advanced to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) for growing trees on private agricultural land subject to certain conditions such refinance is also available against loans advanced for tree farming on degraded Government land obtained on long term lease by landless people, farmers or their organisations such as Co-operative Societies. Information about yearwise sanction of funds in Madhya Pradesh, number of beneficiaries and their district-wise breakup in the manner asked for is not available. However according to latest available data, total refinance provided by NABARD for forestry during 1982-83 in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 90 lakhs.

**Number of Regional Rural Banks and Operating in Backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh**

4776. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks operating in the backward districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, with names and locations of each ;

(b) the number of persons who obtained credit facility and the total amount of such loans during 1982-83 and 1983-84 for each of the above districts ;

(c) the data regarding deposits and advances of each of the Regional Rural Banks upto 31st March, 1984 in the

above Districts of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the number of applications pending in each Regional Rural Bank as on 30th June, 1984 in each district and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Two Regional Rural Banks namely Shivpuri-Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank with headquarters at Shivpuri and Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank with headquarters at Baora cover districts Shivpuri and Guna ; and Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh respectively. District Vidisha is not yet served by any Regional Rural Bank.

(b) and (c) Available data in respect of the above Gramin Banks is set out in the table below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank		Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank	
	As at the end of			
	Dec. 82	Dec. 83	Dec. 82	Dec. 83
No. of branches	26	45	—	10
Deposits	48.77	190.55	—	15.27
Outstanding advances	13.11	64.00	—	0.78
No. of borrowal accounts	847	3745	—	44

The information system does not yield data in respect of pending application in regional rural banks, specific complaints of unusual delays in specific branches are looked into by the banks for remedial action.

ग्राइनेस फंक्टरी, मुरादनगर के अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्ध अधिकारियों के साथ कथित भेदभाव बरता जाना

4777. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राइनेस फंक्टरी, मुरादनगर (गाजियाबाद) के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों के साथ भेदभाव के बारे में जून 1984 में प्रम्बेडकर मैमोरियल इस्टीमेट, उत्तर प्रदेश नवयुवक संघ और उत्तर प्रदेश मजदूर कांग्रेस से कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ग्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इन शिकायतों की कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो जांच करने वाली एजेंसी का नाम क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Threat of Eviction of Civilian Employees of Defence Department, Danapur Cantonment**

4778. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received from Bihar State Defence Employees Union, Danapur Cantonment, regarding the alleged threats of eviction of civilian employees of Defence Department from their houses ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stay these evictions till alternate arrangements are made to allot these employees residential quarters ?

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

(b) Allotment of Defence pool accommodation in Danapur was made in favour of Defence civilian employees when surplus service accommodation was available, with the specific stipulation that this accommodation may be required to be vacated at one month's notice if it is required for accommodation entitled service personnel. With the raising of a new regiment at Danapur, the requirement of accommodation for entitled personnel increased, and hence notices were issued to Defence civilian employees to vacate the premises. A writ petition filed by the Bihar State Defence Employees Union on behalf of the affected employees was also dismissed

by the High Court of Judicature at Patna in November, 1983. However, on humanitarian grounds, the Station authorities allowed the Defence civilian employees to continue to occupy the accommodation till 10th January, 1984. The individuals are being evicted under due process of law. The concerned civilian Defence employees are not entitled to allotment of Defence pool accommodation as a part of the terms and conditions of their service.

**Implementation of Report of Anomaly Committee**

4779. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of Anomaly Committee which was discussed and adopted in the Departmental Council Meeting (JCM) on 6 June, 1984, has since been accepted and implemented by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which Government are likely to implement the Committee's recommendations;

(c) whether a recognised Defence Federation has kept its strike call in abeyance for the same issue; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) The report of the Anomalies Committee was adopted in the meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry of Defence on 6th June, 1984 and the case is being processed with expedition. The proposed strike was held in abeyance as a consequence of discussions held with the Federation.

**Recruitment in Army on the Basis of Community**

4780. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'recruitment in army on basis of community' appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 24 July, 1984;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to stop such recruitment and to hold an enquiry as to how and by whom this recruitment was held; and

(c) the details of action taken against the guilty ?

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

(b) and (c) Post-independence policy of the Government has been to broad-base recruitment. All new Units are being raised on all class basis.

#### VIPs Exempted from Customs Duty

4781. SHRI A. K. BALAN ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether VIPs are exempted from paying Customs duty;

(b) if so, upto what amount; and

(c) the particulars of such VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The following goods when imported by the President, Vice President and Governors are exempt from the whole of Customs Duty—

(a) articles for their personal use, wear or consumption or for members of their families;

(b) food, drink and tobacco for the consumption of their house-hold or by their guests whether officials or not;

(c) articles for the furnishing of their official residences;

(d) motor-cars provided for their use.

Articles of gifts of any value received from any foreign Government by a person specified in the Schedule below and imported as a part of the baggage are also exempt from whole of Customs Duty. This exemption is subject to the condition that a declaration is made by the concerned person regarding its description to the Customs Authorities.

#### SCHEDULE

1. Minister of the Union or of a State or of a Union Territory.
2. Persons holding any appointment in any public service or post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State, but not being persons appointed in any corporation established by or under any law or any corporation owned or controlled by Government.

#### Relief for Organised Textile Sectors in Gujarat

4782. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMI: Will the Ministry of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the 'Economic Times' of 11 July, 1984 stating that Gujarat approached Centre to evolve a comprehensive package of relief for the organised textile sectors in order to save thousands of ancillary unkits from sure pstruction;

(b) whether it has also been stated that unless steps were taken on warfooting to review the closed and sick textile mills, the number of small scale units dependent on textile mills would also become sick or would have to be closed down; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have taken various fiscal and administrative measures to help the textile industry.

**Allotment of powerlooms to applicants after following certain procedures**

4783. SHRI BHEEKABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no powerlooms are provided to applicants after following certain procedures ;

(b) if so, whether the procedures are cumbersome;

(c) whether poor sections of SC/ST candidates have been granted licences; and

(d) 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) to (d) . There is at present a general ban on expansion of Powerloom Sector. However, expansion of capacity during VI Plan Period in this Sector is permitted in respect of Handloom Cooperative Societies only. Licences are not granted to individuals.

**Transfer of Civilian Officers in D. G. I.**

4784. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a policy for rotational transfers in DGI Organisation particularly for officers in sensitive appointments;

(b) whether seniormost Brigadier only can be posted as Technical Director in DGI headquarters; and

(c) the action Government are taking to ensure implementation of this transfer policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO):(a) to (e) In D.G.I. Organisation, officers irrespective of appointment, are generally transferred out after completion of five years in a particular station. The posts of Technical Directors in the DGI Headquarters are, as a general practice, filled by seniormost officers belonging to the concerned discipline. Exceptions are sometimes made in public interest due to exigencies of service.

**Six Families Behind Smuggling Activities in Punjab**

4785. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in "Times of India" of June, 20, 1984 stating that the B.S.F. Director General has said that he could identify the six families who were behind all the smuggling activity in Punjab, that they lived in Chandigarh/Delhi and that one of them owned a cinema and others ran transport companies owning Large fleets of vehicles and also that unless that smuggling syndicates were smashed illegal trade would continue;

(b) the particulars of these six families and whether their members have now been prosecuted; and

(c) the details of the effective steps taken and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the news-item but no specific mention was made by Director General, B S F, about involvement of six families in smuggling activities on Punjab border and their assets and properties. What Director General B.S.F. had stated was that the entire smuggling operations were organised by a handful of persons.

(c) The Customs field formations on the Indo-Pak border remain vigilant. The preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the region has been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment. In addition, appropriate antismuggling measures are taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is kept under constant review for appropriate action.

#### Funds for Development of Tribal Areas

4786. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Eighth Finance Commission has recommended funds for the development of tribal areas and socio-economic upliftment of the tribals under the first proviso to Article 275 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the total funds suggested for tribal areas and distributed to the concerned States;

(c) whether this fund will flow from consolidated fund of India or from Government's Budget Funds; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Under the terms of reference for the 8th Finance Commission, the Commission was required to make recommendations as to the principle which should govern

the grants-in-aid of revenues of the States out of the consolidated fund of India and the sums to be paid to the States which are in need of assistance by way of grant-in-aid of their revenue under article 275 of the Constitution for purposes other than those specified in the provisos to clause (1) of that article. The Ministry of Home Affairs have made the following provisions under Demand No. 55 in their Budget for 1984-85 for the purposes mentioned in the provisos to the Article 275.

D.2(1)—Grants under provisos to article 275(1) of the Constitution.

D.2(1) (I)—Schemes under provisos to Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Charged Rs. 20 crores.

D.1(1)(1) Grants to Assam Government Under clause (a) of the second proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution (Charged) Rs. 13.33 lakhs.

The Finance Commission provided grants for upgradation of Tribal administration and Article 275 (2) of the Constitution. The Commission had recommended a total grant of Rs. 27.19 crores for the five years period 1984-85 to 1988-89 for upgradation of standards of tribal administration in the States. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission for four years commencing from 1st day of April, 1985. The relatable grant for this period would be Rs. 81 318 crores.

(c) The funds mentions above will be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

(d) Does not arise.

घाटवे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार 'मार्जिन' राशि के आबंटन हेतु अपनाया गया मान दण्ड

4787. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आठवें वित्त आयोग ने राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए 'मार्जिन' राशि के आबंटन में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया है;

(ख) क्या अकाल राहत कार्यों में मजदूरों को भुगतान की जाने वाली मजदूरी को उक्त मानदण्ड में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त मानदण्ड के अनुसार घन-राशि का राज्यवार कितना आबंटन किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) आठवें वित्त आयोग ने प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए सीमांत राशि (मार्जिन मनी) 1982-83 को समाप्त हुए पाच वर्षों में औसत आयोजना भिन्न व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित की है। इस प्रकार परिकल्पित की गई सीमांत राशि को सातवें आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित सीमांत राशि के तीन गुना तक सीमित रखा गया है और इस राशि को अगले 25 लाख रुपए की राशि तक पूर्ण-कित किया गया है। कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में जहां आठवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा 5 वर्ष के औसत के आधार पर परिकल्पित सीमांत राशि सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा आवंटित राशि से भी कम बैठती थी, आठवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा आवंटित राशि जितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की है। इस प्रकार निर्धारित की गई सीमांत राशि के आधे भाग को राज्यों के राजस्व के पूर्वानुमानों का पुन-निर्धारण करते हुए हिसाब में लिया गया है और शेष आधी राशि केन्द्र द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के अन्तर्गत सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाएगी।

(ख) अकाल राहत कार्यों में मजदूरों को दी जानی वाली मजदूरी की सीमांत राशि में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि वह सामान्यतः आयोजना-व्यय में शामिल होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आठवां वित्त आयोग सातवें वित्त आयोग के विचारों से सहमत था, जो इस प्रकार है :—

“हमने जिस मार्जित की व्यवस्था की है उसमें किसी वर्ष में अधिक किए गए व्यय के लिए .....राज्य सरकार को अपनी आयोजना से अधिकांशतः सूखे के प्रभाव का निराकरण करने के हेतु राहत सम्बन्धी रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अपनी आयोजना से अंशदान देना चाहिए..... इस संबंध में हम समझते हैं कि नई पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में सूखे की सहायता से प्रस्तुत क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों, और अन्य विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा साथ ही न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं, जैसे सड़कों, पेयजल आदि के लिए काफी अधिक परिव्यय की सम्भावना है और इसमें से राहत संबंधी रोजगार के प्रयोजनों के लिए राशि ली जा सकती है। हम आशा करते हैं कि योजना आयोग और राज्य सरकारें भी विपदा के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद राहत प्रदान करने उद्देश्य से शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की सम्पन्नता को आयोजना में महत्व देगी।”

उपर्युक्त कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सातवें वित्त आयोग का यह मत था कि सीमांत राशि में राहत-रोजगार संबंधी व्यय को शामिल करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आठवें वित्त आयोग ने सातवें वित्त आयोग के विचारों से सहमति प्रकट की थी।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए निर्धारित की गई वार्षिक सीमांत राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	24.50
2. आसाम	7.25
3. बिहार	33.75
4. गुजरात	28.75
5. हरियाणा	4.50
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.75
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.50
8. कर्नाटक	6.00
9. केरल	5.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	4.75
11. महाराष्ट्र	7.25
12. मणिपुर	0.25
13. मेघालय	0.25
14. नागालैण्ड	0.25
15. उड़ीसा	26.25
16. पंजाब	5.00
17. राजस्थान	16.75
18. सिक्किम	0.25
19. तमिलनाडु	8.75
20. त्रिपुरा	0.75
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	32.50
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	23.75
जोड़	240.75

Gold declared by temples of Tamil Nadu under gold control act

4788. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of gold and gold ornaments which have been declared under the Gold Control Act by the temples in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any machinery to check regularly the quantum of gold in different temples in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, whether any thefts and pilferage have come to the notice of Government and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Under section 16 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, a religious institution has to declare only the quantity of gold, gold articles and ornaments in its possession to the jurisdictional Gold Control Officer. A quantity of 3144 Kgs. of gold in all forms was declared as on 31.12.1983 by religious institutions in Tamil Nadu including Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) and (c) The gold declared is the property of the temples. The temples of Tamil Nadu are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The verification etc. of the property (including gold) belonging to the temples is being done periodically by the officers of the State Government. It is the responsibility of the State Government to take appropriate action against the thefts, pilferage, etc.

कड़ी स्थित नवज्योति कपड़ा बिल

का पुनः चालू किया जाना

4789. श्री मोती भाई धार. चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) कड़ी स्थित नवज्योति कपड़ा मिल को कब तक पुनः चालू कर देने का विचार है और सरकार ने इस मिल को पुनः चालू करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं और

(क) सरकार ने उक्त मिल की मशीनों भवन और भूमि को बिक्री को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :  
(क) गुजरात की बन्द/रूग्ण मिलों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने और उन एककों के जो सक्षम हो सकते हैं, पुनरुत्थान के लिये पुर्नवास पैकेज तैयार करने हेतु अधिकारियों के एक दल का गठन किया गया है। मैसर्स नवज्योति टेक्सटाइल्स के प्रबन्धकों से इस दल को पुनरुत्थान प्रस्ताव भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ख) फ़ैक्टरियों का मुख्य नियंत्रक, गुजरात सरकार ने मिलों की सम्पत्ति का निपटान करने में मिलों के प्रबन्धकों पर रोक लगाने हेतु दीवानी न्यायालय, कादी से स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त किया है।

Code of conduct for Air India  
personnel posted abroad debarring  
employment of their sons  
and daughters in local  
offices of Air India abroad

4790. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :  
Will the Ministry of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION : be pleased to  
state : (a) whether following the  
practice obtaining on the side of Ministry  
of External Affairs barring the Officers  
posted in Indian Missions abroad from  
getting their sons/daughters who travel  
on State expense along-with them, from  
getting them locally employed in the

Mission, his Ministry or Air-India has  
laid down any code of conduct for their  
officers in this behalf; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-  
SHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b)  
Information is being collected and will  
be laid on the Table on the Table of  
the Sabha.

मानवचालित रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीनों  
पर उत्पाद शुल्क की वसूली

4791. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन जिलों में ड्राइंग  
और प्रिंटिंग के लघु उद्योग मानव-चालित  
रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीनों का उपयोग कर रहे  
हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीनों  
पर कितना उत्पाद शुल्क वसूल किया  
जाता है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रिंटिंग मशीनों  
पर वसूल किए गये उत्पादन शुल्क से केन्द्रीय  
सरकार को जिला-वार कितना राजस्व  
प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) क्या उत्पाद शुल्क लगाये जाने  
के कारण रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीनों का उपयोग  
लगभग समाप्त हो गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या छोटे उद्योगों  
की प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार  
उपर्युक्त मानवचालित प्रिंटिंग मशीनों पर  
से उत्पादन शुल्क हटाने को तैयार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम.  
कृष्णा) : (क) जैसा कि प्रश्न में पूछा गया

है, देश में जिलों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिला-वार आंकड़े एकत्र करने में अनुपात की दृष्टि से अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी क्षेत्र विशेष जिसके विषय में जानकारी अपेक्षित हो, का उल्लेख करें तो उसे एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

(ख) रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद 68 के अधीन "अन्यत्र अविनिर्दिष्ट अन्य सभी माल" के रूप में वर्गीकरण योग्य हैं तथा 0% की दर से शुल्क्य हैं।

(ग) राजस्व के आंकड़े विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्तालयवार तथा प्रभाग-वार रखे जाते हैं न कि राजस्व जिला-वार। टैरिफ मद 68 के अंतर्गत आने वाली अलग-अलग वस्तुओं से राजस्व की वसूली के आंकड़े भी नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(घ) विभाग को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (घ) के उत्तर के परि-  
प्रेक्ष्य में इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**World Bank Credit for Schemes and  
Project in Orissa.**

4792. SHRI GIRIDHAR  
GOMANGO : Will the Minister of  
FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank had agreed to provide credit for schemes and projects in Orissa during the Sixth plan period;

(b) if so, the scheme and project-wise details thereof along with the agreed assistance;

(c) whether the assistance has been released to Government of Orissa, project-wise;

(d) if not, how the funds have been provided by that State to the projects and the priority given while allocating funds, if any; and

(e) whether the Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project which comes under World Bank credit 1397-In (1983-87) was given low priority though assistance was given by his Ministry since 1983-84 and 1984-85 but the funds provided were very low by that state, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) and (b) A statement indicating the details of projects located in Orissa for which World Bank assistance has been sanctioned during the Sixth plan period is attached.

(c) and (d) World Bank assistance is claimed by the Government India only as reimbursement. The State Government concerned has to first provide the funds for the project in its Plan. This allocation is made by the State Government based on its own priorities.

(e) Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project is one of the 18 medium irrigation projects under the Orissa Irrigation II Project (1397-IN). Since the Badanalla project would not get completed under the above World Bank credit, Government of Orissa have decided to give a low priority to this project.

## Statement

*Details of Projects located in Orissa for which World Bank assistance has been received during the Sixth Plan period.*

*(In reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.4792 for 24.8. 4)*

*US \$ Million*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of assistance		Date of agreement
		IBRD	IDA	
1.	Cashewnut Project* (Credit No. 1012-IN)	...	22.0	10.6.1980
2.	Mahanadi Barrages Project (Credit No. 1078-IN)	...	83.0	5.12.1980
3-	Subernarekha Irrigation (Bihar & Orissa) (Credit No. 1289-IN)		127.0	9.11.1982
4.	Orissa Irrigation II (Credit No, 1397-IN)		105.0	16.9.1983
5.	Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project (Credit No, 1356-IN Loan No. 2278-IN	156.4	170,0	8.6.1983

\* This is a multi- State project in which Orissa Andhra Pradesh, kerala and Karnataka are participating states. The amount of assistance indicated is for the total project,

Opening of Branches of Banks in  
Unbanked Block Headquarters.

4793. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the branches of banks  
have been opened only in 292 out of  
675 identified unbanked block head-  
quarters; and

(b) the steps Government have taken  
to cover all unbanked block head-  
quarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and  
(b) of the total 675 unbanked block  
headquarters identified during 1978, 616  
have been covered by bank offices (of  
either Commercial Banks of Regional

Rural Banks) opened at the block headquarters or nearby places. The main difficulties experienced by banks in opening offices at the remaining 59 unbanked block headquarters are non availability of suitable accommodation for locating the offices and non availability of basic infrastructural facilities such as all weather approach roads etc. The matter relating to the provision of banking facilities to these block headquarters is also being actively pursued both by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government with the banks and concerned state Governments.

#### Projection of Prominent Tourist Spots in Madhyapradesh

4794. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by the Centre and State Government of Madhya pradesh for the proper projection of prominent tourist spots in Madhya pradesh;

(b) the details of the master plan during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the achievements till date and the projections for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the work done by the Town and Country planning Organisation for

1981-82

Rs. 20.20 lakhs

for construction of Forest Lodge at Kanha.

1982-83

(i) Rs. 16.01 lakhs

for construction of Forest Lodge at Kanha.

(A total amount of Rs. 49.00 lakhs was spent on this scheme. The Lodge was commissioned in November 1982)

(ii) Rs. 3.60 lakhs

for provision of a mini bus and Elephants at Kanha.

(iii) Rs. 3.51 lakhs

for provision of boats in Bhopal Lake.

tourist Projection in Madhya pradesh State; and

(d) the total amount released by the Centre to Madhya pradesh and the amount spent by the State Government during each of the Sixth Five Year plan on tourism projection in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The projection of prominent tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh or any other part of India is a continuous process by bringing out suitable publicity literature, documentary films, audiovisuals, promotion of fairs and festivals. Some of these centres are also projected abroad by inviting travel agents and media representatives to visit these centres on familiarisation tours who on their return give publicity to them through publication of their articles, photographs and production of documentary films.

(b) and (c) In the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department identified 26 centres in 3 travel circuits in consultation with the State Government for phased development through the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sectors.

(d) In the Sixth Plan period, the Department released funds on project as per the following details :

- (iv) Rs. .0.50 lakhs for promotion of fairs & festivals
- (v) Rs. .0.50 lakhs for provision of a mini bus at Shivpuri.
- (vi) Rs. 10.00 lakhs for construction of Tourist Village at Shivpuri.

1983-84

Rs. 10.00 lakhs for construction of Tourist Village at Shivpuri  
(The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 34.04 lakhs.)

1984-85

A proposal for the construction of 8 cottages and a dormitory at Bandhavgarh National Park has been accepted. A proposal for flood-lighting of Gwalior Fort is under consideration of the Department.

**Incentive Commission to London Based  
General sales agent by Air India**

4795. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4034 on 16th December, 1983 and 5763 on 30 March, 1984 and state :

(a) whether Air India paid Rs. 85 lakhs to its London-based General Sales Agent as additional incentive commission of 10 per cent over and above 12 per cent normal commission simply to redeem an earlier promise of the local manager there, without any written permission of higher concerned authority ;

(b) whether the Commercial Department (six months thereafter) called meetings in Bombay and London to regularise the huge payment with retrospective effect ;

(c) facts and the punishment awarded other than the guilty manager being recalled ;

(d) particulars of said beneficiary GSA and his earlier background related to Air India and other airlines ; and

(e) particulars of the head of Commercial Department who regularised the huge payment and names of persons present in the said meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a), (b) and (c) These are under examination.

(c) The Manager was called back to India and deprived of a promotion due to him.

(d) M/S. Hindustan Travel Service have functioned as Air India's General Sales Agent in London since June, 1973. The name of the owner is Mr. Joginder Sanger. Prior to his appointment as GSA, he was an Agent in London and gave Air India appreciable traffic on the ethnic charters operated between UK and India.

**Plan for Development of Ooty as a  
Tourist Spot**

4796. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has approved any comprehensive plan for the development of Ooty as a tourist spot ;

(b) if so, the total cost of the plan and the details of the scheme each costing more than rupees 5 lakhs ; and

(c) when the proposed comprehensive scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There is no such comprehensive proposal before the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Collection of Corporate Tax and Share of Government Companies.

4797 : SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenues collected as corporate tax during the last three years and the share of Government companies and undertakings in this regard ;

(b) whether the percentage of share of Government companies in the corporate revenues is increasing year by year ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the revenues from the private corporate sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b)

Financial Year	Collection of Corporate Tax	Collection From Government Companies and Undertakings	% Age of Column (3) To (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(In crores of rupees)			
1981-82	1969.96	921.21	46.86
1982-83	2184.51	947.59	43.37
1983-84	2489.09	Information not available.	

(c) Apart from the legislative measures that may be taken in this behalf in the light of the recommendations made by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, Parliamentary Committees, etc. all possible measures to increase the revenue from the private corporate sector, including administrative and institutional are being taken from time to time after a constant review.

#### Profits Made by Government Companies

4798. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the profits made by Government companies during the last five years ;

(b) the number of companies making profit during each of these years ; and

(c) the names of companies which have earned profits exceeding Rs. five crores and the Profit earned by each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The overall net profit or loss after interest

and tax made by the Central public undertakings during the last 5 years and number of companies making profits

during each of these years are as follows :

Year	Overall net profit/loss after adjusting loss made by loss making enterpsises (Rs. crores	No. of enter-prise making profits
1978-79	(—) 40.09	90
1979-80	(—) 74.29	101
1980-81	(—) 202.97	94
1981-82	445.92	104
1982-83	617.85	109

(c) A statement showing the names of companies which have earned net profit exceeding Rs. 5 crores and the

profit earned by each one of them during the year 1982-83 is attached.

#### Statement

Companies which have earned profits (after interest and tax) of Rs 5 crores and above in 1982-83

	(Rs. in crores)
	1982-83
1. National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	14.52
2. Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	47.44
3. Central Coalfields Ltd.	40.52
4. Western Coalfields Ltd.	14.16
5. National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	7.68
6. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	6.38
7. Bharat petroleum Corpn, Ltd.	13.95
8. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	7.01
9. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	18.30
10. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	116.83
11. Oil & Natural Gas Commission	692.87
12. Oil India Ltd.	60.41

13. National Fertilizers Ltd.	34.29
14. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	24.87
15. Indian petro-chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	50.88
16. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	7.51
17. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	22.47
18. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	30.61
19. Bharat Electronics Ltd	10.21
20. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	5.01
21. H.M.T. Limited	27.08
22. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	15.66
23. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	16.17
24. Hindustan Aeronautries Ltd.	23.47
25. Mazagon Dock Ltd.	9.99
26. NTC (West Bengal, Bihar, Assam & Orissa Ltd.	6.38
27. Central Warehousing Corpn.	10.90
28. The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	7.20
29. The Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	17.15
30. The State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	24.51
31. Air India	38.04
32. Indian Airlines	17.92
33. International Airports Authority of India.	12.47
34. Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.	8.16
35. Engineers India Ltd.	6.00
36. Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	17.88
37. Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	11.00
38. Indian Dairy Corporation	12.78

### Cancellation of Orders due to Draw-back Rates

4799. **SHRI B.V. DESAI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export order worth nearly Rs. 100 crores including orders worth Rs. 70 crores from the Soviet Union alone were cancelled due to Government's policy regarding drawback rates ;

(b) if so, whether the Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council has urged Government to revise the order to save the industry ;

(c) if so, whether five lakh workers will be out of job due to this decision ; and

(d) if so, action Union Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) While Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council has represented against the reduction of duty drawback rates on has certain woollen products, there is no information available that export orders have been cancelled on account of reduction in draw backrates.

(c) No such information is available with the Government.

(d) Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council has submitted supporting data in substantiation of its claim for higher rates on consideration of which revised rates of drawback on wollen knitwear are being announced.

### Opening of Branches Of Nationalised Banks In Guna And Rajgarh Districts In Madhya Pradesh.

4800. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branches opened by various nationalised banks in Guna and Rajgarh Districts of Madhya pradesh during the current Five year plan with details thereof; and

(b) whether all the new branches have been opened for which licences were granted by Reserve Bank of India upto 31st March, 1984?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that " 20-Nationalised Banks' had during the period 1. 4. 1980 to 31. 3. 1984 opened 12 branches in the districts of Guna and Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh as per details given below:—

District	Name of Centre	Name of Bank
Guna	1, Tumen	Punjab National Bank
	2. Guna	Central Bank of India
	3. Piprai	Union Bank of India
	4. Ashoknagar	-do-
	5. Painchi	-do-
	6 Sehrai	United Commercial Bank
	7. Malhargarh	-do-

Rajgarh	8. Karanwas	Bank of India
	9. Bhojpuria	-do-
	10. Kareedi	-do-
	11. Kosir	Canara Bank
	12. Malawar	Punjab National Bank

(b) While no licence was pending with any of the "20-Nationalised Banks" for opening a branch in Guna District, Bank of India as on 31. 3. 1984 was holding a licence for opening an office at Suladia in Rajgarh District.

#### Forgery and Misappropriation in Banks

4801. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a criminal case of forgery and misappropriation of negotiable instruments viz. dividend warrants drawn on various banks (supported by photo copies of the forged instruments) was registered at Dibrugarh P. S. (Assam) on 30 June, 1984 as directed by the Additional S. P. of Dibrugarh ; and

(b) the follow-up action taken so far, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :  
(a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as per the information received from the Add, S. P. Dibrugarh through the State Bank of India, no fraud/criminal case was registered at Dibrugarh Police Station on 30th June, 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Loans Sanctioned by Banks Under Self-Employment Schemes in Ujjain

4802. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister FINNACE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the persons in Ujjain District in Madhya Pradesh who have been sanctioned loan under the Self-employment scheme;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned and the names of the banks which sanctioned the loan to each of these persons; and

(c) the names of the industries or business for which this loan has been sanctioned to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):(a) and (b) The Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries have reported that in Ujjain District in Madhya Pradesh loans amounting to Rs. 129.83 lakhs were sanctioned by banks for 880 cases upto 31st March, 1984 under the Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth.

(c) The Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth envisages creation of various productive ventures in industry, services and business for the educated unemployed.

#### Punishment for Grounding of 707

4803. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :  
(a) whether the officers responsible for grounding of two Boeing 707 on 28 February, 1982 have not been adequately punished;

(b) whether it is a fact that the grounding involved an expenditure to the tune of five lakhs, and

(c) whether Government will propose to award major penalty in view of seriousness of matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) Necessary punitive actions has been taken against the erring officials of Air India and Indian Oil Corporation under the provisions of relevant service regulations.

(a) The expenditure incurred was approximately Rs. 4,92,293/-.

(b) The punishment already awarded to the concerned erring officials is considered adequate.

#### **Enquiry into the Working Bank of Cochin**

**4804. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has conducted an inquiry into the working of the Bank of Cochin and found out serious irregularities;

(b) whether the Bank is not in a position to pay their present and future depositors in full as their claims accrue.

(c) whether the sticky advances considered by the Reserve Bank of India as irrecoverable amount to Rs. 23.51 crores;

(d) whether the erosion in the values of the assets is to the tune of Rs. 81.6 crores; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to protect the interests of the depositors and clients of the Bank of Cochin?

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

The Bank of Cochin Ltd. is a private sector scheduled commercial bank and its activities in banking matters are overseer by the Reserve Bank of India, under the statutory powers conferred on it by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. In accordance with the provisions of the above Acts, Reserve Bank of India has carried out an inspection of the said Bank.

Reserve Bank of India is closely monitoring the affairs of the Bank of Cochin Ltd. To strengthen the management of the bank, an experienced retired banker and an official from the Reserve Bank of India have been appointed as additional directors on the Board of the Bank of Cochin Ltd. Further more, a retired senior officer from Reserve Bank of India has been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the duties of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer till the appointment of a full time Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

#### **Robbery in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, New Rohtak Road Delhi**

**4805. SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur's Branch at New Rohtak Road Delhi was robbed by bandits on June 4, 1984;

(b) if so, whether Rs. 5 lakhs cash were robbed by these bandits from the Bank;

(c) if so, whether sufficient security measures were not provided at the Bank;

(d) if so, whether he had paid a visit to the Bank on 5 June, 1984 and had suggested certain measures to check such types of incidents in the Bank; and

(c) if so, the kind of measures that have been suggested and taken by his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) On 4th June, 1984 five persons armed with pistols and revolvers robbed the branch of cash & four parcels. However, on the police reaching the scene of the incident, they fled leaving behind the cash bag and one parcel.

(c) At the time of the incident, there was a watchman in the branch. The alarm system in the premises was however, lying disconnected as the old counters in the bank were being replaced by new ones. The system has since become operational.

(d) The deputy Minister (Finance) paid a visit to the branch on 5th June, 1984.

(e) All banks, including the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, had already been advised from time to time to tighten security measures. They had also been advised to review the security arrangements in branches to ensure that they are adequate, operationally effective and dependable.

#### Foreign Tours of the Chairman of STC

4806. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Ministry of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tours undertaken by the Chairman of STC since his joining STC in September, 1983;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on his foreign tours with details of his duration of stay in different countries alongwith purpose and achievements;

(c) the total amount of TA/DA etc paid to the Chairman for his foreign visits; and

(d) whether the Chairman has been getting his TA/DA etc. without vouchers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Five tours on behalf of STC and two on account of Government delegation were undertaken by Chairmant STC.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 2,52,1488.00 has been incurred by the Head Office apart from approximately Rs. 62071 in foreign exchange incurred by the foreing brance offices of STC Details of the tours are given below:

- (i) 8 days in London, Paris and Frankfurt in connection with review of STCs foreign offices, discussions with trading houses and Indian Embassies and export promotion etc.
- (ii) 5 days in Singapore and Malaysia in connection with review of STC's foreign office in Singapore, discussions with High Commissioner, Government Agencies, Trading houses and export promotion etc.
- (iii) 9 days in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Dubai in connection with review of STC's foreign offices, discussions with Embassies, Government Agencies, trading houses and export promotion etc.
- (iv) 8 days in Frankfurt, Paris and London in connection with review of performance of branch offices and discussion with Trading Houses.

- (v) 13 days in Austria, Switzerland, London and Brussels in connection with meeting with Austrian Government and Chambers of Commerce, Indian Ambassadors, review of branch offices, addressing seminars in Brussels, meeting with Trading Houses etc.
- (vi) 8 days in West Germany, France, U.K., and Switzerland to attend Conference of the Commercial Representatives in Geneva and visit to STC Branches.
- (vii) 3 days in Dhaka as a member of Government delegation for trade review talks.

The purposes for which the tours were conducted have been accomplished.

(c) Rs. 88,248.00 have been paid to him in foreign exchange as TA/DA during these tours.

(d) The Chairman was paid TA/DA as per R.B.I. Rules.

रामगढ़ छावनी हजारीबाग से भागे हुए सिक्ख सिपाहियों द्वारा दुकानों पेट्रोल पम्पों आदि का लूटा जाना ।

4806क. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रामगढ़ छावनी, हजारीबाग से भागे सिक्ख सिपाहियों ने रास्ते में दुकानों पेट्रोल पम्पों और होटलों को जवरन लूट लिया और बसों और ट्रकों को पंजाब भगा ले गये ;

(ख) क्या रामगढ़ भुगरी तलैया और हजारीबाग की कुछ बड़ी कम्पनियों और

ट्रांसपोर्टों ने भी जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है भागने में इन भगोड़ों की वित्तीय सहायता की और उन्हें बैंक ड्राफ्ट भेजे और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की जाएगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) इन घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए जांच अदालत गठित करने के आदेश दिए गए हैं और जांच कार्य चल रहा है। भागे की कार्यवाही जांच अदालत से निष्कर्षों के आधार पर की जाएगी।

12.00 hours.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Sir, we have given a notice on Mandal Commission's Report. We want to know about the modality of public opinion.

(व्यवधान)

सरकार ने कहा था कि मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हम पब्लिक ओपीनियन कायम कर रहे हैं... बहाट इज दी मॉडैलिटी ग्रॉफ पब्लिक ओपीनियन... (व्यवधान)... इस हाउस में उस पर कई बार डिस्कशन करवाई जा चुकी है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : यह लोक सभा का अन्तिम सत्र है, लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक उस पर कोई फैसला

नहीं लिया है... (व्यवधान) उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई प्रमल नहीं हुआ है

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum)** : For the last four years this Mandal Commission's Report has been kept in cold storage.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us have written a joint letter to you, drawing your attention and requesting you about this Mandal Commission's Report.

(Interruptions)

Please give me just two minutes.

More than three and a half years passed, since the Report was submitted to the Government of India. Three times, you were kind enough to allow discussion on this subject, in the House and two Ministers gave specific assurances on the floor of the House that very soon decisions will be taken. Now, this Seventh Lok Sabha is coming to an end. The Government in an answer to a question and a few days before that in a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, where Shri Atal Bihariji, Shri Chitta Basu and some other member...

Mr. Speaker : मुझे आप लिख कर दे दीजिए, आई विल फॉरवर्ड टू हिम...हां, मैंने कल भेज दिया है, आई है आलरेंडी इन...मोडैतिटी की बात है, वह मैंने कल भेज दिया है।

We have already done it.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** : Now, we want to know the modality of public opinion, as the Government said that they are going to elicit public opinion.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have already sent the communication to the Government. I got it from you and I have forwarded it to the Home Minister.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** : He must give the modality of that. Let him come out and say what they have worked out.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगावार (पोली-भीत)** : मान्यवर, सरकार ने पहले ही मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय न करके बहुत बड़ा अन्याय किया है...

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur)** : The people died due to yesterday's rain in Delhi. Minister should make a statement. What is the position ?

(Interruptions)

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय** : क्या कहा, यह कोई थोड़े ही हुई।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद)** : कल इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्रौडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने राज्य सभा में यह कि (व्यवधान) मैं कोई ऐसा स्टेटमेंट देने नहीं जा रहा हूँ

**MR. SPEAKER** : You cannot refer to Rajya Sabha.

**श्री प्रमल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई-दिल्ली)** : संसद कहो ..

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह** : मैं सरकार पर कोई चार्ज लगाने नहीं जा रहा हूँ सरकार ने संसद में यह घोषणा की है कि हमारे

यहां फीरेन बेस्ड न्यूज एजेन्सियों पर किसी तरह का सेंसर लागू नहीं है, लेकिन मान्यवर एन. टी. रामाराव के डिमान्डेशन से सम्बन्धित जो कॅसेट्स बाहर जा रहे थे, उनको बदल कर

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दे दीजिए...

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन् उनको रास्ते ही में बदल दिया गया, इससे क्या बात जाहिर होती है...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : श्री एन. टी. रामाराव के कॅसेट्स फीरेन के देशों में जा रहे थे...

(व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker : आप मुझे लिखकर दे दीजिए...

There is nothing. I cannot believe hearsay. I will have to ascertain the facts. I will have to find out. पता करवाता हूँ...

श्री राम निवास पासवान : सर, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का मामला बहुत समय से पेन्डिंग है, आप कुछ करवाईये न...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में तो मैंने पहले ही कह दिया, आप मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिए, बार-बार आप उसी को क्यों उठाना चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)... मेरा बिल्कुल ध्यान है...

(व्यवधान)

12.05 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Indian Airlines (Employees other than flying crew and those in the Aircraft Engineering Department) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Airlines (Employees other than Flying Crew and those in the Aircraft Engineering Department) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Av 18012/2/82-AC in Gazette of India dated the 25 February, 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 together with an explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8663/84].

Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1984 and Reviews on the working of and Annual Report of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for 1982-83 and Statement for not laying the papers in time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1984, under section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in library See No. LT-8664/84].
- (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 Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India

Limited for the year 1982-83,

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1982-83 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-8665/84]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Aluminium Co. Ltd. for 1983-84.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, for the year, 1983-84.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8666/84].

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts of and Review on the working of Central Council for Research in yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi for 1982-83.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8667/84].

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Speaker, I am trying to catch your eye and you are not even looking at this side. You have got some notices pending with you. One of the biggest and most prestigious public sector undertakings, the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi is closed during the last two weeks, due to strike by 17,000 employees. Government should say something about it. What steps are they taking to bring about a settlement ?

**Public Debt (National Deposit Receipt) Rules 1984 Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Regulations 1984, Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of United India Insurance Co. Ltd. Madras for 1983 and General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay for 1983 etc. etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Public Debt (National Deposit Receipt) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 849 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1984, under section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8668/84].
- (2) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8669/84]
- (3) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Public Sector Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8670/84].
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
- (i) (a) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year 1983.
- (b) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8671/84].
- (ii) (a) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year 1983.
- (b) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year, 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8672/84].
- (iii) (a) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Insurance Company, Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983.
- (b) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8673/84].
- (5) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions)
- (i) Report of the Subansiri Gaonlia Bank, North Lakhimpur (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ii) Report of the Hardoi Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi. (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December,

- 1982 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (iii) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (iv) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (v) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (vi) Report of the Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (vii) Report of the Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (viii) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J&K) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ix) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank Gurgaon (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (x) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xi) Report of the Farukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xii) Report of the Mallabum Gramin Bank, [However (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiii) Report of the Nagarjuna Gramina Bank Khama (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiv) Report of the Rayalaseema Gramina Bank, Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xv) Report of the Sri Visakha Gramina Bank, Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh, for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon,
- (xvi) Report of the Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar, (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

- (xvii) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xviii) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xix) Report of the Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xx) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank, Malapuram (Kerala), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxi) Report of the Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxii) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxiii) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxiv) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamagarh (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxv) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxvi) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxvii) Report of the 'Jamnagar Gramin Bank, Jamnagar (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxviii) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxix) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharashariff (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxx) Report of the Madubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

- (xxxix) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xxxii) Report of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxxiii) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xl) Report of the Balasore Gramya Bank, Balasore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xxxiv) Report of the Sravasthi Gramin Bank, Baharich (Uttar Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xli) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda (U. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xxxv) Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xlii) Report of the Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shivpuri (M. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xxxvi) Report of Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Diltongani (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 for together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xliii) Report of the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Champtra (Bihar) for the year ended 31st the December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xxxvii) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xliv) Report of the Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal (Manipur State) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.

- (xlv) Report of the Kamraz Rural Bank, Sopore (J & K) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xlvi) Report of the Chitradurga Gramin Bank, Chitradurga, (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (xlvii) Report of the Dhenkanal Gramya Bank, Dehkanal (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xlviii) Report of the Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sawaimadhapur (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xlix) Report of the Langpi Dehagi Rural Bank, District Karbi, Anglong (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (l) Report of the Sri Srayasthi Gramin Bank, Adilabad (A. P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and the Auditors Report thereon.
- (li) Report of the Panchamahar Gramin Bank, Godhra (Gujarat), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the
- Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lii) Report of the Subansiri Gaonlia Bank, North Lakhimpur (Assam), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (liii) Report of the Sangameshwara Grameena Bank, Mahbobnagar (A. P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (liv) Report of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi (U. P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lv) Report of the Manjira Grameena Bank, Sangareddy (A. P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lvi) Report of the Pinakini Grameena Bank, Nellore (A. P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lvii) Report of the Howrah Gramin Bank, Howrah (W. B.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lviii) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Khargone (M. P.), for the

year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.

- (lix) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lx) Report of the Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandla (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxi) Report of the Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxii) Report of the Thar Aanchalik Gramya Bank, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxiii) Report of the Chaitanya Grameena Bank, Tumkar, for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxiv) Report of the Shri Satavahana Grameena Bank, Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxv) Report of the Gurdaspur Amritsar Kshetriya Vikas Gramin Bank, Gurdaspur (Punjab) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxvi) Report of the Shivalik Gramin Bank, Hoshirpur (Punjab) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxvii) Report of the Bijapur Grameena Bank, Bijapur (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxviii) Report of the Ratlam-Mandsor Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsoor for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxix) Report of the Sahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxx) Report of the Jamuna Gramin Bank, Agra (Uttar Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxxi) Report of the Nadia Gramin Bank, Krishnagar (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon.
- (lxxii) Report of the Shri Vankateshwara Grameena Bank,

Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1983, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon. [Placed in Library See no. LT-8674/84].

**CARDAMOM (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1984)**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cardamom Amendment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No-S. O. 2155 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984, under section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 8675/84].

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस में काशी विद्यापीठ यूनिवर्सिटी में 36 भाषाएं बगैर किसी मान्यता के चला रखी हैं और वहां पर काफी लूट हो रही है। वहां के वाइस चांसलर बहुत गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सैंटर के अधीन है या स्टेट के अधीन है ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का मामला है। छात्रों पर लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K. K. Tewary (Buxar) : Sir, you will kindly remember my notice about a very serious thing. British Columbia is a State in Canada. There, Khalistan has been given official recognition. In the meantime, now a plane has been hijacked.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already sent it to the External Affairs Ministry.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention on the cement scandal in Kerala...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. cross-talking please.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I have given a Calling Attention on the cement scandal. There is much gossip.

MR. SPEAKER ; I have already written. They have already taken steps regarding that. Some arrests have also been made. I have written to the Home Ministry also.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : *rose\*\**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : *rose\*\**

MR. SPEAKER ; I have not allowed Mr. Yadav.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरी बिहार भारत सरकार की निगाह से उपेक्षित रहा है। उसको लेकर परसों से वोट क्लव पर लोग धरना दे रहे हैं। समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक जो रेलवे लाइन के कन्वर्जन का काम शुरू हो गया था, उसको बन्द कर दिया गया है इसलिये इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : What has happened to the discussion on the situation in Sri Lanka ? It has again been postponed...

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken enough of time.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : The boot is on the other leg. It is on your leg. I have been postponing it, according to your wishes.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : rose\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मताल्लिक एक मासला आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आयकर की चोरी के मुखबिर,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको एलाऊ तो कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय महोदय, मैंने आपसे नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन किया है कि आपको एलाऊ कर दिया गया है, आप उस पर बोल लीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

मैंने बता दिया आपको, आप मुझ से रजिस्ट्री करवा लीजिये।

श्री सतीश भद्रवाल : आप इसे 377 में दे दें यदि टक्सेशन ला पर आज बहस हो रही है, उसमें कह दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें भी कह सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

\*\*Not recorded.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Prof. Kurien has given a calling attention notice regarding cement scandal in Kerala. When will you allow this? What is your observation on this? Why are you deliberately dragging this issue?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिख दिया है कि वह एक्शन ले।

SHRI A. K. BALAN : What is your observation of this? Why are you deliberately dragging this issue? When will you allow this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया है कि मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिख दिया है और उस पर एक्शन शुरू हो गया है। इस पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है और न ही गवर्नमेंट को एतराज है। लेकिन मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् की याचिका समिति ने इन्दौर से बम्बई के बीच में रेल चलाने की सिफारिश एक साल पहले की थी। लेकिन अभी तक उस सिफारिश पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। उसको तुरन्त शुरू कर देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अमल बिहारी पाजपेयी (नई-दिल्ली) : हाईजैकिंग के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कितने बजे वक्तव्य देंगे?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब उनके पास फंक्ट्स आ जाएंगे। हाउस के एजार्न होने से पहले वह स्टेटमेंट देगे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आप 6 बजे का समय तय कर दीजिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** 6 बजे कर देगे। साव छः बजे हमारा फक्शन है। क्यों न इसको बीच में करवा दें ?

**श्री अटल बिहार वाजपेयी :** 3 बजे करवा दीजिए। एक समय तय कर दीजिए। अगर कोई कठिनाई हो, तो 6 बजे करा दीजिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** 6 बजे ठीक है।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) :** It is good that the Minister is coming out with a statement. But high-jacking is taking place in our country. We want a discussion tomorrow on this subject. You travel by plane. One day you may also be high-jacked, which we don't want.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मेरे साथ बात कर लें। जो उत्तम होगा, वही करेंगे।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** O.K. Tomorrow, there will be a discussion. You call the meeting of the BAC.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मेरे साथ बात कर लें।

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल हमने लैंड एक्चीजीशन बिल पास करना है, जिसमें आप सब इन्ट्रस्टिड हैं। उसके बाद कोई

दूसरा काम करेंगे। टाइम निकालना होगा यह आपको तय करना है। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। आई विल बि गाइडिड बाई यू।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Very good. You have assured us that this will be discussed. We are very happy that you have given us an assurance.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I always do whatever you say.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) :** I have made a statement under rule 377 regarding the service conditions of the scientists...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने फैसला करना है। जो आपकी मर्जी है, वह कर लीजिएगा।

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** I have made a statement under rule 377 regarding the service conditions of the scientists and technologists of the Indian Institute of Technology. I want that a chance should be given to discuss it in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is not the allowed practice. If you do it like this, I am not going to allow you; never. If you want to raise this question of 377 again here, then I am not going to give you any more chance. I tell you and I warn you,

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes of the Seventy-Seventh to Eighty-first sittings

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN  
(Madras North): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the seventy seventh to Eighty-first sittings of the committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the National Security (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1984."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the

Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1984."

- (iii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 13th August, 1984, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings :-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha, for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Saroj Khaparde, from the Committee, and to proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

12.11 hours

ELECTION OF SHRI K. L.N. PRASAD, MEMBER, RAJYA SABHA, TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKING

SECRETARY GENERAL: I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri K. L. N. Prasad, Member, Rajya Sabha,

has been duly elected to the said Committee.

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM  
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Sixteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:—

1. Shri S. Murugain—23rd July to 24th August, 1984.  
(Fifteenth Session)
2. Shri C. Chinnaswamy—23rd July to 10th August, 1984.  
(Fifteenth Session)

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by Committee may be granted?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :**  
Yes,

**MR. SPEAKER.** The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

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12.12 hrs

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

Two hundred twenty fifth, two hundred twenty seventh and two hundred thirty first Report.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** (Calcutta North East): I beg to present the following

Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fifty-eighth Report on Union Excise Duties Related Person.
- (2) Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report on Sales Tax-Survey, Registration and Declaration forms.
- (3) Two Hundred and Thirty-first Report on Financial Review-cum-Commercial Accounts of the Canteen Stores Department.

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12.13 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

Eighty seventh and Eighty ninth Reports and Minutes of Sittings

**SHRI BANSI LAL** (Bhiwani): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Eighty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Delhi Development Authority—Part II, and Minutes of the sittings of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Eighty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Central Board of Excise and Customs, and Minutes of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
LEGISLATION

Twenty-seventh Report

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur):  
I beg to present the Twenty-seventh  
Report (Hindi and English versions) of  
the Committee on Subordinate Legisla-  
tion.

12.14 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID  
ON THE TABLE

Twenty-second Report

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA  
(Udanipur) I beg to present the Twenty-  
second Report (Hindi and English  
versions) of the Committee on Papers  
laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID  
ON THE TABLE

Minutes of the Twenty-second Report

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA  
(Udaipur): I beg to lay on the Table  
Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of  
the sittings of the Committee on Papers  
laid on the Table relating to their Twenty-  
second Report.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Development of Vidarbha region of  
Maharashtra.

श्री केशव राव पारधी (मंडारा) :  
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन  
निम्नलिखित विषय प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

विदर्भ में रेलवे कोच की फैक्ट्री लगाने  
वास्ते काफी दिनों से मांग है। इसके लिए  
महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी मांग की है और  
सिफारिश की है और रेलवे मंत्री अभी जब  
नागपुर आए थे, तो कई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल  
भी मिले। महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ औद्योगिक  
दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। कोच फैक्ट्री  
विदर्भ में होवे। गोंदिया जबलपुर  
छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में  
परिवर्तित करने वास्ते सर्वे हो चुका है।  
1980 में बजट भाषण में उस समय के  
रेलवे मंत्री ने यह रेलवे लाइन ब्राडगेज  
करने के वास्ते कहा भी था। बाद में भी  
इस लाइन को ब्राडगेज करने के वास्ते  
आश्वासन दिए गए। लेकिन इसका काम  
नहीं लिया गया। यह लाइन ब्राडगेज करने  
से ट्रांसिट में जो रेलने का नुकसान व समय  
नष्ट होता है वह तो बेचगा ही यह लाइन  
पिछड़े हुए आदिवासी क्षेत्र से जाती है।  
मैंगनीज की ट्रांसपोर्ट इसी लाइन से होती  
है। मलहज खण्ड तांबे की खदानें इसी  
लाइन पर हैं तथा चन्द्रपुर गोंदिया जबलपुर  
पुरी लाइन ब्राडगेज हो जाने से उत्तर भारत  
और दक्षिण भारत के लिए नागपुर के  
अलावा दूसरी लाइन का काम भी होता है  
और दूरी भी कम होती है। इसलिए इस  
लाइन को ब्राडगेज तुरन्त करना जरूरी है।  
मण्डारा रोड से कवडसी (जवाहर नगर)  
तक रेलवे लाइन गई है। इस लाइन पर  
पैसेंजर ट्रेन चलाने वास्ते काफी वर्षों से  
मांग है। कहा जाता है कि इस रास्ते पर  
बसेस चलती हैं। लेकिन बसों में लोगों को  
पैसा भी ज्यादा देना पड़ना है और सरकार  
जैसा समझती है उतनी बसें भी नहीं चलती  
हैं। मण्डारा रोड से कवडसी तक पैसेंजर  
ट्रेन चलाने से डिफेंस फैक्ट्री में काम करने  
वाले कर्मचारियों को तथा बीच में मंडारा  
यह बड़ा शहर पड़ता है वहां जाने के लिए

लोगों को बहुत सुविधा होगी। इसलिए इस लाइन पर पैसेजर ट्रेन चलाई जावे। उसी तरह महाराष्ट्र एक्सप्रेस और दादर एक्सप्रेस जो कि नागपुर से है वह गोंदिया से शुरू करने वास्ते वहाँ के सभी लोगों की काफ़ी दिनों से मांग है। इसके वास्ते पहले भी मैंने कई बार कहा है। यह लोगों की मांग पूरी की जावे।

सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त कामों पर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा तुरन्त निगम्य करके पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लोगों को राहत दिलाई जावे।

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER  
in the Chair]

(ii) Need for more post-matric Scholarships for SC&ST students in Orissa.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Orissa has the second largest tribal population numbering about 53 lakhs living in five districts and some pockets of other districts. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes and Castes in Orissa is very low and it is the worst in case of the tribals. In most of the tribes the literacy percentage is as low as 10 per cent and even less than that. The drop-outs of the tribes in Orissa at the primary level as per the latest information is 94.5 per cent. Few boys who manage to go to colleges or post matric classes cannot afford, due to poverty, to prosecute their studies as many of them cannot get lodging and boarding facilities. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Education Ministry to sanction more post-matric scholarships and more post-matric hostel buildings urgently to enable these tribal boys to avoid drop-outs and prosecute their studies in the few colleges started recently in these tribal areas in Orissa especially in Koraput district.

(iii) Need for Central Government's finance to Subarnarekha multi-purpose project.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore) Subarnarekha multipurpose project is a very long pending demand of the people of the State of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, in the absence of which, millions of people suffer every year due to flood, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of energy, etc. After several years of efforts, rupees eight hundred crores Subarnareka multipurpose project is in execution, with agreement between these three States on the initiative and mediation of the Union Government. The World Bank has agreed to pay 49 per cent of the total expenditure as loan and the rest 51 per cent will be borne by the three States in equal share. But all these three States are very much handicapped in financing the project due to constraint of resources. If this project is not executed and completed soon, it will hit hard many millions of people of these three States. So, the only solution to overcome this problem is that the Government of India come to their rescue.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government very earnestly to kindly agree to finance the project, so that the progress in execution of the project may not be hampered, as after completion of this project, the woes of the millions of people will be redressed.

(iv) Impounding passports of Indian Artists/Sportsman who visit South Africa Clandestinely.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Several Indian musicians, artists, sportsmen and others have, from time to time, been visiting clandestinely the Republic of South Africa. The visit to South Africa by two Indian artists was reported just a few days ago...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You read out whatever has been approved, please...

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : This is happening notwithstanding India's economic, diplomatic, cultural, trade and sports boycott of the racist regime and the fact that Indian Passports are not endorsed for travel to South Africa. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government of India should impound the passports of all such persons. This Parliament must also unequivocally reassert our anti-apartheid policies and firmly reject the approaches of those who would like us to take a soft line towards the racist regime of South Africa.

(v) Setting up of proposed electronic digital switching factory at Bangalore.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Indian Telephone Industry at Bangalore is one of the most successful public sector industries. The ITI has started its activities with the full cooperation of Government of Karnataka and has now spread to other parts of India. The main item of manufacture at Bangalore Unit of ITI is the Telephone Exchanges and cross bar telephone exchanges. Due to changes in technology, the conventional telephone exchanges are giving way to digital electronic switching equipment. About 5,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of conventional exchanges at Bangalore Complex would be rendered jobless within two years or will be retrenched due to this change in technology.

To overcome the problems of retrenchment of skilled workers, the management of ITI proposes setting up of electronic digital switching factory at a location close to Bangalore so that the staff being rendered surplus at

Bangalore Complex could be redeployed in the new factory. The management of ITI requested the State Government for a suitable piece of land and assurances for supply of water and power. A suitable piece of land was allocated and firm assurances regarding supply of water and power were also given. The French collaborators of the project saw the land and approved the location. The Ministry of Communications recommended the location near Bangalore and this proposal was also approved by the Government of India. However, actual investment has yet to commence.

I appeal to Government to take early steps to set up electronic digital switching factory at Bangalore.

(vi) Need to take early decision to declare Tuticorin Port as the pricing point for fixing cost of petroleum products in southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi) : It is reported that the Central Government has been approached for declaring the Tuticorin Port as the pricing point for fixing the cost of petroleum products in the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu, so as to enable the consumers to get them at slightly lower rates. At present, Cochin is the pricing point for the petroleum products being sold in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts and the consumers in those districts have to bear the transport cost. Coastal movement would enable a larger quantity of petroleum products and bulk movement would also reduce the cost of products. It would also help the port to utilise more the oil jetty, which is not being used now to the full capacity. I request that the Central Government may take an early decision in the matter so that the consumers in the districts mentioned might be benefited.

(vii) Steps needed to improve customer services in Banks removal of stagnations among bank Officers.

**\*\* SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASAM** (Tirunelveli) : Presently, the number of banks branches exceeds 60,000, which, compared to the year 1969, has shown the phenomenal growth achieved by the banking industry. IRD and 20 point Programmes have added additional clientele to the banking industry. Because of this spurt in the number of customers, already declining customer service has shown further signs of deterioration. To obviate the situation, I give the following suggestions :

(1) In certain offices, banks have posted comparatively large number of staff, especially in the administration side, in metropolitan and urban centres. In the rural and semi-urban centres, where customers mostly comprising of village artisans and farmers, need to be taken care of, banks have acute shortage of manpower. Such dearth in staff leads to poor customer service. Therefore, a thorough workload vis-a-vis profitability analysis should be carried out to fix norms for proper staffing in the banks.

(2) Further, at the middle level, banks select officers for All India Service and post them at different centres in the country. As they advance to scale II, III and IV, they become stagnant. All the efficient and experienced officers cannot get promotion for want of vacancies within the same bank. Thus, such officers are bound to get frustrated and become inefficient. The customer service suffers. To obviate the situation, a new service may be created as Inter Bank Service, with additional monetary incentives for making them liable to be posted to any bank in any part of the country. Thus, the stagnation of the said scales may be eased to some extent.

(viii) Need to introduce new stops for recently introduced Superfast express trains between Cannanore and Ernakulam.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagare) ; The Railway Administration has introduced super-fast Express trains with limited stops between Cannanore and Ernakulam since 15th July 1984. While the introduction of these trains has been appreciated and meets a long-felt need, a great injustice has been done to the people of Badagara and quality taluks and the pilgrim passengers to the famous temple town of Guruvayur, by eliminating stops at Badagara, Quilandy and Kuttipuram. This train serves the people of Cannanore, Calicut and Malappuram districts for reaching Ernakulam in time for attending to High Court work, and also enables a large number of pilgrims to Guruvayur from these districts. But, unfortunately, the Southern Railway, in the name of maintaining speed, has eliminated Badagara and Quilandy stops. Badagara is a municipality of great importance and taluk headquarter, and Quilandy is also a taluk headquarter. These two stations are important stations, which cater to the movement of passengers from the hinterland to Ernakulam and Trivandrum. Similarly, Kuttipuram is an alighting point for Guruvayur Temple in Malappuram district.

While a super-fast train is welcome, it must also necessarily meet the demands of the travelling public, and it is obviously not run just for maintaining speed.

Therefore, I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to this pressing problem of the area and request him to direct the Railway Administration to introduce these new stops for the super-fast Express trains recently introduced in Kerala.

**\*\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.**

(ix) Need for Compensation to the Cloud-burst affected people in Kargil.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : The unprecedented cloud burst that occurred recently in the Kargil and Leh districts of Ladakh resulted in the death of fourteen persons, including two children and has rendered many people homeless and hundreds of acres of cultivable and fodder lands, including standing crops buried under debris. Property worth lakhs of rupees is reported to have been lost in the cloud burst.

I urge upon the Government of India to assist the affected people by providing relief and compensation enabling them to make alternate arrangements before the onset of winter.

12.31 hrs.

## TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : on behalf of SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I move

“That the Bill further to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1961 the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957; the Gift-Tax Act, 1958 the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 and the Interest-tax Act, 1974 be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the proposals in this Bill are intended mainly to streamline procedures in the interest of better work management, avoid inconvenience to tax-payers reduce litigation, remove certain amounts in, and rationalise some of the provisions of, these enactments, and counteract tax avoidance and tax evasion.

The Bill contains about seventy proposals. A more comprehensive Bill would have taken more time to prepare, and in case it was referred for detailed

consideration to a Select Committee of this hon. House, it would have involved further delay.

I have, therefore, struck a compromise and adopted a practical approach. I have sponsored certain important, and yet simple and non-controversial measures, so that the Bill may be considered and passed during the current session. Hence, proposals which needed more detailed discussion and consideration by Parliament have been left over for consideration at the appropriate time.

Sir, the Bill does not contain any proposal for the amendment of the Estate Duty Act, although there is urgent need to simplify and rationalise its provisions. However, a Bill to amend the Estate Duty Act can be introduced in this House only after necessary resolutions under Article 25 (1) of the Constitution have been passed by State Legislatures adopting the proposals relating to these amendments. As this procedure takes considerable time, it would not have been feasible to include any proposals relating to the amendment of the Estate Duty Act in this Bill.

The Parliament, has, however, recently passed the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1984 for excluding agricultural land from the levy of estate duty under the Central enactment. After the various States have adopted the amendments in that Bill, it would be possible to sponsor amendments to the Estate Duty Act without following the procedure laid down in Article 252 (1) of the Constitution. Comprehensive reform of the law relating to estate duty has, therefore, to be necessarily deferred.

I shall, with the indulgence of the House, now briefly refer to some of the more important proposals in the Bill.

Payment of small sums by way of advance tax, not only causes inconvenience to tax-payers, but also adds to the workload in the Income-tax offices. I, therefore, propose to provide that, from the financial year 1985-86, payment of advance tax will be optional in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families,

(Shri S.M. Krishna)

association of persons, etc if the amount payable by them does not exceed Rs. 1,500/-.

Salaried taxpayers drawing cash remuneration upto Rs.18000 per annum are not required to furnish a voluntary return of income if certain conditions laid down in the Income Tax Act in this behalf are fulfilled. I propose to extend this concession to persons drawing cash remuneration upto Rs .24,000/- per annum

The procedure empowering the Income-tax Officer to cancel an *ex parte* assessment and make a fresh assessment leads to unnecessary duplication of proceedings, delays and inconvenience to taxpayers. I, therefore, propose to discontinue the provisions for re-opening *ex parte* assessments made after 30th September, 1984.

The Income-tax Officer is required to send a draft of the assessment order to the taxpayer in case where the aggregate amount of the proposed variation to the returned income exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. The objections raised by the taxpayer are referred to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner for appropriate directions to the Income-tax Officer.

This provision has resulted in duplication of proceedings, delay in completion of assessments and division of responsibility, I, therefore, propose to discontinue this provision in relation to cases where any variation to the returned income is proposed to be made by Income-tax Officers after 30th September, 1984.

Under the existing provisions, no action for recovery can be commenced after the expiration of one year from the end of the financial year in which the demand was raised. I propose to extend the time limit for commencement of recovery proceedings from one year to three years. I expect that, in most of the cases, the final demand

would get crystallised within the extended time after the disposal of the first and second appeals, claims for rectification and adjustment of prepaid taxes. In the result recovery certificates would be substantially fewer in number and they would reflect, more correctly than at present, the demand which is, in fact, due from the assesseees.

The Settlement Commission is debarred from admitting an application for settlement in cases where concealment of income or tax fraud has been established or is likely to be established by the income-tax authorities. Taxpayers whose undisclosed assets, incriminating books of account and documents are seized in the course of search operations conducted by the Income-tax Department, try to circumvent this provision by going to the Settlement Commission before the tax authorities have completed scrutiny of the seized material. I, therefore, propose to provide that in cases where any assets or books of account or documents have been seized in the course of a search, the taxpayer will be debarred from making an application for settlement to the Settlement Commission before the expiry of 120 days from the date of such seizure.

I also propose to make it obligatory for a person to make a full and true disclosure of his undisclosed income in the application for settlement. The applicant will also be required to pay the additional amount of income-tax payable on the income disclosed by him.

The Central Government is required to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum in certain cases such as cases of delay in granting refunds and excess payment of advance tax by taxpayers. Interest is similarly charged from taxpayers when the payment of tax is delayed or there is a shortfall in payment of advance tax. I propose to raise the rate of interest payable by the Government and chargeable from taxpayers, from 12 per cent per annum to 15 percent per annum, with effect from 1st October, 1984.

While the interest chargeable from taxpayers under the various provisions of the Income-tax Act can be reduced or waived in certain circumstances, interest chargeable for delay in payment of tax cannot be reduced or waived in any circumstances. As reduction or waiver of such interest may become necessary to mitigate hardship, I propose to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to reduce or waive such interest on the recommendation made by the Commissioner.

The Bill also contains a number of proposals for reducing litigation.

When there is a difference between the Income-tax Officer and a taxpayer on any question of law arising in the case of the taxpayer for several years, the taxpayer has to contest the question of law for each of these years. This leads to unnecessary proliferation of appeals before the appellate authorities and reference applications before the High courts on identical questions of law in the case of the same taxpayer.

With a view to avoiding such repetitive appeals and reference applications I propose to provide a procedure which would secure that a taxpayer's assessments for later years are modified in conformity with the final decision of High court or the Supreme Court on the question of law in his case for an earlier year, without any need for him to agitate the matter in the proceedings for the later years.

I think that litigation in tax cases would be reduced substantially if appropriate amendments clarifying the legislative intention are sponsored at the earliest if the interpretation placed by the High Court, or even the Appellate Tribunal, on any provision is not in conformity with the underlying intention. I have, therefore, proposed certain amendments to some of the provisions to clarify the legislative intention so that further controversy and litigation regarding the true intent and purport of these provisions is avoided.

I will now briefly refer to some of the provisions in the Bill which seeks to rationalise the provisions of the law.

Section 54E of the Income-tax Act provides for exemption of capital gains in cases where the net consideration arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset if re-invested within six months in specified financial assets. The time limit of six months may, however, not be adequate in some cases of compulsory acquisition where the whole or a part of the compensation is not received by the owner immediately. With a view to avoiding hardship in such cases, I propose to provide that, in relation to the amount of compensation which is not paid by the Government at the time of compulsory acquisition, the period of six months for re-investment in specified financial assets shall be reckoned from the date on which the compensation is received by the taxpayer.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : There is no quorum in the House. The Members had been Present in the House yesterday, why should they not be Present to-day.

There is no quorum. They should come to the House. At least call them once. We are going to consider a very important Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Let the Minister clarify whether Shri Ram-Lal has resigned?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Shri Ram Lal has no concern with quorum.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Quorum is in question. It has been raised now. This has gone on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you Pressing, Mr. Mehta?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, he wants his Members to come. Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now, there is quorum. The Minister will continue his speech.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : At times, a person may be constrained to sell even his residential house on account of pressing personal or family obligations. As taxation of capital gains from the sale of a residential house in such cases may result in hardship, I propose to provide that capital gains from the sale of a residential house will be exempt from tax if the individual does not own any other residential house and the sale proceeds do not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs. In cases where the sale proceeds exceed Rs. 2 lakhs, the capital gains would be exempted proportionately.

Under an existing provision in the Wealth tax Act, persons of Indian origin returning to India with the intention of permanently settling here are exempt from wealth-tax for seven years in respect of their savings abroad repatriated to India. I propose to amend the relevant provision so that Indian citizens are also entitled to this exemption.

And finally, I would briefly indicate some of the proposals in the Bill for counteracting tax evasion and tax avoidance.

When unaccounted assets are seized in the course of a search, tax-payers sometimes make an attempt to avoid penal consequences by taking the plea that such assets have been acquired by them out of their current income. With a view to thwarting such attempts, I propose to provide that such a plea will not be entertained unless the income or the transaction resulting in

such income is recorded in the books of account maintained by the tax-payer or such income has been disclosed to the Commissioner before the date of the search.

While tightening the provisions of law in the case of those who do not cooperate, I think those who promptly make a full and true disclosure of their concealed income after a search deserve some consideration. I, therefore, propose to provide that a tax-payer who makes a full and true disclosure of his concealed income before the Commissioner within fifteen days of the search would be regarded as having made, voluntarily and in good faith, a disclosure of his concealed income prior to its detection by the Income-tax officer. Such a disclosure before the Commissioner would enable him to move the Commissioner for reduction or waiver of penalty under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act.

I also propose to make certain modifications in the provisions relating to taxation of capital gains with a view to plugging certain existing deficiencies in the law which are being exploited for purposes of tax avoidance.

Sir, I have briefly indicated the salient features of some of the more important proposals in the Bill. The proposals have also been explained in the notes on, clauses appended to the Bill. It will be observed that the various measures proposed in the Bill are simple and non-controversial and seek to effect a significant improvement in selected areas of the direct tax laws and their administration. I therefore, trust that the Bill will receive the unanimous support of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 and the Interest-tax Act, 1974, be taken consideration”.

Shri Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill which contains a large number of Clauses and to explain such a Bill to ordinary members of the House who are not so well-versed with the taxation law like our hon. Minister, the Notes on the Clauses should have explained what are the evils which are sought to be mitigated by the various provisions. Unfortunately, neither the Objects and Reasons which are set out in the Bill on p. 31 nor the Notes on Clauses which are set out on pp. 32 to 66 really make clear exactly what are the significances of the various provisions, what are the evils which are sought to be mitigated and what are the concessions which are sought to be given to the assesseees or the people who are otherwise affected or even what are the procedural improvements needed and why these are needed. Nothing has been explained properly.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, a strange statement, what we call a rolled up statement, has been made. I quote ;

“A number of proposals relating to the amendments to these enactments have been formulated on the basis of the recommendations made by the Economic Administration reforms Commission, the Direct Tax Laws Committee the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.”

Four bodies are mentioned here. All these bodies are of high importance and eminence. But it is not clarified anywhere which are the recommendations coming from which bodies and in which Clauses these have been incorporated.

I know, my hon. friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for two years and, during his tenure, some very valuable suggestions had been made

regarding the reforms in taxation laws. Some recommendations on other matters have also come from the present Public Accounts Committee. The Finance Minister also in his Budget Speech acknowledged the contribution made by the Public Accounts Committee in making suggestions for reform in the taxation law and in the matter of procedures. But it is strange that nowhere it is stated as to which are the recommendations made by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, which are the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee and which are the recommendations made by the Department itself for their own benefit or smooth working. This should have been made clear.

If you go into the Notes on Clauses, you will find that notes are not at all helpful. They are only saying what was the previous provision and what is to be done now, how it is sought to be changed. But exactly as to what was the evil, what was the loophole in the previous provision and who were the people taking undue advantage of the previous provisions because of which certain wordings in those provisions need to be changed has not been stated anywhere in the Bill.

My humble submission is that in future when such complex laws are placed before the Parliament, these things should be made clear. Otherwise, if I had consulted the taxation expert, even he would not be able to say; so many Clauses are involved here of so many Acts. For, four or five different Acts are sought to be amended here by means of one Bill and so many Sections are sought to be amended. Unless it is stated what difficulty was felt, how can we make constructive suggestions or say whether it is a good or useful amendment, or whether it is unnecessary and redundant amendment? We cannot say that even. So, we are reduced to talking in terms of generalities and we cannot go into the specifics of the situation which has compelled the Government to come forward with

(Shri Amal Datta)

this particular amendment at this particular time.

You all know that this Parliament is probably going to be wound up after this session. At least, that idea has been given to us.

The hon. Minister himself has said in his opening address that there are amendments which have been suggested and which have to go the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee and, therefore, those amendments have not been brought here by means of this Bill, which we are discussing today.

What is the urgency of getting these amendments through ?

The hon. Minister says that the amendments he brought forward are non-controversial. They may be non-controversial. I am not denying that, some of them are non-controversial. The rest of them are controversial, those concerning the Cinematograph, shooting etc.

But, on seeing some of the Provisions which have been given retrospective effect for two, three, four and five years even it appears to me that some benefit is to be conferred on some industrial or other specific group or individual.

Otherwise, what is the hurry of bringing such a Provision? If the idea is to give retrospective effect for three years today, if this Bill was brought six months hence, then retrospective effect from four years should have been given.

But somebody has to be satisfied immediately. You want to win elections and therefore, this Bill is brought in a hurry.

But one can only bring those Clauses by which people would be satis-

fied by getting some concessions. So, some other Clauses have been added to this to make it look innocuous.

The real reason of bringing this Bill forward now is to get over some of the assessments already made which will be now unmade by virtue of the retrospective effect being given by this Act.

I can refer to Clause 5 also Clause 4 (c) which says that it will be effective from 1st April, 1976. Clause 4 (b) says that it will be effective from 1st April, 1978. These are concerned with income from shooting cinema pictures in this country for non-residents. I do not know which particular non-residents, individual or group or firm is being benefited from this Section. Obviously, the intention is very clear.

It is not possible with so little time and so little explanation given to examine the evils sought to be remedied by these Amendments.

I will not go very much into the specific provisions. But there are lot of things which have to be said when any income-tax or any taxation law Amendment Bill comes before Parliament.

We have to look at income-tax in to day's economic perspective.

We see that income-tax on individuals or rather income-tax as distinguished from corporation tax today, accounts for a very very small sum.

13.00 hours.

Even all direct taxes together account for only Rs. 4,000 crores of taxation as opposed to about Rs. 16,000 crores from excise duty, as opposed to the total revenue of the Government which amounts to about Rs. 30,000 crores. Out of this amount of Rs. 4,000 crores of direct taxes—I am giving the figures in a very rounded fashion; I am not giving the detailed figures—income-tax amounts to, rather amounted to in the

year 1982-83, only about Rs. 1500 crores and corporation tax to Rs. 2,200 crores. This amount of Rs. 1500 crores, of income-tax is nothing compared to the income which is accruing to the people who are really taxable. The estimate of taxation which should be obtained by way of direct taxes by the Government amounts to at least double of what they are getting today. If they are getting Rs. 4,000 crores by way of direct taxes, another Rs. 5,000 crores are being evaded, and the Government has been deliberately not taking the necessary steps to stop this evasion because they have vested interests in not stopping the evasion. I would come to that later.

The purpose of income-tax has been traditionally acknowledged to be two-fold. One is to get revenue for the Government. Now we see that the revenue has become very little. It is only about Rs. 1500 crores out of a total revenue and capital budget of the Central Government of about Rs. 30,000 crores. So, it is about five per cent. Even corporation tax has not kept up with the increase in GNP. Neither income-tax nor corporation tax has kept up with the increase in G.N.P. This is all because of evasion which the Government has allowed deliberately, and there has been accumulation of arrears of tax, etc. Nothing is being done in spite of the repeated recommendations of various Committees, including the Public Accounts Committee, in this respect.

The other object of income-tax, apart from collection of revenue for the purpose of defraying Government expenditure, is to bring about some kind of equality. We cannot bring socialism through income-tax, but by taking away the money from the rich and distributing that money to the poorer sections, we can try to bring about some distributive justice to the poorer sections, this machinery of income-tax. That has been one of the philosophies behind income-tax traditionally. Now how much is being transferred through income-tax? Not even one per cent of the G.N.P. is being

re-distributed through income-tax. This is the position.

Although the amount collected through income-tax has become absolutely nominal, still there are people who are shouting that the income-tax rates are very high and seminars are being held regularly, of course at the expense of some companies and others there by reducing their tax burden also; articles appear with monotonous regularity in journals of a certain kind and in newspapers devoted to economic issues, and so on, that the tax-rate is very high and that it should be reduced. It has been seen that Government has reduced the income-tax rate. It had gone up to the highest rate of 78 per cent and it was reduced, I think, to 67.5 per cent. But those who advocate reduction of income-tax rates say that, with lesser tax-rate, people will be less inclined to go in for evasion, more people will furnish returns of their income and pay tax and the effective collection will go up.

But these people have been proved false prophets and with the reduction of income-tax rate, the revenue also went down. So there is no co-relation or at least it has not been established in India that by reduction of the tax rate you can increase your revenue or you can motivate people to pay taxes. There can be a certain range of income in which people are hit, certain fixed income groups, certain professional people who have to work hard but really, the large income-earners are people who do not have to work to earn their income. That is what is called unearned income. There is another aspect where distributive justice has failed in India so far as the incidence of income-tax is concerned. That is, that there is a premium on unearned income. A person is exempt from paying income-tax upto a limit of Rs. 15,000. If a worker works hard and gets some extra income either by working in his spare time or by working over time, then the extra income he earns makes him taxable as soon as his income goes above Rs. 15,000. But sup-

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posing a rich person is earning Rs. 15,000 and he has got investment in bank deposits, in company shares and in Unit Trusts, now all this means that he can save and invest and he can make another Rs. 10,000 tax-free. So, the limit goes up from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 and if he is lucky enough to have black money invested in bearer bonds or black money bonds, as they should be called, for him there is no limit to the income-tax exemption. He can get income-tax exemption upto any limit. So, there is a premium on unearned income. As opposed to this, in those countries whose economic system follows like UK and USA and those western countries where capitalism is in full force, even there they respect the working person by giving him an allowance in respect of the income earned. There is an earned income allowance in those countries which, when I inquired last, was 2/9th of the total income. Whatever he is getting by way of remuneration or by salary or by working, for such a wages-earner or salary-earner, 2/9th of his income is allowed as a deduction. This is called earned income deduction. Here the deduction is given in respect of unearned income. As I said, if one is lucky enough to have this black money bond, then he can get unlimited income-tax exemption. That is the position in India to-day. This is the position of distributive justice so far as income-tax is concerned.

Another thing which is brought here is that we have a large income-tax apparatus in this country. People say that the idea is being given that it is because of the large income-tax apparatus which is there that people are paying the tax or that the Government are able to collect the income-tax.

Sir, from the Statistics of the Year 1981-82, it appears and Government is aware that fortyfive lakhs assessments of income had been made. This was achieved only after the increase in staff very considerably. Income-tax assessments had been going down from the year 1976-77 onwards. A very consider-

able increase in staff was made only for the purpose of increasing the number of income-tax assessments made. Even after the increase in staff, the assessments are below the peak figure. In 1981-82 only 45 lakhs of assessments were made. This was achieved by making 76 per cent of the assessments by summary methods. For the remaining 24% of the assessments of income-tax, Income-tax officers and everybody above them had to go into depth. Even after making these assessments of incometax, how much we could get? Only 9% of the total tax collection. The other 91% flows into the Government Exchequer, by way of deduction of tax at source and by way of advance tax and tax paid on the basis of self-assessment. The entire taxation machinery have been able to collect only 9% of the tax from the 24% of the assessments. This is the position to-day in India. If machinery is there, they are not able to collect the tax. In spite of the recommendations of the P.A.C. they have not been able to increase the staff in the Survey Wing of the Income-tax Department so as to bring new assesseees into the income-tax net. There are large number of people—much greater number who are earning taxable incomes but are well above the exemption limit and they are not brought within the taxation net work. This is because the Income-tax Department has never worked up to the responsibility in this regard. In spite of the Parliamentary Committee's asking them to do so and in spite of the fact that the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, a lot of people who should otherwise pay the tax are not paying the tax at all. This is a very curious thing. Two P.A.C. reports are concerned with the escape from tax net by the very high income groups such as the cinema artistes and cinema film producers. You will be astonished to know that of the big names in the cinema world, none of them is being taxed. They only show loss in their returns. This is already known to the Minister as also to the Department. The P.A.C. has brought this out in their report and had asked them to set up a

a Committee consisting of Chartered Accountants, tax experts, auditors, eminent non-official people. Even after three years of the submission of the PAC Report, nothing has been done by the Government in regard to the setting up of such a Committee. Even today the position is this. None of the big artistes of Bombay, Madras or anywhere else is paying income-tax. They are all showing losses in the returns. I do not know why this particular amendment has been brought in for giving concessions to those who are shooting pictures in India and who are non-residents.

That concession is now sought to be given to the people who, in the meantime, became non-residents. Once they are non-residents, they will get this concession now. So, Sir, the fact remains that in spite of the PAC's recommendations they have done nothing at all to institute an inquiry into the Position of taxation of these big artists and others.

Thirdly, the people who are not paying tax today include big companies. Government knows that out of 101 top companies only 23 companies paid tax in the year 1979-80. This is mentioned in 143rd Report of PAC. To give one example, Sir, TELCO's profit for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 26 crores respectively. In both these years they paid a dividend of Rs. 6.05 crores whereas in none of these years they paid a single naya Paise as tax. This is also the position with J & K Synthetics, Reliance Textiles, Calco, etc. In an answer to a question in parliament it was stated that in 1981-82 out of 76 highly profitable companies 42 did not pay any tax at all.

Now, Sir, some Provision has been introduced in this year's budget that the companies cannot totally avoid the tax. But the fact remains that these companies have been avoiding tax and the government knew about and did not do anything. Now, they have put 75 per cent ceiling on deduction.

Sir, Government had been giving one concession after another. Whenever a Chamber of Commerce invites any Minister, Particularly Finance Minister, they always Put forward some demands in the shape of tax holiday, etc. As this Government is very much dependant on the people who are member of these Chambers naturally they have to placate them. They cannot afford to alienate them. So, they give them assurance which are ultimately translated in the shape of various concessions. Since a plethora of concessions have been given the PAC has recommended that the sum total of these concessions should be gone into. You take up each concession and see what is its effect. Now, Sir, although tax holiday is given as an incentive for setting up a new industry yet it has to be seen whether they are all new genuine industries or the same people doing business in another name, namely, first closing down a company and then starting another company. If that is going on then this required to be looked into.

Sir, Government has to monitor about the effect of various concessions. This is very important. But the government has not taken any steps so far with regard to these matters which have been repeatedly hammered by the PAC. There is another very curious thing that all these big companies are not themselves Paying tax. All these big companies are themselves not Paying tax. Again they are controlled by a few individuals. For example, I may just quote from the PAC Report. It is mentioned in the Report that Sarabhai Group has a very large asset, more than Rs. 200 crores or so. Now, this is controlled by 25 individuals. These individuals, for their own benefit, have created 1600 Trusts. So, these 25 individuals are benefited by 1600 Trusts and they are not paying the taxes. The Government is to go in a big way to see how, by these devices, by the tax avoidance Provision in the Act, these big companies do not pay any tax. The people who are in control of the big companies do not Pay tax. But who will pay the tax? Only the small income earners will Pay

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the tax. The clerical staff who by their hard work earn their income, who can barely keep their head above the water during the inflationary conditions, are paying the tax today in India and not the big business people.

Sir, the number of high income earners is drastically going down. With inflation rampant in this country, one would expect that the number of people in the high income group will go up. But the inflation benefits the people who are in business. So, the income of the big business people goes up and it is the fixed income group who suffers. During inflation the benefit is transferred from the fixed income group to the big business people. The General Economic Theory states that during inflation the income of the big business people should go up. But what has happened here? It is just the reverse so far as the income-tax is concerned. The figure of 900 persons filing the return income of Rs. 5 lakhs and above has come down to 600. I think in one year this change has taken place. This is also stated in the P.A.C. Report. The hon. Minister knows about this. Now, what has happened to the 300 people who were previously filing the return of income of more than Rs. 5 lakhs? Where have these people gone who were previously just under the income limit of Rs. 5 lakhs? This is something which requires to be enquired into. Why have they not enquired into this in spite of the P.A.C. recommendations? In that case the main purpose of the Income-tax Department appears to harass the people having small income. The people who have residential houses and even not letting out their houses are harassed in the matter of valuation by various authorities of Income-tax Department. For the purpose of income-tax, there is a set of valuation rules and methods, for Wealth tax, there is another set of valuation rules, when the property is transferred then it goes to another Wing of the Income-tax Department for the purpose of valuation. The same property is evaluated differently by the Central Government and the various

other taxation authorities applying different methods of evaluation. This is one way of harassing the assessee, particularly the small assessee, who cannot fight the department. Big assesses can engage lawyers and fight and as long as the fight continues, they do not have to pay, and they escape the payment of full amount of taxation.

What is the suggestion given by the Public Accounts Committee in this respect? It is that the Central Government should set up an evaluation authority after consulting the State Governments and that evaluation authority would do the valuation of immovable property which would be binding for purposes of any kind of taxation by the Centre or the States. It is a simple device, but I am sure, nobody in the Government is interested to have such a simple device, because if it is more complicated, it is better for the Government or the departmental officials. Income-tax Department has justifiably earned the name of a hotbed of corruption.

For big cases, the Public Accounts Committee had recommended setting up of a data base in the Central Board of Direct Taxes. If a data base cell is set up there, it would collect information and intelligence from all departments of the Government in respect of big assesses. And it is not difficult to get all sort of information from all departments in respect of one thousand assesses. They are avoiding excise and other taxes, and as a chain reaction, they are avoiding, in fact, all kinds of taxes. People who are getting even Government finances, getting loans from the nationalised banks are not showing them in their accounts, or if they are showing in their accounts, they are taking it out in some form or the other. They are not showing that they have produced something which has earned some income. Unless this information is exchanged between the taxation and other departments of the Government, banking and financial institutions, and unless there is a pool of information in respect of big assesses,

their tax evasion can never be curbed. I would like the Minister to clarify whether they have done anything with respect to this recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee. It is there in the 143rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee. This should be done as soon as possible, but I doubt if our suggestions have got any value since the PAC recommendations have fallen on deaf ears.

Then, some settlement procedure has been introduced for people, who are guilty specially of seigure etc. The settlement procedure is a very novel procedure introduced a few years ago. I do not know, why this procedure is at all there, and what benefit the Government is getting from this procedure. Settlement procedure contemplates that people will have high integrity, experience and competence and they will settle matters out of the court, or out of the litigational procedure, and, thereby the Government will gain from this. I will give you a few figures regarding what has been happening in this procedure. In 1981-82, cases pending disposal were 1492 and the number of cases settled in that year was only 245, that is one-fifth. Out of these 245 cases settled, 108 were rejected, not settled but rejected. So the number of the settled cases was only 137.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Was this settled by the Government or the Court?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is settled by the Settlement Commissioner. These 137 cases include both income tax and wealth tax cases, and out of these only 89 were income tax cases. What was the total collection? The total taxes collected amount to Rs. 256 lakhs in income tax cases and penalty is about Rs. 4 lakhs. So the total is Rs. 260 lakhs, i. e. Rs. 2.6. crores. By having this extra provision for the department. I think much more money could have been collected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the expenditure involved in collecting

this Rs. 2. 56 crores? Have you got it with you? I think the expenditure will be more then this amount,

SHRI AMAL DATTA : People engaged in this kind of work are not getting full salaries. They are retired officials. A retired Commissioner is given the job of Settlement commissioner and he gets his salary minus his pension. So the expenditure may not be much, but this provision is also subject to a lot of abuse. So, why have this procedure at all, when the tax collection is only Rs. 2. 5 crores and the number of cases is only 137 in which only 89 cases were of income tax and the rest, wealth tax? So, this is the position.

So, far as Government is concerned, they have not made any systematic study whatsoever, for any of these taxes, to find out as to at what level people will be willing to pay tax and at which level, they would go in for evasion of taxes. The only systematic study that was ever made (although it was only in respect of direct taxes) on the subject was by Mr. Kaldor in the middle fifties. After that no such study was made. I would urge the Government to make a systematic study. They have been talking about the Select Committee. The Minister gave an indication that when a comprehensive Bill comes for amending the tax laws, it will be only after the Select Committee goes into it. I welcome it, but the Select Committee has to be first preceded by a proper and scientific study of the various taxes which are levied by the Government. May be, you can reduce the excise duty and increase income tax collection and that will be better because excise duty falls equally on all levels of people. It treats inequals as equals. So, the incidence of indirect taxation is more heavy on the poorer section of the people than the richer section. If Government would take up such a step and reduce indirect taxes and increase the direct tax collection, we welcome it because some distributive justice is attained and Government revenue does not suffer,

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu) : I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this Bill. Sir, this Bill was made on the demands of the people, with a view that the law will be simplified. Simplification means, there are two implications. One is that the law is written in language which is not very technical so that a common man, the assessee who does self-assessment could go through the Act and be able to find out how much he pays and how much concession he is entitled to. But as far as that aspect is concerned, it is totally ignored. The Bill that has come before us has made very substantial changes, so far as assessments are concerned, and also regarding the concepts of property, income, salary and many other things. They have been clarified. Certain other points which were not very clear previously, have been made clear now. They have consulted many things, and a lot of work has been done. Nobody can deny this.

But this is a technical study by certain experts, keeping certain things in view. My predecessor had pointed out certain implications. He said that certain things should have been done in a different way. But I would say that it has unfortunately come at a point of time when the House was very busy. Expert opinion may be one thing, but parliamentary democracy presupposes the rule of the lay man, because the MP is not supposed to be an expert, in anything. He represents the common man, the lay man, the common business man and the industrialist; and things should be judged from that point of view. It would have been much better if this measure could have been discussed in a Select Committee or any other committee of MPs.

It has come during a session when we have been busy from morning till evening; and we have not had sufficient time to go through it, and read this Bill along with the previous Act and the amendments made earlier, also. The Finance Ministry has not taken the trouble of reproducing the provisions of

the Act containing these amendments, and brought it in the shape of consolidated Acts. Then we could have understood this better. I would like to say that at least what they should do is this : I do not say that they have made it rigorous. Certain concessions have been given to the assessee. Certain difficulties have been removed by certain amendments. They are there.

I would particularly point out that they have made certain points clear, in respect of definition of terms 'salary', 'prequisites', 'profit in lieu of salary, etc. i.e., how they should be dealt with. They have provided that if interest is paid in certain cases, it will not be deducted from profit.

The provision with respect to capital gains particularly, has been made very clear, and certain concessions have been given to the assessee. A more national way of determining the Capital Gains Tax has been evolved.

The jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been clarified. We have particularly said that when a case is pending in a court, whether it is High Court or the Supreme Court, and it is certified by the income-tax authorities that the same point of law is involved in a pending case, then the decision on the case pending in the court will be applicable to the case pending before the income-tax authorities.

These are some of the things that have been done. But I cannot say that as an MP, I have been able to do as much justice as I should have done. This is because of the circumstances prevailing and what was expected. We thought that it will be put in a very clear language. I again request the Minister incharge that they cannot have the two Acts, but they can at least issue some instructions for the benefit of assessee so that it can be written in a simple language, what these various taxes are and what benefits they have given. Then certain pamphlets should be issued for the benefit of assessee. Otherwise, the idea of self-assessment will not be materialised. Concessions

you have given. The labour you have put in. Cases left for the income tax assessing authorities to be determined have been reduced. Everything will be set at naught unless you are able to ask somebody to produce the whole thing in a very simple language; that is very important; that has been the need; that has been the grievance discussed several times in the Consultative Committee meetings, in Parliament itself and in certain other forums also.

You have given concessions to high income groups and the low income groups. The people having income slabs between Rs. 3000 and Rs. 5000 have been hit hard; they were hit hard when the first concession was given by Shri Venkataraman, when he was the Finance Minister; and since then this slab continues to hit hard; and the government employees like Secretaries and other people are being hit hard by this. Therefore, this is not the proper time to do it but I want to bring it to your notice that whenever they get a chance, they should look at the slab and those employees should also be given some concessions which the higher income people are getting, and the low income people. The salary class people are hit hard because of high prices in these days and to ignore them is doing injustice to the important section of those society.

I support this because a lot of work has been done, lot of concessions have been given, but how it will affect our economy will be seen when it will start working. Unless the whole thing is clarified officially, it will mean a lot of loon to the legal profession because they will go and argue before the various authorities and ultimately all these points will go to the Supreme Court. If an official explanation is available, probably most of the assesseees will go by that and they will not feel the need of going to the lawyers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL(Jaipur):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is currently debating the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill 1984. This particular Bill contains 84 clauses. This

Bill seeks to amend the Income Tax Act 1961, the Wealth Tax Act 1957, the Gift Tax Act 1958, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme of Tax-payers and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme of Tax-payers and the Interest Tax Act 1974 and some provisions of the Estate Duty Law also. I was expecting a comprehensive Bill as was promised by the Government some time back with regard to the simplification and rationalisation of the tax structure in this country. Instead of that particular Bill having been brought before the House, this Bill has been brought before the House and in that connection the hon. Minister has given certain reasons as to why this has been brought.

On a number of occasions I have drawn the attention of the House and the Government that our tax structure and taxation policy is not very equitable. We have to have a fresh look at our taxation policy and tax structure. It is true that the tax system has been able to milch much more money to our public exchequer over the years. But it has failed to achieve the desired objectives which were laid down in various tax laws. At the cost of repetition I will say once more that if you go to the Statement of Objects and Reasons as embodied in the various Bills concerning the direct taxes you will find that it was emphasised that the objective of these taxation measures is the establishment of an egalitarian society, the reduction in economic disparities, the prevention of concentration of wealth in fewer hands and social justice. Unfortunately, during the last three decades, so far as these taxes as a source of revenue, are concerned, they have served their purpose well. But so far as the other laudable social and economic objectives are concerned, I am sorry to say that they have not achieved the desired objectives. In a developing economy as India is, our proportion of the direct taxation to the indirect taxation as on date is round about 20 : 80. For the year 1984-85 the total collection under the direct taxation is estimated to be Rs. 4630 crores out of a total gross tax revenue of Rs. 23186 crores i.e. the

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component of direct tax collection will be 20 per cent in the total tax revenue of the Government of India. This percentage was 27 per cent in 1970-71. The total tax revenue of the Government of India in 1970-71 was Rs. 3207 crores out of which direct taxation contributed Rs. 869 crores i.e. 27 per cent of the total. Now this proportion has come down to 20 per cent. If you look at the all India figures, the component of direct taxes in 1960-61 was 29.8 per cent. In 1970-71 it came down to 21.2 per cent. And in 1983-84 it further came down to 15 per cent. On an all India basis the contribution of the indirect taxation is 85 per cent, while at the Central level it is 80 per cent. So, in a progressive society, in a civilised and cultural society or in a developing country, one particular index of development is that the State resorts to the system of direct taxation much more than the indirect taxation. India is a developing country no doubt. But we claim to have come out of that particular stage in which we were 20 years back.

The more and more we become a developed country, it is essential that we have to reverse this trend. Collection from direct taxes should be more. It should have a major representation so far as our tax collection is concerned. In industrially very advanced countries, the percentage of collection from direct taxes is much more. An argument is being given now and then that India is poor country, India is a developing country, we want more resources for our development and, so, naturally Government has to resort to some sort of indirect taxation. But progressively the collection from the direct taxes does not bear a relationship with the indirect taxes. This is true that we require more resources and more resources are being mobilised by this Government through this instrument of indirect taxation because a large number of population, or rather the majority or the bulk of the population, bears that particular tax burden of Excise duties but more equitable, more just and more socially-oriented system would be to have a progression in the

direct taxes than in the indirect taxes. This particular theme and philosophy the hon. Minister cannot refute. So, something has to be done in that particular direction.

So far these measure are concerned, I would only say that some of the measures that are being introduced through this Bill are welcome measures. I am happy to note that some of the recommendations made by the public Accounts Committee of parliament, to which I had the privilege to head that particular committee from 1981 to 1983, are being implemented through this particular measure. This is also a good augury that some of the recommendations made by the Economic Administration Reform Commission are also being implemented through this particular measure. Firstly, it should have been clearly specified in the notes on clauses as to what particular amendments are being brought on the basis of PAC recommendations and what particular amendments are being brought on the basis of the recommendations of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. That would have facilitated the evaluation of the approach of the Government in this particular behalf, but that is particularly missing in these notes. Anyway, that is a minor point. But now, so far as certain reliefs or certain procedural modifications that have been done in this particular measures are concerned, they are welcome, no about it. I am happy over it and I welcome the measure to that extent, but I would have been much more happy if a comprehensive Bill, dealing with total tax structure, should have been brought before the House.

The hon. Minister has clarified the position with regard to Estate Duty. My hon. friend Mr. Datta made a point regarding valuation, I have made that point several times, I have raised that point in the Consultative Committee also, I had a talk with the Minister for Finance also. He agreed with me on many points but I am sorry to say that

no notice has been taken so far of those vital points. What is the justification for having a different standard of valuation of properties under different Acts? I am paying wealth-tax. If the standard of valuation of property is different, then what is there so far as the Estate Duty law is concerned. The public Account Committee suggested that there should be a standard organisation on an all-India level which should be known as the All-India Evaluation Authority, which should have the sanction of the Central Government as well as the State Governments. The certificates of properties issued by that Authority, which should have branches all over the country, should be acceptable by the Central Government, by the State Governments, by the Municipal authorities, by each and every authority in this country which is concerned with property tax. The Government has not so far implemented that particular recommendation. As a result, what is happening? The norm for valuation of properties under the Municipal laws is different, under the wealth tax law it is different, under the Estate Duty laws it is different.

This is causing harassment thus and leading to corruption, rampant corruption on account of different criteria for evaluation of property under the various laws, and this was such a laudable recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, made after due deliberation, because at that time I was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and I know how much labour we had put in. Government have not rejected the recommendation, but they are not implementing the recommendation. That is the whole problem, so, I once again demand of this Government, let there be an all India valuation authority, whose valuation of property should be acceptable under all Central laws, State laws and even municipal laws. A person should not be asked to go to the various valuation authorities, so far as valuation of the property is concerned. This will bring uniformity in the standards of valuation of properties.....(interruptions) That

problem will be solved if Members of Parliament are income-tax payees, I have been of the view that the Members of Parliament should be made income-tax payees, assesses; then they will understand where the shoe pinches. Now they are not concerned with how the assesses are being harassed they are not very much concerned with how the tax structure or tax policy is leading to distortion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You could have made that recommendation in the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There was no audit paragraph. So, I could not deal with it. My personal feeling is that a Member of Parliament should be paid as much as to make him an income-tax assessee so that he also realises the difficulties in the whole tax structure. Now he is not concerned with that. Now he gets much more in the form of daily allowances and other allowances, which are outside the net of taxation. I am of the opinion that his salary should be such as to make every Member of Parliament an income-tax assessee, and then alone he will be able to understand what are the rigours of the income-tax administration. If you have to go to the income-tax office and face various queries and questions, then you will understand what are the problems with the income-tax law.

13.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair.]

Now I come to estate duty. Our total gross collection at the Central level is round about Rs. 23,000 crores, out of which the component of direct tax collection is Rs. 4,630 crores. In the total collection of more than Rs. 23,000 crores, the collections under wealth-tax, estate duty and gift tax is hardly Rs. 130 crores. The wealth tax is less than Rs. 100 crores, estate duty is less than Rs. 20 crores and gift tax less than Rs. 10 crores, making a total of Rs. 130 crores. All these three laws were designed and enacted by this Parliament as a part of the package recommendation made by Prof. Kaldor

that this country should have an integrated tax-structure. He suggested that whoever earns must pay income-tax, whoever spends must pay expenditure tax, whoever saves must pay wealth tax, whoever gives a gift must pay gift tax and if a person dies without paying all these things, his children must pay estate duty. That integrated circuit is broken.

14.00 hrs.

Expenditure tax was done away with by the Government long ago. Later on Wealth Tax on Public Limited Companies was imposed in 1957 and then it was suspended in 1960. So, there is no wealth tax on companies. It was also partially diluted. So far as Gift Tax collections are concerned, they are less than Rs. 10 crores over the last 30 years. So far as Estate Duty is concerned, it is less than Rs. 20 crores over the last 30 years and the Wealth Tax collections are Rs. 100 crores over the last 30 years.

Sir, you will be surprised to note that so far as the Wealth Tax assesseees are concerned, 95 per cent of the Wealth Tax assesseees are those whose wealth is less than Rs. 10 lakhs and those whose wealth is more than Rs. 10 lakhs they are only 5 per cent. Now, what is wealth? It is a house, it is a land, other properties jewellery, gold, silver, cars utensils etc. And imagine those whose total wealth is more than Rs. 10 lakhs their total number as wealth tax assesseees is only five per cent. In other words 15,000 are the total number of people in this country whose wealth is more than Rs. 10 lakhs. Can anybody believe it? With all these properties and wealth which is more than Rs. 10 lakhs, the total number of wealth tax assesseees in the country is just 15 to 16 thousand. Sir, there is no single house in South Delhi, in Bombay, in Calcutta or in Madras which is less than Rs. 10 lakh. Practically all houses in South Delhi will be costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs. This is only with regard to one

house. Then there are other properties like gold, this and that. So, how is it that in the whole of the country total number is 16,000 of such people. Sixteen thousand you can find out only in one metropolitan city. This is the stage of the whole administration. What is our Evaluation Cell doing? What is our Special Cell doing? I am very much disappointed on this score.

Now, you were talking with regard to evasion. Sir, between tax evasion and avoidance there is a difference. Avoidance is lawful. Nobody is required to pay taxes which he can avoid. Avoid means legally avoid. That is a Supreme Court judgment. You are not under compulsion to pay tax where you can avoid taxes by availing yourselves of concessions available under the tax laws. But evasion is different. And evasion, according to me, is practically one hundred per cent. Now, this is the reason that there is generation of black money and this is the reason why prices are rising. There are other factors also, but black money is the biggest contributor to inflation and Tax evasion is the biggest contribution to black-money. An irrational tax structure and corrupt tax administration leads to the generation of the black-money.

Sir, this House will be surprised to know that somewhere in 1970-71, say ten years back, the quantum of black-money to the total Gross National Product of this country was 16 per cent and according to the latest estimates in 1982-83, this has become 52 per cent of the total GNP. Practically whatever the quantum of the white money in this country, there is the same quantum of the parallel economy of black-money. There is no curb on black-money; there is no check on conspicuous and luxurious consumption. All of us are talking of socialism. I would like to pose one question here. This House enacted a law whereby hotel-tax was levied. Now there are hotel suites for Rs. 5,000 per day. There are persons who are staying in hotels for three months a year paying Rs. 2,000 a day and the expenditure on extra food and entertainment is apart.

I would like to know has the Government carried out any survey with regard to the persons who are occasionally staying in hotels, who have got suites permanently booked in hotels? How much money they are spending on that and what is their source of income? Has the Government carried out a survey on that score? The Government did away with the hotel tax. That was a luxury tax. But the Government came before the House and said we are not going to tax this conspicuous consumption, luxurious consumption. But this hotel tax was done away with. It has been suspended. Now there is no hotel tax. Whatever is the total per capita income of one single individual in this country which is round about \$ 150—that comes to round about Rs. 1500—what an average man earns in a year these so-called elites spend in one day in a hotel and even more than that. And we have no tax on them! Is this the type of socialism? Is this the type of an egalitarian society that we are going to establish in this country? Everybody swears by socialism day in and day out. This is not going to usher in an era of socialism in this country. What about the economic disparities? Sir, I do not want to name persons, but the large industrial houses who are at the top today when Britishers left this country, their wealth was Rs. 25 crores and today their wealth is Rs. 2500 crores, and there are many of them who are neither paying any income-tax, who are neither paying any wealth-tax, and whose children will not be paying any estate duty if they die because they were not paying any wealth-tax, there is no question of estate duty that arises, and no question of income-tax that arises. Are these laws equitable? Have you ever carried out any study on these aspects? Your own study of the special cell has brought out glaring facts that the wealth of individual members belonging to large industrial houses has gone down over the years. Is it believable? But that is a report of your Department which was produced before the Public Accounts Committee when I was the Chairman and that was also quoted by us in our Reports and

that is why the Government took some steps. But why don't you go deep into these matters? And unless we go deep into these matters I think the remedy will not be possible. So, the problem of evasion of taxes is very great. Now, the Government comes forward with a suggestion that 'we are carrying out searches and seizure,' so far as searches and seizures are concerned, I do not want to take much time of this hon. House, but I will quote certain figures from the Government records:

The number of searches in the year 1981-82 was 4,282 and the unaccounted assets seized were of the value of Rs. 30.66 crores. In 1982-83 the number of searches conducted was 4,291 and the unaccounted assets seized were of the value of Rs. 27.96 crores. In the year 1983-84 the number of searches conducted was 4,332 and unaccounted assets seized were of the value of Rs. 27.99 crores. (Interruptions). These are the unaccounted assets seized, but you are not in a position to tell us as to much more has been added to our kitty, how much tax has been realised out of these searches and seizures.

AU HON. MEMBER : Cases are pending.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Cases are pending for years. There are all these 4000 cases every year. During the last three years it was more than 13,000 to 14,000 searches that were conducted and more than Rs. 100 crores are involved in that and the Government is not in a position to inform the House for any particular year. Let the hon. Minister inform any particular year. You have 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. Tell us the number of searches and seizures during the Emergency, what was the total number of searches and seizures, what was the amount involved, and how much additional tax was realised out of these searches and seizures. If that position is not available to us, then the very idea behind these searches and seizures is only to make quick money to harass people, to harass the public, to have cheap publicity and to make money. Otherwise, I am not interested

(Shri Satish Agarwal)

in searches and seizures unless and otherwise they bring more money to the public exchequer and they act as deterrent so far as these matters are concerned.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the position with regard to the tax arrears. Now, the tax collections and tax arrears is also a very acute problem and I do not know how they are going to deal with it.

I will give only some figures - information relating to tax in arrears and demand created but not fallen due at the end of the year.

Year	Tax in arrears at the end of the year
1980-81	Rs. 635.54 crores
1981-82	Rs. 700.75 "
1982-83	Rs. 844.93 "
1983-84 May be different.	

This is the Position. How do we deal with all these Problems? So much tax arrears ! So many cases pending in courts ! We are going some times to IMF. We are having borrowings in the international markets. We are floating market loans here in this country also. What about taxes which are due to the States? Some effective mechanism has to be devised whereby these taxes do not remain in arrears so that this particular amount is concerned.

I would earnestly request the hon. Minister that so far as searches and seizures are concerned, I agree that they act as a deterrent to some extent. But unless they are made more effective and unless stringent action is taken against those erring officers who had made the searches and seizures completely a flop the harassment will not be checked. There should not unnecessarily be any

harassment to the assesseees just for putting up a certain figure. But if certain thing has been found out, 100% information is definite, then those assessments should be finalised as early as possible.

Unfortunately, the Government introduced the scheme of summary assessment. summary assessment means where there will not be much scrutiny. Even more than 50% cases are pending in summary assessment scheme. What is the sense of having summary assessment? If the pendency of assessment is so much that you are not able to dispose of cases, then what is the sense in having all that?

Arrears under the Wealth Tax was Rs. 165/, crores you have realised only Rs. 27 crores. Estate Duty arrears were Rs. 30 crores. and you have realised only Rs. 8 crores. Under the Gift Tax Act the arrears were Rs. 20 crores and you have realised only Rs. 2.5 crores. Under the Income Tax Act it was Rs. 1255 crores and you have realised only Rs. 350 crores. It is a very bad state of recovery of claims, very bad state so far as finalisation of assessments concerned.

I have got figures relating to the scurting of company assessment to show that there seems to be so much laxity in the Department as if it has become paralysed. You have to activate the whole Department. See to it that the action plan is finalised and the recommendations at the Commissioners Conference are implemented swiftly and somebody is taken to task if that is not completed.

We have got Five year Plan in this country. We are going to spend Rs. 1,80,000 crores within five years. We know the resource position also - that this much resource will be required for financing this Plan - so much raised by the Central Government and so much shall be raised by the State Government, so much will be the deficiency and deficit, so much will be the borrowing from the International market, so

much we shall have from the internal market and this will be the position of the whole Plan. We know our Plan expenditure for five years. We know our resource position for another five years and so in that context can't we have a stable tax structure for five years? Do not tinker with the rates for five years.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskautha) : Do you know escalation for five years?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You have the system of indexation. I have ready made answers for all the queries that you raise.

You have the system of indexation so that every year the speculation that takes place can be known. Here is the coming budget. I do not know on what items there will be increase- so much speculation, prices go up and down and speculative activity will come to an end. And there will be some sort of element of stability in our whole tax structure. So, we can have a Plan for 5 years. We know our expenditure for 5 years; We know our resources for 5 years; we know how much we are to mobilise during the next 5 years. Why can't we have a stable tax structure in the country whereby the taxes levied in the first year of the Plan shall continue to be operative for another 5 years excepting slight variation every year which we have in our Plan expenditure also? The Government should give a serious thought to this suggestion and also get this suggestion examined whether it is possible and feasible to introduce a 5-year tax system in this country.

With these words, I partly welcome the measure. But I am very unhappy and very much disappointed that no comprehensive Bill with regard to simplification, of taxation, of the total tax structure in this country has been brought forward. So, with these partial comments, compliments and welcome to this particular Bill, I wish that the hon. Minister who is there in this office for

at least 3 or 4 months will do his best to streamline the whole tax administration and will take some positive policy decision with regard to removing the inequities, distortions and dilutions which are there in our tax structure so that we are able to make an equitable tax structure for the entire population of this country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : समापति जी, कल के एजेडे में था कि लैंड एक्टिविजेशन बिल आएगा । आज हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स अखबार जब मैंने पढ़ा तो उसमें लिखा था कि लैंड एक्टिविजेशन-बिल-बिल-बी-टेकन-अप, लेकिन आज मालूम हुआ कि टैक्सेशन लां पर विचार किया जाएगा । यदि मुझे यह मालूम होता कि आज इस पर विचार किया जाएगा तो मैं अपनी सारी कोटेशन लेकर आता ..

सभापति महोदय : इसका मतलब आप तैयार होकर नहीं आए हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, मैं इनके लिए तैयार हूँ । आज यह 70 क्लॉजेज का बिल सदन में तीन-सवातीन घण्टे में पास हो जाएगा । उधर हमने संविधान बनाया है कि हम इस देश के अन्दर समाज के अन्दर व्याप्त आर्थिक विषमताओं को कम करें । रक्षा मन्त्री जी आ गए हैं, जो पहले याजना मन्त्री थे, इनका बड़ा मोटिव था कि देश में आर्थिक विषमताओं को कम करना होगा । लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं, इस लिए ऐसा समय आ सकता है जब विस्फोटक स्थिति देश में आ सकती है । समाज के अन्दर जहाँ ज्यादा दल-दल हो जाएगा, तो बड़े-बड़े हाथी में उसमें फंस जायेंगे । यह बात सोची गई थी कि देश में गरीब ऊपर

( श्री मूलचन्द डागा )

आएगा और धनवान जो कुतुब मीनार पर बंठा हुआ है, उसको नीचे लाना होगा। लेकिन हुआ कुछ नहीं, पर गरीब होता गया और अमीर और धनवान होता गया। वॉच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को बड़े-बड़े लोग आंक रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान से 70 करोड़ लोग कहते हैं कि देश में काला धन है। यह तो मन्त्री जो ही बता सकते हैं कि देश में कितना काला धन है। आज जगह-जगह पर लोग यह मानते हैं कि अन-एकाउन्ड मनी फैली हुई है। ऐसा क्यों है? आप सब से पहला काम तो यह करें कि जितने बड़े बड़े ईमानदार आफिसर्स हैं उनके घरों की संचेज करवायें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि तमाम इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स ईमानदार नहीं हैं, उनमें भी हरिश्चन्द्र हो सकते हैं, उनमें बहुत से अच्छे भी होंगे, लेकिन यह बात सच है कि आज सारे इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स डिस-आनेस्ट आफिसर्स, डिस-आनेस्ट बिजनेसमैन और करण्ट पोलिटिशियन्स का एलाएन्स है। एक वकील कोर्ट में एपियर होता है, बहुत अच्छा आग्रयनेन्ट करता है, लेकिन कितनी ब्लैक मनी लेता है कितना इनकम टैक्स देता है? क्या कभी आप ने उनकी जांच करवाई है कि एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वकील कितना कमाता है और कितना इनकम टैक्स देता है। कितने डाक्टर्स हैं—जो कितना कमाते हैं और कितना इनकम टैक्स देते हैं? जो बड़े बड़े राजनीतिक नेता हैं उनकी भी जांच करवाइये। मेरा सुझाव है एक बार देश में क्रांति लाने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाइये—हर आदमी जिसके पास सम्पत्ति है अपनी सम्पत्ति का डिक्लेरेशन गजट में दे और उसके बाद पब्लिक को मौका मिले—यह कहने का कि उसके पास डिक्लेअर्ड सम्पत्ति से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है। जो

आदमी अपनी सम्पत्ति को डिक्लेअर करेगा, उसके बाद अगर वह गलत पाई जाती है तो तो उसको सजा दीजिये, सीखने में बन्द कीजिये...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :  
चौराहे पर खड़ा कीजिये।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : पहले इतना तो कीजिये। कम से कम मालूम तो हो कि कितने आदमी डिक्लेरेशन देते हैं। आज भ्रष्टाचार जीवन का अंग बन चुका है। जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में वह छा गया है। अभी मेरे से पूर्व बोलने वाले वक्ता ने, जो इस विषय के बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया, बहुत सी फिगर्स उन्होंने कोट की। मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ—इतनी संचेज हुई लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला? उनके फैसले कब होंगे? आपने कोफेपोसा का कानून बना दिया उसके तहत कितनी प्रापर्टीज आप ने लीं। श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब एक बिल लाये थे कि जो प्रापर्टी बेची जायेगी, अगर कम वल्यु में बेची जायेगी तो सरकार उसको ले लेगी। मुझे बताइये आज तक कितनी ऐसी प्रापर्टी सरकार ने जव्त की? आप मुझे चार सालों की फिगर्स बतला दीजिये। प्रापर्टी दो लाख की है कि बिक्री दिखाई जाती है 40 हजार रुपये की। मुझे आंकड़े बतलाइये—ऐसी कितनी प्रापर्टी जव्त की गई?

आप ने इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स के लिए ऐसा रुल बना दिया है कि जो आदमी डाय-रैक्ट रिक्लूटमेन्ट से आता है वह तो इनकम टैक्स कमिश्नर थोड़े समय में बन जाता है लेकिन जो 23 सालों से इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के रूप में चला आ रहा है, वह

इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर ही बना रहता है। इससे आपके आफिसरों में बहुत डिसकन्टेन्ट-मेन्ट फैल गया है और उन्होंने समझ लिया है कि जब सरकार हमारी नहीं सुनती है कि उनकी जिस जिम्मेदार की पोस्ट है उस पर उनको ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिये, तो वे भी चुप बैठे हैं और गाड़ी को ऐसे ही चलने देते हैं। आज डायरेक्ट रिक्लूट वाले कहीं से कहीं पहुंच गये हैं लेकिन जो बहुत सालों से उस जगह पर काम कर रहे हैं वे कहीं भी नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट ने रूलस बना दिये और उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऐसे फैसले दे दिये कि जो लोग Direct receiptment से सर्विस करते हैं, उन्हें 50 पर सेन्ट दे दो और इस तरह डायरेक्ट रिक्लूटमेंट को भी मौका दो। इस कारण इन सर्विसेज में बड़ा डिसकन्टेन्टमेंट है। कमेटी ग्रान सर्वोर्डिनेट लेजिसलेशन में मैं जब था, तो मैंने कहा कि इन रूलस को बदलो और मैंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही है और इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि इन लोगों में डिसकन्टेन्टमेंट है। मैं बराबर टैक्स केसेज में एपियर होता था और तब मुझे मालूम होता था कि किस प्रकार एक आदमी का हैरिंगमेंट होता है और किस प्रकार उसे गुनाहगार माना जाता है। इतना बड़ा काम उसको भरना पड़ता है और कितना उस में टाइम लगता है और जिसको टैक्स देना चाहिए, वह टैक्स देता नहीं है। आज एक अच्छा होटल चलाने वाला है और बड़ी भारी दीनत कमाता है लेकिन वह टैक्स देने से फ्री है लेकिन नौकरी करने वाले को टैक्स देना पड़ता है। इसलिए इन्होंने समझ लिया कि नौकरी के पैसे तो हमारी डिग्री के पैसे हैं, और तरीकों से पैसा कमाओ। सब ने समझ लिया है कि तनख्वाह तो हमारी डिग्री की है, और तरीकों से पैसा कमाओ। इस-

लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा इन्कलाव आएगा। आज नहीं आएगा, तो कुछ दिनों बाद आएगा क्योंकि आज एक गरीब यह देखता है कि उसके पास कुछ नहीं है और एक-एक शादी में 10 लाख रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, वेस्टपुल एक्सपेंडीचर हो रहा है। नाच हो रहे हैं, गाने हो रहे हैं और वहां बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग उपस्थित हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक गरीब आदमी नई दिल्ली के स्टेशन पर एक कोने में पड़ा हुआ सो रहा है। लोग अपनी कारों में घूम रहे हैं और उसके पास न खाने को है और न रहने को है। जब देश के अन्दर ऐसी हालत है, तो इन्कलाव आएगा। आज गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे कितने लोग हैं और इन की पेनी नजरों से हम बच नहीं सकते चाहे पार्लियामेंट के लोग हों या दूसरे लोग हों। हम आज वह आदर और सम्मान दुनिया की नजरों में नहीं रख पाए हैं, जो रखना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि आज आप इन्कम टैक्स से, डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन से इतना रुपया ले सकते हैं कि आप को और दूसरे टैक्स बन्द करन पड़ेंगे लेकिन आज जो बड़े हाऊसेज हैं, इन्होंने ऐसे तरीके चुन लिये हैं कि उनको टैक्स कम देना पड़ता है। (व्यवधान) आप धंटी बजाइए। एक इन्कलाव आएगा और इस आप रोक नहीं सकते। यह मेरी जुबान से नहीं आएगा, यह अपने आप आएगा।

मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि वे एक काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल बाद में लाएंगे और यह बिल जल्दी में लाए हैं ताकि लोगों को राहत मिल जाए। आप इस बिल के द्वारा लोगों को राहत देना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप की जो काम करने वाली मशीनरी है, क्या वह राहत लोगों को देगी। सबाल आप की मशीनरी का है। आप राहत देना चाहते

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

हैं लेकिन राहत कौन देगा। आज इतना वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर हो रहा है लोगों के द्वारा लेकिन आप ने एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। एक आदमी चार लाख रुपया खादी में खर्च करता है और डाउवरी देता है, उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है। तो यह जो टैक्स का इवेजन है, इसको आप नहीं रोक पाए हैं। जो समझदार हैं और जो अच्छे हिसाब-किताब पेश कर देते हैं और जो कम्पनी वाले हैं, वे आप को टैक्स ठीक तरह से नहीं देते हैं। और देता ही नहीं है। जो सीधे-सादे लोग होते हैं वे पकड़े जाते हैं। पकड़े जाने पर आप उनको छोड़ देते हैं। अखबार में आ जाता है कि इतने आपने छापे मारे, इतना बड़ा काम किया। जब पांच साल बाद आप से उनका रिजल्ट पूछा जाता है कि कितना सोना और कितना रुपया गवर्नमेंट को मिल गया तो पता चलता है कि कुछ नहीं।

श्रीमन्, एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल आप ले कर जायें। अगर उसको आप लाते तो एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी में उसकी जांच होती। मैं आज यहां कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे उभर के बैठने वाले हों, चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हो, उनकी एक कमेटी में बजट फोरमेशन के बारे में इंकवायरी हो। अगर अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट के काम करने के तरीके, उसके एक्सपेंडीचर की पूरी जांच की जाए तो हमारे प्रशासन में सुधार आ सकता है।

आपके इस बिल के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ क्लोजिज ऐसे हैं जिनके जरिये से लोगो को राहत मिल सकती है। आपने एक समरी असेसमेंट की बात कही है। समरी असेसमेंट क्या होता

है ? समरी असेसमेंट करने के बाद भी इन-कम टैक्स आफिसर अपना हिसाब पहले ही कर लेता है। इस प्रकार का जो समरी असेसमेंट होता है उससे आपको कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

हिन्दुस्तान का जो हमारा आधार है, उसमें जो टेक्सेशन होता है उसमें इतना इवेजन होता है, इतना भारी इवेजन होता है कि हमारे यहां काला धन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस काले धन के बढ़ने का क्या कारण है ? इस अनअकाऊंटेबल मनी के लिए कौन अकाऊंटेबल है ? गवर्नमेंट है। गवर्नमेंट कभी कोई स्कीम निकालती है, कभी कोई स्कीम निकालती है और लोगों को कहती है कि अपना काला धन जमा करा दो। आप सबसे डिवलेअरेशन मांगिये कि उनके पास कितना धन और प्रापर्टी है। फिर आप उनको पेपर्स में शायी कीजिए। उसके बाद गरीब लोग छान-बीन करेगे कि किस के पास कितना धन है। उसके बाद आप उसकी जांच करिये। इससे गरीब ऊपर आयेगा और अमीर नीचे आयेगा। तब यह नहीं होगा कि एक आदमी भूख से मर रहा है और एक आदमी दवाई खा कर सो रहा है।

यह इनकमटेक्स ऐसी चीज है कि जब बजट आता है तभी बढ़ जाता है। इनकम टेक्स का कोई एक्सार्ट नहीं हो सकता क्यों कि किसी को नहीं मालूम कि कल को इन-कम टेक्स कितना बढ़ जायेगा। यह तो बदलता ही रहता है। इसकी वजह से कोई आदमी इसका एक्सपर्ट नहीं बन सकता। अब आपने क्या किया है कि चार्टर्ड अकाऊंटेन्ट रखने के लिए कहा है। 40 लाख की असेसमेंट वालों को चार्टर्ड अकाऊंटेन्ट रखना मुकर्रर कर दिया है।

अब चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट क्या करते हैं ? ये लोग कितने ईमानदार हैं ? उनको आप तीन-चार हजार रुपया दे दो और अकाउन्ट ठीक करवा लो । इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के घर को वे जानते हैं ।

इसलिए श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो भी कानून बनाइये, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अगर ठीक नहीं होगा तो वह कानून किताबों में ही रहेगा । कानून मकड़ी का जाल है जिसमें गरीब फंसता है और धनवान छूट जाते हैं । होशियार वकील वही माना जाता है जो इन्कम टैक्स में छूट दिलवा देता है । उसकी बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा होती है । समापति महोदय, आप तो वेशभूषा से समाजवादी हैं और विचारों से भी समाजवादी हैं, आप इसको देखिए । इन्कम टैक्स इसलिए लगाया गया था कि कालाधन नहीं बढ़ेगा । लेकिन यह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है । बीमारी बढ़ती जा रही है । आफिसर्स इतने लगा दिए हैं, काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए जो कुछ कानून में बताया गया है उसको निष्ठा से पालन कराएँ । इसके बाद अमेंडमेंट जब पेश होंगे, दो चार सुझाव उस वक्त भी दूंगा । कानूनों का सही तरीके से पालन होना चाहिए । आज-कल कानूनों का पालन नहीं हो रहा है । जो आब्जेक्ट्स बताए गए हैं, वे हम प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : समापति महोदय, क्या श्री रामलाल जी का स्तीफा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है । काफी र्यूमर चल रही है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : र्यूमर चल रही है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : लोग जानते के इच्छुक हैं । सरकार कन्फर्म करे ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । सारा देश बंद होने जा रहा है इस सवाल को लेकर । यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Though my resolution was rejected by the House, Mr. Ram Lal has accepted it.

श्री बनारसी दास (बुलन्दशहर) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, इस बिल को देख कर मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि इतने बड़े बिल को गवर्नमेंट रश-श्रू कर रही है । इससे सिप्लीफिकेशन होगा या कानूनों का और जंगल बनाया जाएगा । आखिर टैक्सेशन अमेंडमेंट बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य होना चाहिए पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर में जो लोग टैक्स दे सकते हैं और जिनकी इस देश की सेना, इस देश का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, इस देश की पुलिस रक्षा करती है, जिनके परिवार की रक्षा करती है, वे अपनी रक्षा के लिए कितना टैक्स पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर प्रदा करते हैं । मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता । श्री अग्रवाल ने विस्तार से बता दिया है । जिस तरीके से आज हवाई जहाज हाई-जैक हो रहे हैं, कुछ दिन पहले श्रीनगर से हुआ, आज चंडीगढ़ से हुआ, लगता है गवर्नमेंट पेरालाइज्ड है । इसी तरीके से इस देश की इकानमी को मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट के तत्वाधान में बुरी तरीके से हाई-जैक कर दिया है । इसका पहला लक्ष्य होना चाहिए था कि किस तरह से ब्लैक मनी को कम किया जाए । आज हम देखते हैं कि काला धन क्या है, वह तो कामधेनु है जिससे सभी तरह की इच्छाओं की पूर्ति होती है । हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि हम एक-एक चुनाव में 50-50 लाख रुपया खर्च करते हैं, वह कहां से आता है । जब हमारे यहां मोनो-पोलीज कमीशन बना था...

(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) आपके पास कहां से आता है ...

श्री बनारसी दास (बुलन्दशहर) : जी हां, यहां बैठकर हमारे पास आता है। हम लोग जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में थे, और जब तक इस सरकार का पतन नहीं हुआ था, मैं वहां कांग्रेस पार्टी का जनरल सैक्रेटरी था और किसी ने चैंक से 5 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा कभी नहीं दिया। मैं 1967 तक की बात करता हूं, हमने किसी एम पी को एक पैसा तक नहीं दिया। लेकिन जब से यह अनतिक्रमता हुई है, तब से आपको इसकी जरूरत है। जिन लोगों का सम्बन्ध जनता के साथ है, उनको पूंजीपतियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, हमारे अग्रवाल साहब ने कहा कि यहां फाइव स्टार क्लचर है। आपका कहना है कि हमारी एवरेज इन्कम 1200 रुपये के करीब है और एक आदमी इतना पैसा खर्च करता है। लेकिन मैं आपसे सहमत नहीं हूं। आज आप दिल्ली में किसी होटल में चले जाईए, एक आदमी वहां चार-पांच हजार रुपया खर्च कर देता है। जितने दिल्ली में पूंजीपतियों के गैस्ट हाउसेज हैं, एक पूंजीपति या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का होल्डिंग शेयर मुश्किल से 10 परसेंट है और उसका जो बच्चा एक साल का भी नहीं है, उसके नाम एक इम्पोर्टेड कार है। उसके कारण आज ब्लैकमनी का विस्तार होता जा रहा है। डेपिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग के कारण इन्फ्लेशन होता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारा 31 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है और स्टील अथॉरिटी को ही यदि आप देखें तो एक साल में उसमें 4100 करोड़ रुपये का लॉस होता है। जबकि उसको बनाने के पीछे मंशा यही थी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिए से हमारी इका-

नामी जेनरेट हो, उसमें निरन्तर तरक्की हो। उसके बदले आज हम देखते हैं कि स्टील के ही दामों में पिछले दिनों चार-पांच दफा कीमतें बढ़ाई गईं। जब 1980 में यहां जनता गवर्नमेंट थी, उस समय लोहे के दाम 2 हजार रुपये टन के करीब थे, लेकिन आज पांच हजार रुपये टन हैं। पीछे लोहे को नीलाम कर दिया गया उसके बाद लोगों को मुनाफा कमाने के लिए 25 परसेंट कीमतों में इजाफा कर दिया गया। इसके कारण टाटा तथा दूसरी स्टील कंपनियों को विन्डफाल मिल गया।

आज ब्लैकमनी कैसे जनरेट होता है, जब अपने सूबे में मैंने इसकी जांच करने की कोशिश की तो मैं आपके नजदीक उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ डिवीजन की बात बताता हूं, जहां खाण्डसारी कमिश्नर का हर यूनिट से एक साल में एक हजार रुपया बंधा हुआ है, इसी तरह उसके नीचे खाण्डसारी आफिसर का 500 रुपया बंधा हुआ है। यदि आप अंदाजा लगायें तो एक खाण्डसारी के डिप्टी कमिश्नर की एक साल के अन्दर, यदि वहां 100 यूनिट्स भी हुए तो ब्लैक इन्कम लगभग एक लाख रुपये हो गयी। वैसे हमारे देश में कई तरह के कानून बने हैं, लेकिन क्या कभी आपने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि इस देश में ब्लैकमनी का क्या कारण है। उसका कारण है हमारे इन्कम टैक्स आई टीज (व्यवधान) हमारे यहां जितने कारखाने हैं ...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :

(व्यवधान)

श्री बनारसी दास : मैं जानता हूं, यहां इन्दिरा जी नहीं बैठी हैं... आपकी वफादारी की रिपोर्ट हम जानते हैं...

(व्यवधान)

यह देखिए इन\* को आप... (व्यवधान)  
मैं जानता हूँ, यह पार्लियामेंट का स्टेटस  
है... प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस तरह के \*  
जिनका कोई \*\*

(व्यवधान)

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ  
कि यह इस पार्टी का डिसिप्लिन है... यह  
दूध पीने वाले...

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : सभापति  
महोदय, यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं। बिल्कुल  
इर्रॅलीवेंट बात कर रहे हैं। क्या ताल्लुक है  
इसका क्या बिल से ?

श्री बनारसी दास : यह बीच में टोका  
टाकी क्या उचित है ? कल परसों तक \*\*  
किया और यहां टोका टाकी कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप दोनों बुजुर्ग  
हैं, कृपया शांत रहिये।

श्री बनारसी दास : मैं यह कह रहा  
था कि इस बिल का मुख्य लक्ष्य होना  
चाहिये था कि किस तरह एक्सचेंजर की  
इन्कम बढ़े, इनप्लेशन रुके और साथ साथ  
इवेजन रुके और ब्लैक मनी का जैन्ट्रेशन  
कम हो। ब्लैक मनी कोई स्टैबिल नहीं है।  
आज कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट, कोई व्यापारी  
या कोई व्यक्ति चाहे उजली विभाग में  
जाये, चाहे लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए  
जाय जो मनी जायगा वह ब्लैक हो जायगा  
और जब सिनेमा घर, रेस्तरां या फाइव  
स्टार होटल में जायगा तो व्हाइट हो  
जायगा। तो हमें सोचना चाहिये कि  
इनप्लेशन को कैसे रोका जाय, डेफिसिट  
फाइनेंसिंग को किस तरह से रोका जाय।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक  
कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय जो कारखानों  
में इस बात को देखें कि आज जो इन्वेन्टरी  
है, रा-मॅटीरियल है इसकी खरीद के अन्दर  
कितना किक बैंक है और फिनिशड गुड्स में  
कितना कन्सीलमेंट है। आप इसकी जांच  
करें तो 20 परसेंट इन्वेन्टरी में और 2  
परसेंट फिनिशड गुड्स के अन्दर, चाहे  
प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो या पब्लिक सैक्टर हो,  
कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। अगर सरकार एक  
कमीशन मुकर्रर करें तो बड़ी आसानी से  
पता लगाने के बाद 20 परसेंट कीमतों को  
कम किया जा सकता है।

आज दिल्ली में जमीन की कीमत  
5,000, 10,000 रु. प्रति स्कवायर मीटर  
है। हिसाब लगाया जाय नई दिल्ली के  
अन्दर जो बड़े मकानों में रहते हैं उन  
जमीनों की क्या कीमत है और उस जमीन  
से कितनी इन्कम हो सकती है। आज इस  
बात की आवश्यकता है, जबकि दिल्ली  
जैसी नगरी में जो देश की राजधानी है,  
एक तरफ तो यहां आलीशान इमारतें हैं  
और दूसरी तरफ आसमान के साये के नीचे  
लोग सोते हैं। तो क्या कानून नहीं बनाया  
जा सकता है कि जमीन किसी के पास 300  
गज से ज्यादा नहीं होगी? और चाहे  
मिनिस्टर हो या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हो सब  
छोटे मकानों के अन्दर रहेंगे? 1957 में  
मैंने ए.आई.सी.सी. में प्रस्ताव रखा था  
जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी तीन मूति भवन  
छोड़ कर छोटे मकान में रहें, मिनिस्टर  
छोटे मकान में रहें। मेरा प्रस्ताव, उस  
समय कांग्रेस एक जानदार जात थी, 8  
वोट से गिर गया। हो-ची-चिन्ह दो कमरे  
के मकान में रहते थे। आज सर्वे किया  
जाय कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने गेस्ट हाउस  
किराये पर लिये हैं? अगर आप साउथ

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(श्री बनारसी दास)

दिल्ली में देखें, मैं जानता हूँ एक-एक पूंजीपति ने किराये के मकान के अन्दर एक-एक करोड़ रु. खर्च किया है।

हो क्या रहा है? बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां होल्डिंग कंपनियां हैं, उन्होंने लोन ले रखा है करोड़ों रु.। वह लोस में रन कर रही हैं और उससे दूसरी कंपनियां रन की जा रही हैं। मूंधरा पर यही इल्जाम था जब दास कमीशन बनाया गया था... और मूद्रड़ा को सजा दी गई थी। आज क्या है? और जितने पूंजीपतियों की कंपनियां हैं वह इंडस्ट्रियल फाईनेन्स कारपोरेशन और फाइनेन्शियल इंस्ट्रियूशन से सस्ते ब्याज पर रुपया लेती हैं। आज हर जगह कंपनियों में फिक्सड डिपोजिट हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी कंपनियां हैं जो गरीब लोगों का रुपया डिपोजिट करती हैं और लोगों को इन्टरेस्ट नहीं मिलता है। लोगों का पैसा वापिस करने में उनसे रसीद ज्यादा लिखा-कर उनका रुपया अदा किया जा रहा है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि एक उच्चस्तरीय कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये और जितने इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज हैं उन सब की जांच की जाये कि 30 सालों में उनकी किस तरह से ग्रोथ हुई है और किस तरह से उन्होंने एस्टेट ड्यूटी और वैल्यू टैक्स से बचने की कोशिश की है। साथ ही इस बात को भी सोचना चाहिये कि जो गरीब लोग इन्फ्लेशन की वजह से आज वैल्यू टैक्स में आते हैं, उनको उससे मुक्त करना चाहिये।

आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जो लोग बियांड देयर मीन्स रह रहे हैं, जाहिर है कि उनकी इनकम ज्यादा है, और

वह इनकम उनकी ब्लैक मनी ही ही उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। जब वांछू कमीशन बंटा था तो उसने ब्लैक मनी और पैरेलल इकनामी की बात कही थी, उसके बाद एल के भा कमेटी बैठी थी और उसके बाद दूसरा कमीशन बैठा। कमीशन बैठते लेकिन उनकी रिपोर्टों को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बिल सिम्पलीफिकेशन के लिये नहीं है, बेहतर होगा कि इस बिल के विचार की पोस्टमोन किया जाये और विस्तार के साथ इस पर सब दलों से विचार-विमर्श के बाद फिर एक बिल लाया जाये जो कि हमारे इस आर्थिक ढांचे में आमूल परिवर्तन कर सके, रिस्ट्रक्चर कर सके।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने सुझाव दिया है कि आज जो सालाना बजट है, वह बे-मायने हो गया है। प्लानिंग कमीशन स्ट्रैटेस को और सब जगह उनकी बलीयरेंस करता है। अभी छवें फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, इस में एक साल का स्टेट्स को पैसा न देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। कई स्टेट्स ने इसके बारे में आर्गु की है। फ़ेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि जो स्टेटुअरी कमीशन है, जिनको संविधान के अनुसार ताकत दी गई है, उनकी रिपोर्टों को पूरे तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जाये। तो वह एक साल का रुपया हर स्टेट को दिया जाना चाहिये, फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन 4 साल के लिये नहीं, पूरे 5 साल के लिये हो।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि एक हाई कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये जो यह देखे कि किस तरह से मोनोपली घटी है, बढ़ी है और कितने और लोग मोनोपालिस्ट

बने हैं और किस तरह से आज कानून का इव्जेन कर के ये लोग पब्लिक मनी को कम्पनीज के खर्च के नाम पर अपने एशो-ग्राराम और दौलत बढ़ाने के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं, तभी इसकी उपयोगिता होगी।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का इस विधेयक को सदन में प्रस्तुत करने के लिये धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मुझ से पूर्व माननीय श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने अपने भाषण में निश्चित तौर से यह सही कहा कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने बार-बार वित्त मन्त्रालय को और भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिये आगाह किया है कि हमारे टैक्सेशन लाज का साधारणीकरण हो। उमका तात्पर्य यह है कि जिस उद्देश्य से टैक्सेशन लाज वह देश में लागू करते हैं, उस उद्देश्य की हमको प्राप्ति हो।

मात्र उद्देश्य यह है कि जिनके पास सम्पत्ति है, एस्सेट्स हैं और जो टैक्स के सेंट में आते हैं, उन लोगों के बारे में हमारे वित्त मंत्री, वित्त मन्त्रालय और कर-निर्धारण करने वाली संस्था को, अधिकारीगण का यह सही ज्ञान हो सके कि वास्तव में इस देश में कौन ऐसे लोग हैं जो वैल्य टैक्स में आते हैं। इस बात को भी ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है कि कर की वगूली जल्द हो और एक निश्चित मापदंड के अनुसार हो।

हमारी कर-प्रणाली का सब से बड़ा दोष यह है कि जिन व्यक्तियों के बारे में ग्राम आदमी भी जानता है कि उनकी आय इतनी है कि उसपर टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है, उनके बारे में कर निर्धारित करने वाली और कर वसूल करने वाली संस्था को ज्ञान नहीं है। इसके अलावा हमारे देश में ऐसी

बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, जिन पर वैल्य टैक्स लागू होना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय उनके पिछले पांच वर्षों के एसेसमेंट आर्डर मगाकर देखें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि ऐसी करोड़पति कंपनियां एक पैसा टैक्स भी नहीं देती है, हालांकि माननीय सदस्य सोचते होंगे कि वे करोड़ों रुपए टैक्स में देती होंगी। यह कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती कि ऐसी कंपनियां कोई टैक्स नहीं देती है।

यदि ऐसी अवस्था हो और वित्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्रालय कुछ न कर सकें, तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि या तो कानून में कोई कमजोरी है या कर-निर्धारण करने वाली संस्था की कार्य प्रणाली में कोई त्रुटि है। इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि इस बारे में किस तरह सुधार किया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, आपको विशेष ज्ञान होगा कि आज जो इनकम टैक्स वसूल हो रहा है, उसका बहुत बड़ा परसेंटेज केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों से वसूल होता है और वह अपने आप वसूल होता है, क्योंकि सैलेरी के पेमेंट के साथ इनकम टैक्स का डीडक्शन हो जाता है। इस थोड़े से पैसे को वसूल करने के लिए इतनी बड़ी एजेन्सी रखी हुई है। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स, असिस्टेंट इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स, इन्स्पेक्टर, रिविजन और अपील आदि एस्टाब्लिशमेंट के खर्च और इनकम टैक्स की एक्चुअल रीकवरी में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है। कुछ थोड़ा-सा रुपया वसूल करने के लिए इतना अधिक हाया खर्च किया जा रहा है।

वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार 15,000 रुपए पर इनकम टैक्स लिया जाता है। लेकिन जो आदमी दिल्ली या जयपुर में साधारण जीवन व्यतीत करता है और

(श्री राम सिंह यादव)

जिनके परिवार में पांच सदस्य हैं, उसको खर्चा दो हजार रुपए प्रति-मास से कम नहीं हो सकता। सरकार को इनकम टैक्स का निर्धारण करते हुए जीवन की वास्तविकता को देखना चाहिए। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है, वकील और इनकम टैक्स एक्सपर्ट ऐसी सलाह देते हैं, जिससे इनकम टैक्स का इवेजन होता है। यदि सरकार चाहती है कि लोग सही रिटर्न फाइल करें और टैक्स का इवेजन न हो, तो उनको प्रैक्टिकल तरीके से सोचना चाहिए और बेस को 15,000 रुपए से बढ़ाना चाहिए। औसत परिवार पर जो खर्चा होता है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बारे में निश्चय करें।

15.00 hrs.

उसी पर आप इपकम टैक्स का स्लैब कायम करेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ इनकम टैक्स के थोड़े से रुपये की वसूली के लिए जितना समय आप के आफिसर देते हैं वह आप के आफिसर्स और उनका सारा कुछ उन कुछ असेसिज के बारे में जाता है जिनकी इनकम एक लाख रुपये साल से कम है। ऐसे असेसिज के ऊपर आप ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं, ज्यादा आफिसर्स को लगाया हुआ है और ज्यादा समय लगा रहे हैं। जो बहुत बड़े असेसिज हैं उनके कैसेज आप के यहां पेंडिंग में चले जाते हैं। उनका एक्ज्युमुलेशन होता रहता है। वह अपील में हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चलते रहते हैं। इसलिए आप को देखना यह है कि जहां आप ने 25 हजार से 50 हजार रुपये की आमदनी तक के समरी असेसमेंट किए हुए हैं क्यों नहीं उसको 50 हजार से 1 लाख रुपये तक की सीमा तक ले आते हैं और उनका समरी

असेसमेंट क्यों नहीं करते हैं? जिस तरह से आप ने यहां देखा है कि 25 हजार से 50 हजार तक की इनकम का असेसमेंट सही आ रहा है, आप की इनकम में कोई कमी नहीं आई है, वसूली में कमी नहीं आई है इसी तरह से आप मह भी प्रयोग करके देखिए, 50 हजार से 1 लाख तक की आमदनी का जो असेसमेंट है उसको समरी असेसमेंट के अंदर ले आइए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने बार-बार इस बात को कहा है कि टैक्स स्लैब जितना साधारण होगा उतना ही उसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ आप को मिलेगा। आप ने इसमें कुछ प्रयत्न किया है कि उसका कुछ लाभ मिले। कोई कोई जो प्रावधान आप ने किया है उसमें आप की नीयत यह भी रही है। जिस तरह से गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाई सरकार से मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा लेता है और सरकार को जो ब्याज देता है वह आम तौर पर बैंक के रेट से कम होता है, सरकार अपने एम्पलाईज को एक कसेशन देती है, इसी तरह से दूसरे जो कारपोरेशंस या कम्पनीज के एम्पलाईज हैं उनको भी कम्पनी या कारपोरेशन रिड्यूस्ड रेट पर कर्जा देता है तो आपने उस रेट को एरहैस करके उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाने की बात जो सोची है और एम्पलायर की आमदनी में, रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट जो बैंक का होता है उसी रेट से कैलकुलेट करके, जोड़ते हैं इससे वह इसेंटिव जो एम्पलायर को है अपने एम्पलाई को कसेशनल रेट पर मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा देने का, वह इसेंटिव उसको नहीं मिलेगा और एम्पलाईज को मकान बनाने के लिए कम ब्याज पर कर्जा नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस बात की जानकारी आप कर सकते हैं कि एम्पलायर ने उसे जो रुपया दिया वह फेक तरीके से तो नहीं दिया,

कोई फाइ तो नहीं किया, लेकिन अगर वह वीनाफाइडी तरीके से कारपोरेशन या कम्पनी अपने एम्पलायी को मकान बनाने के लिए रुपया देती है तो उसका रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट जो 6 परसेंट है और आज आप का बैंक रेट 19 परसेंट है, तो आप 13 परसेंट और उस एम्पलायर से उसकी ग्रामदनी में जोड़ कर लेना चाहते हैं, इससे उसको कोई इसेन्टिव नहीं रह जायगा। इसलिए यह जो प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना जरूर पड़ेगा क्योंकि देश के अन्दर जो सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है और जो हमारी पार्टी ने स्लोगन दिया है कि रोटी कपड़ा और मकान ग्राम आदमी को हम देना चाहते हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत वह एम्पलायर अपने एम्पलाई को मकान के लिए कर्जा देना चाहता है और वह शत प्रतिशत ब्याज पर देना चाहता है, उसके बारे में टैक्स के माध्यम से एम्पलायर से आप और वसूल करेंगे तो इसमें कोई औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस पर पुन-विचार करेंगे।

वेलथ टैक्स के बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने मार्च में जो बजट पेश किया था उसमें ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में और इस तरह की संस्थाओं के बारे में जिन्हें कि ग्राम तौर से टैक्स को बचाया जाता था, उनके बारे में बहुत अच्छी तरह से सोचा था। लेकिन आपने इसमें ऐसे जो फिल्म शूटिंग के लिए काम करने वाले नान-रेजीडेंट इंडियन्स को यहां पर एलाऊ करके उनको जो छूट देने का काम किया है इसमें क्या तात्पर्य है और इससे ग्राम गरीब आदमी को क्या फायदा हो रहा है? फिल्मों में काम करने वाले फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स या फिल्म ऐक्टर्स वही आदमी होते हैं जो लाखों करोड़ों में बात करते हैं। ऐसे आदमियों को सुविधा देने से

मैं समझता हूँ ग्राम आदमियों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए आपने इसमें यह जो अपवाद किया है कि ऐसी कम्पनियां जो यहां पर रजिस्टर्ड हैं जिनके मालिक विदेशों में रहते हैं, यहां के सिटिजन नहीं हैं या सिटिजन हैं तो यहां नहीं रहते हैं, नाने-रेजीडेंट्स हैं उनकी अग्रेस के लिए आप जो उनको लाभ दे रहे हैं उससे ग्राम आदमी को कोई राहत नहीं मिलेगी।

इसके साथ ही आप का एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स इस देश के अंदर सबसे अधिक परेशानी और पेचीदगी पैदा करने वाला है और इसके प्रावधानों को लागू करते समय ग्राम तौर पर भ्रष्टाचार को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है। इसलिए इसके बारे में भी आप कोई तजवीज सोचें! जब आदमी जोवित हो, आप उसकी प्रापर्टी का मूल्यांकन करवा दीजिए जिससे कि उसके मरने के बाद यह नीबू ही न आए कि अर्थी को निकालने से पहले तलाशी होने लगे कि कहीं जेवर तो नहीं छिपा दिए हैं या कोई दूसरे वैल्युएबल असेट्स तो नहीं छिपा दिए गए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स से संबंधित है जो ऐक्ट है उस पर आप गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें। पी ए सी ने भी अपनी सिफारिश में कहा है कि इस एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स से ग्रामदनी बहुत कम है और ग्राम आदमी को जो परेशानी इसके कारण उठानी पड़ती है, वह बहुत ज्यादा होती है। जो कर-निर्धारण करने वाली एजेंसीज हैं वह ऐसे आदमियों को भी नोटिस दे सकती हैं, जोकि इसके नेट में नहीं आते, और इस तरह से उनकी नींद भी हराम कर सकती हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि संबंधित व्यक्ति की लाइफ टाइम में ही उसकी प्रापर्टी का असेसमेंट हो जाए या फिर आप 50 या 55 साल की कोई उम्र फिक्स कर दीजिए

(श्री रामसिंह यादव)

कि उसके बाद प्रापर्टी का सेअस्मट कर लिया जायेगा और उसके बाद अगर कोई एक्शन होता है तो उसको भी उसमें जोड़ दिया जायेगा अन्यथा वही रहेगा—इस प्रकार का कोई अमेन्डमेंट मन्त्री जी को लाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ जो टैक्सेशन के एक्सपर्ट हैं व भूतपूर्व तथा मौजूदा वित्त मन्त्री ने भी समय-समय पर इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि टैक्सेशन लाज को और अधिक सिप्लीफाई करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि एस्टेट ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध में आप इस तरह का अमेन्डमेंट लायेंगे तो समाज का प्रत्येक वर्ग जोकि इससे प्रभावित हो रहा है, उसका स्वागत करेगा।

टैक्स के बारे में जहाँ आप छूट दे रहे हैं, उसके साथ-साथ पाबंदियाँ भी हैं, कुछ रिगरेस प्राविजन्स भी लागू कर रहे हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि ब्लैक-मनी बढ़ रहा है लेकिन ब्लैक-मनी के बारे में आपकी सोचना है कि ब्लैक-मनी का अर्जन क्यों होता है और उसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है। जब तक ब्लैक-मनी के एक्शन को आप उसी लेवल पर नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक आगे चलकर उसको रोकना मुश्किल होगा। इसलिए जो हमारी संबन्धित एजेंसीज हैं, जिनको इसे रोकने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है क्या उन्होंने इस तरह की व्यवस्था की है जिससे कि ब्लैक-मनी के अर्जन को रोका जा सके? हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मन्त्री ने वेयरर बाण्ड स्कीम चालू की थी जिसके सम्बन्ध में उस समय विरोधी सदस्यों ने बहुत सी शंकाएँ व्यक्त की थीं लेकिन बाद में वह निमूल सिद्ध हुई। हजारों करोड़ का ब्लैक-मनी जो था, जोकि पैरेलल एकोनामी बन रहा था, और जो इन्फ्लेशन

लाने के लिए भी जिम्मेदार था, उसको कन्ट्रोल करने में उस स्कीम से बड़ी सहायता मिली थी। वेयरर बाण्ड स्कीम केवल इसी देश में नहीं चली, कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री चाइना में भी इस स्कीम को चालू किया गया था। अतः ब्लैक-मनी को कन्ट्रोल करने और चैनलाइज करने के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, इस प्रकार की वालंटरी स्कीम्स होंगी, समय-समय पर रिगरेस लाज के साथ-साथ ब्लैक-मनी को रेग्युलर चैनल में लाकर कन्ट्रोल करना होगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ आप इसके बारे में गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचेंगे और कोई साहसिक कदम उठावेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ जोकि सदन में पेश किया गया है और वित्त मन्त्री जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): माननीय सभापति जी, टैक्सेशन लाज अमेन्डमेंट बिल के वाद-विवाद के अवसर को मैं केवल इस मुद्दे के साथ अपने को सीमित रखूंगा, जो काले धन के नाम विख्यात है।

श्रीमन्, यों, करने लिए पूंजीपतियों, स्मगलर्स और दूसरे लोगों के नाम लिए जाते हैं कि यह काला धन पैदा करने वाली मशीनें हैं। काले धन के समानान्तर आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस देश में चलने में इनका बड़ा हाथ है। परन्तु मेरा कहना यह है कि बहुत बड़ा हाथ आज हमारी चुनाव प्रणाली का है, इस काले धन को बढ़ाने में। वह ऐसे है कि 1969 से पहले चुनाव हम लोगों ने भी लड़े, लेकिन उसके बाद पैसे का रोल चुनाव में बढ़ गया। पहले एक एम.एल.ए. को जीप कभी नहीं मिला करती थी, लेकिन आज 10-20 जीपें लेकर एम.एल.ए. चुनाव में निकलता है। खाने-पीने और उसके

साथ-साथ पैसे का भरपूर प्रयोग किया जाता है। पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव में अगर कोई विशेष व्यक्ति हो तो एक करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च कर दिया जाता है। पता नहीं चुनाव के अन्दर जो इतने अरब रुपए खर्च हुआ होगा, कहां से आयेगा—यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि 1969 में प्रधान मंत्री जी के आने के बाद से इसकी दिशा ही बदल गई है। अब चुनाव प्रतिष्ठा से नहीं जीता है, पैस से जीता जाता है, जिसकी वजह से ब्लैक-मनी बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है और उस पर हमें अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है। जो बड़े-बड़े प्रतिष्ठान हमको पैसा देते हैं, हमसे मेरा दलित पार्टी से है, उनकी चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं, इस प्रकार उनकी आमदनी भी बढ़ जाती। मैं श्रीमन्, यदि इसको और ज्यादा खींचूंगा तो लोगों का कष्ट होने लगेगा, इसलिए मैं इसको इतने तक ही सीमित रखता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

मुझे ऐसे युवाओं से बड़ी परेशानी होती है, जो हर एक को बोलते हैं (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव का सारा खर्चा चुनाव कमीशन तय करे, वहन करे और उसको खर्च कराए। पार्लियामेंट में इस प्रकार का कानून आना चाहिए कि किसी को एक पैसा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है और सारा खर्चा सरकार वहन करेगी। इलैक्शन कमीशन के जरूरे से उसको खर्च कराएगी। तब ही कुछ कन्ट्रोल हो सकता है। अन्यथा यह चौर-बाजारी और कालाधन बढ़ता रहेगा, इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

15.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER  
In the chair

उपाध्यक्ष महीदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा काले

धन पर छापा मारने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। जो व्यक्ति काले धन की सूचना देगा, उसको इनाम दिया जाएगा। ढाई प्रतिशत उसको शुरू में मिलेगा और बाकी साढ़-सात प्रतिशत बाद में मिलेगा, ऐसा प्रावधान आप ने किया है। यह ठीक है और इस तरह का इन्सेन्टिव जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग मुखबिर करें और वह पंसा उजागर हो सके जो काले-धन के नाम पर दबा हुआ है। लेकिन यदि आप उनका उत्साहबधन नहीं करेंगे, उनकी सुरक्षा नहीं करेंगे, उनके साथ अन्याय करेंगे तो वे हतोत्साहित हो जायेंगे, अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी नहीं कर पायेंगे, देश के प्रति जो बहुत उत्तरदायित्व निभा रहे हैं, करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये के काले धन का पता लगा कर दे रहे हैं, आप के इस तरह के व्यवहार से उनका दिल टूट जायेगा और वे आगे पता नहीं लगायेंगे।

वास्तव में क्या हो रहा है? एम. बलराज और रामलक्ष्मण गोयल अ यकर विभाग के दो बहुत बड़े मुखबिर हैं, मद्रास और बम्बई के सैकड़ों केस इन्होंने पकड़वाये हैं लेकिन उन्हें आप ने इनाम का पैसा नहीं दिया और वे 14 अगस्त, 1948 से बोट क्लब पर भूखहड़ताल पर बंठे हुए हैं। उनकी मांगें क्या हैं?

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : आप ने जरूर भड़काया होगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : भड़का तो आप को भी दूंगा। आप हमको न भड़काय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इन्होंने प्रेस कान्फरेंस की और बकायदा वक्तव्य दिया है कि इनका लाखों रुपये

(श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार)

का पुरस्कार निकलता है जो इस लिये इनको नहीं दिया जा रहा है, क्यों इन्होंने आयकर के अठ्ठ अधिकारियों के आगे घुटने नहीं टेके तथा उनकी चमचागिरी नहीं की, उल्टे उनके काले कारनामों का भंडा फोड़ कर दिया है। आज मजबूर होकर वे दोनों व्यक्ति 13-8-1984 से अनिश्चित कालीन भूखहड़ताल पर बोट क्लब पर बैठे हैं। उनका यह भी कहना है कि जब वे आयकर विभाग को किसी केस की सूचना देते हैं तो उनको विभाग की तरफ से कोई रसीद नहीं दी जाती है। उस इन्फॉर्मेशन के आधार पर जो उनके द्वारा दी गई है उससे फार्म तौ मरवा लिया जाता है लेकिन उस सूचना के दिये जाने का कोई रसीद उनको नहीं दी जाती। उस सूचना के आधार पर छापा मारने के बाद इनाम किसको दिया जाय, उसके बारे में अधिकारी तय करते हैं। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है—

आयकर विभाग वाले सूचना प्राप्त की कोई रसीद नहीं देते हैं, इस प्रकार आगे चलकर पुरस्कार सही व्यक्ति को न देकर अपने किसी चहेते को देने का जुगाड़ लगा लेते हैं। मामलों को गोपनीय रखा जाता है, मुखबिरों को मामलों की प्रगति का ज्ञान नहीं रहता, आकलन, कर निर्धारण दण्ड दिया जाता है जिसकी कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं होती। इस प्रकार कई मामलों में करोड़ों के मामले लाखों और लाखों के मामले हजारों के आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं।

28-5-1984 को यू. एन. आई. द्वारा आयकर विभाग की ओर से यह समाचार दिया था कि मुखबिरों को पहले की भांति करों की वसूली तक (जिसमें वर्षों लग जाते हैं) का इन्तजार नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

मुखबिरों को ढाई प्रतिशत पुरस्कार छापे मारे जाने के तुरन्त बाद दे दिया जायेगा और बाका साढ़े सात प्रतिशत पुरस्कार अगर निरीक्षक निदेशक चाहे तो वह भी दे सकता है। यह समाचार मात्र प्रलोमन सिद्ध हुआ, बल्कि मुखबिरों को बेवकूफ बनाने के लिये यह समाचार दिया गया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काले धन को बाहर निकालने के काम में जो लोग लगे हैं वे अपनी जान जोखिम में डाल कर यह काम करते हैं। उनको अपनी जान की सुरक्षा का डर रहता है। ऐसी सूरत में उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिये। उनका कहना है कि ऐसे 27 कैरेज हैं जिनमें गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया है। अगर सभी मामले असफल पाये गये या मामलों को रफा-दफा कर दिया गया या किसी बोगस एजेंट द्वारा पुरस्कार हड़प कर लिया गया तो उसकी जांच की जाय। अगर ये मामले असफल पाये गये, तो मुखबिर पर धारा 182 के अन्तर्गत कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई पुरस्कार इसलिए हड़प लिया जाता है क्योंकि सूचना की पावती की रसीद नहीं दी गई। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह रसीद दी जाए।

श्रीमन् मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि स्पेसिफिक कैसेज दीजिए, तो हम जांच करा लेंगे। तो मैं कुछ स्पेसिफिक कैसेज दे देता हूँ और उसके बाद समाप्त कर देता हूँ। इन कैसेज की आप जांच करा लें।

1. Shri Lachmandas Lakshmi Chand, Bombay, given on 30.11.67, by INL/165/N.

2- Messrs. Bhojraj Hassan Pvt. Ltd. Bombay, dated 30.11.67 (G.A./INF/49/N)

3. Shri Vensimal Kala Chand,  
Bombay, Dt. 30.11.67.
4. B. H. Laungani (Seven Partners),  
Bombay 67 dated 29.5.69 and  
29.11.69 to A.D.I. (INF/213/  
C.S)
5. Tikamdas & CO. (Seth Kishan-  
das Vadhumal) dt. 17.2.66  
(INF/276/N) 70.
6. Kanaya Lal Vashumal Bros. dt.  
17.2.66 (INF/277/K).
7. Jayandmal (Prop. Deepak Hotel,  
Dadar) dated 14.7.66 (INF/  
160).
8. G. R. Monani (Peacock Palace),  
very important case, dated 2.1.  
1966 (EVP/22/M) (Central).
9. Choksi Kirttilal Jaisingh Lal,  
Jewellers Dt. 2.1.66.
10. M/s. Hemchand Mohanlal & CO.  
Dt. 2.1.66
11. M/s. Chandra Kumar Umichand,  
Jewellers Dt. 2.1.66.
12. M/s. Choksi Kirrttilal Jaisingh  
Lal, Jewellers, dt.2.1.66.
13. M/s. Hemchand Bhatia, Diamond  
Merchant, dt. 23.12.66 (INF/  
269/N).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is it that you are reading? Instead of reading it, you can write a letter to the Minister, or give this statement to the Minister.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-  
GWAR : The officers have already taken this statement. But they have not done anything. That is why I am mentioning it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write to the Minister.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-  
GWAR : I will send it to him. There are 27 cases here.

मैसर्स सनचेती फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन (ग्रुप) पद्रास पर एम. बलराज की सूचना पर 22-2-82 को छापा मार कर 10.5 लाख रुपया, 23 लाख रुपये के बैंक खाते तथा 35 लाख रुपये की वोगस कम्पनियों को पकड़ा गया। इसमें भी उनको उचित राशि इनाम की नहीं दी गई। इसी तरीके से मद्रास में मैसर्स भगवान दास रामचन्द्र वजाज (फाइनेन्सर) पर छापा मारकर लगभग 60-70 लाख रुपये के काले धन को पकड़ा गया था लेकिन इसमें भी कोई इनाम मुखबिर को नहीं दिया गया। इस तरीके से बहुत सारे मसले हैं। उनका कहना है कि हमारी दी गई सूचनाओं की सूची के अनुसार जितने मामले निपटाये जा चुके हैं, उनके पुरस्कारों का भुगतान तुरन्त किया जाए, हमें पुरस्कारों की पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ न्यूनतम नियमानुसार भुगतान किया जाये, मुखबिरों को पजीकृत किया जाए तथा उनकी सुरक्षा हेतु प्रमाण व परिचय पत्र जारी किये जायें और जिन अधिकारियों पर मुखबिरों द्वारा भ्रष्ट होने का आरोप लगाया जाता है उसकी तुरन्त जांच की जाये और दोषी पाये जाने पर तुरन्त सजा दी जाये।

इन्फामैर का तरीका क्या होता है ? वह वही होता है जैसा कि डकैतों की इन्फमेशन देने वालों का होता है। डकैतों की इन्फमेशन देने वाले की अगर सुरक्षा न की जाए तो डकैत लोग उसे जान से मार दें। जो लोग चोरी का घंटा करते हैं, जिनके पास पैसा है, वे सभी कुछ कर सकते हैं। उनके पास बदमाश भी होते हैं। अगर

(श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार)

चोर-बाजारी करने वालों, काला घघा करने वालों के बारे में इन्फर्मेशन देने वालों की सुरक्षा नहीं होगी तो उनके बारे में इन्फर्मेशन देने के लिए कोई भी आगे नहीं आयेगा। ये काला घघा करने वाले क्या करते हैं? एक करोड़ रुपये का माल बिकाला तो उसे बीस लाख या दस लाख का ही दिखाया।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक तो आप चुनावों में इन लोगों से पैसा खर्च कराना बंद कर दें। चुनावों में इलेक्शन कमिश्नर के जरिये से पैसा खर्च कराइये। दूसरे जो कालेधन को निकालने के लिए इन्फर्मेशन देने वाले, मुखविर लोग हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रबंध कीजिए। उनकी और भी जो मांगें हैं, वे भी बहुत आवश्यक हैं। इनका आप प्रबंध करिये।

DR. KARAN SINGH : (Udhampur) : When the Minister for Aviation make a statement on hijacking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you in hurry. May be you are sitting here till 6.30.

DR. KARAN SINGH : But is there any time for the announcement ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 6 P.M he is making the statement.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, We have not got any information whether Shri Ram Lal has resigned or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't bring in unnecessary and extraneous things. I am not concerned with these.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record whatever they say.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not permitting anybody.

(Interruptions) \*\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to enquire about the decision of the Speaker, which has gone on record in the morning at 11 'O Clock when the question of hijacking was raised. The Minister had made an informal statement. He said he will give the details in the evening. But he also said in the mean time if some developments take place, he will inform the house about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I am not concerned about it. He is going to make a statement at 6 'O Clock.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not going on record. Don't record whatever they say. This is not the way we should function in this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna.

\*\*Not Recorded.

15.30 hrs.

and the Hindu Marriage Act,  
1955.”

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RE-  
SOLUTIONS

Eighty - first Report

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-  
VATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTION  
(Karur) : Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill. and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1984.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1984.”

*The motion was adopted.*

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCE-  
DURE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Section 129, etc)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
Code of Criminal Procedure,  
1973.”

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MARRIAGE LAWS (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL \*

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-  
VATE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, I  
beg to move for leave to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the Code of Cri-  
minal Procedure, 1973, and the Hindu  
Marriage Act, 1955.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The  
question is :

“That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
Code of Criminal procedure, 1973

JUNIOR ARTISTES (REGUL-  
ATION OF EMPLOYMENT)  
BILL\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave  
to introduce a Bill to regulate the em-  
ployment of junior artistes in the film  
industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The  
question is :

\* Published in gazette to India  
Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dt 24.8.  
1984

\* Published in Gazette of India Extra-  
ordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated  
24.8.84.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of junior artistes in the film industry."

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT :  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Insertion of new article 15A)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES  
(Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GEROGUE FERNANDES :  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

(Insertion of new Part XIA)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :  
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is ;

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 24.8.1984.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hours

HIGH COURT AT ALIHA-  
BAD (ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
PERMANENT BENCH AT  
BAREILLY) BILL - Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Rawat on 10th August, 1984, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Bareilly, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Harish Rawat may continue his speech.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पिछली बार यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विशालता को देखते हुए इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ की बीच जनता की न्याय संबंधी आवश्यकता को पूरी करने और सामयिक न्याय दिलाने में असमर्थ हैं। इस कारण वहां की जनता, विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, वहां के लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन लोगों के लिए न्याय न केवल महंगा है बल्कि समय पर उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता। इस कारण उन क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले लोगों के

मन में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है। सरकार ने जसवंत सिंह कमीशन इसके लिए नियुक्त किया है। उस कमीशन ने अभी तक मात्र कुछ औपचारिकताएं ही पूरी की हैं, इसी दौरान सरकार ने एक नोटीफिकेशन के जरिए इस आयोग का कार्यक्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया है और समयावधि भी बढ़ा दी है। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग जो मांग कर रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान में इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की बेंच की स्थापना होनी चाहिए, उनमें बड़ा फ्रस्टेशन है। इस परिस्थिति का कुछ राजनीतिक दल लाभ उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति जो उत्तर प्रदेश के विभाजन के नाम पर इस प्रश्न को उसके साथ जोड़ कर के राजनीति लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि इससे पहले कि वहां ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा हों, लोग आन्दोलन का रास्ता अस्तयार करें, परिस्थितियां बिगड़े, स्थिति खराब हो, उससे पहले ही जसवंत सिंह आयोग को कहा जाना चाहिए कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे। जब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं होती है, इंटरिम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर या सरकार स्वयं यह सुनिश्चित करे कि वहां के लोगों को न्याय पाने में क्या दिक्कत पेश आ रही है, बरेली में इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एक बेंच स्थापित की जाए। जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे विशाल प्रान्त में गरीब लोगों को नजदीक न्याय मिल सके और उनकी न्यायिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सके।

मान्यवर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने के पीछे मेरा उद्देश्य सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही बरेली नामक स्थान पर हाईकोर्ट की एक बेंच

स्थापित की जाए, बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि जितने दूसरे बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं, जहां लोगों को न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए काफी परेशानियों और कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उन सब राज्यों में भी जसवंत सिंह आयोग की ही तरह अपना एक आयोग गठित किया जाए जो वहां के लोगों की न्यायिक आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करके अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे। क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि एक आयोग स्थापित करने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता। यदि ऐसे आयोग की रिपोर्ट सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भिक काल में नहीं आती है तो निश्चय ही वहां के लोगों को अगले पांच सालों तक प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी और इस दौरान उनकी कठिनाइयां और परेशानियां और बढ़ जाएंगी। एक और हमारी सरकार और हमारे दल की यह नीति भी है कि गरीब जनता को सस्ता और सुगम न्याय सुलभ हो हमारी प्रधान-मन्त्री इन्दिरा गांधी जी का भी यही लक्ष्य है, उसके अनुरूप में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी मांग को स्वीकार करते हुए, सरकार इस बिल को पास करे और चूंकि यह एक प्राइवेट बिल है, सम्भव है, उसमें बहुत सी त्रुटियां हों, उनको हमारा विधि मंत्रालय दूर करे।

चूंकि हमारे विधि और न्याय मंत्री जी इस सदन में आ गए हैं, उससे पहले वे यहां नहीं थे, मैं उनको एक बार फिर से याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ...

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री श्री गगन्नाथ कौशल : आपकी मैंने सारी स्पीच पढ़ ली है।

श्री हरीश रावत : मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जब आप इस बिल की रिप्लाइ करोगे तो आपसे कुछ सकारात्मक उत्तर प्राप्त होगा ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की लम्बे समय से चली आ रही मांग को पूरा किया जा सके, उनकी इच्छा की पूर्ति हो और इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सदन के समक्ष विचार तथा पारित करने के लिए अपना विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
Yes,

I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 1st November, 1984.”

I want to speak also on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you later.

Now Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री हरीश रावत जी ने जो बिल इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। उसका कारण यह है कि ये मेरे मित्र हैं और उनके बिल का समर्थन करने से मुझे प्रसन्नता होती है परन्तु वे जिस गलत जगह पर बैठे हैं, मैं उनकी हर बात का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। इन्होंने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, वह काफी महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि भारत में आजादी मिलने के बाद, आज तक गरीबों के सामने न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए यह समस्या उपस्थित होती रहती है और उसके

समाधान के लिए आज तक कोई ठोस कदम या कारगर कदम नहीं उठाये गए। हमने अपने देश में जो न्यायिक व्यवस्था स्वीकार की है, हम देखते हैं कि लोगों को न्याय पाने के लिए बहुत अधिक धन व्यय करना पड़ता है। उसके बहुत से कारण हैं। एक कारण तो यह है कि हर जिले में न्यायपालिकाओं तक भी हमारे लोगों को पहुँचने में कठिनाई उपस्थित होती है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि—सर्वोच्च न्यायालय देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से काफी दूरी पर स्थित है, और फिर प्रत्येक राज्य में उच्च-न्यायालय ऐसे स्थानों पर स्थित हैं, जो कि गावों से बहुत दूर पड़ते हैं। इस कारण हमारे तमाम गरीब लोग उतनी दूर तक नहीं पहुँच पाते और इस कारण न्याय पाने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। और मजबूर होकर कभी-कभी यह महसूस करते हुए कि उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है वह न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिये हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाजा नहीं खटखटा पाते हैं। इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जो देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है और आबादी 11 करोड़ है, वहाँ का हाई कोर्ट इलाहाबाद में है और खासतौर से पश्चिमी और पहाड़ी जिलों के लोगों की और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को इलाहाबाद आने में काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है और काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। आने-जाने की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। पहाड़ी इलाके से इलाहाबाद तक पहुँचने में 3, 3 दिन लग जाते हैं। अगर कोई माना से चले जो कि तिब्बत से मिला हुआ गांव है तो एक दिन तो उसे पैदल या घोड़े पर चल कर आना पड़ता है, फिर बस से आना पड़ता है और तब कहीं जाकर उसकी ट्रेन मिलती है और अक्सर ट्रेन कनेक्शन पर नहीं मिलता है।

इस तरह पहाड़ी जिले के लोगों को इलाहाबाद पहुंचने के लिये तीन दिन लगाने पड़ते हैं। उसी प्रकार पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को जाने में काफी परेशानी होती है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा सूबा है तो जिस प्रकार उसकी एक बेंच लखनऊ में है उसी प्रकार पश्चिमी जिलों में, जैसे मेरठ, बरेली या आगरा, जहां भी आप उचित समझे हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच कायम कर सकते हैं ताकि पहाड़ी और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों का काम हो सके। और साथ ही साथ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के लिये इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच गोरखपुर में भी कायम होनी चाहिये ताकि लोगों की समस्या दूर हो।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why don't you ask another bench of Supreme Court instead of High Court?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We should have several Benches of Supreme Court in various States.

उत्तर प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट की बेंच कम से कम दो जगह पर और बनाई जाय। एक गोरखपुर में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के लिये और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पहाड़ी जिलों के लिये मेरठ, बरेली या आगरा में बेंच बनाई जाय। अगर हम सचमुच रुचि रखते हैं कि गरीबों को सस्ता न्याय मिले तो उन्हें यह सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि वह हाई कोर्ट में नजदीक की दूरी पर जा सकें।

इसके अतिरिक्त न्यायालय के बारे में कुछ और बात कहना चाहता हूं। सस्ता न्याय दिलाने के लिये और भी क्या कदम उठा सकते हैं इस पर भी शासन को विचार करना चाहिये। अभी जो एक आयोग बनाया उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच

को जगह-जगह बनाने के लिये उसने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने पेश नहीं की। जिस समय यह आयोग बना था उसी समय निर्देश दिया जाना चाहिये था कि अधिक से अधिक 1 महीने के अन्दर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें। लेकिन काफी लम्बा समय बीत गया है अभी तक उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। मेरे ख्याल से कम से कम 6 महीने बीत गये होंगे।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : When the enquiry by the official body is going on, why have come here? After all, they are telling that there is a Commission which has been set up. Now, they are coming here again. Let the work of the Commission be over.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In fact, I would submit that there is no need of any Commission. It should be decided by the Government. On the basis of administrative decision this should be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : After he has given his considered opinion, the Commission is not necessary at all.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं कह रहा था कि न्याय को और अधिक सस्ता बनाने के लिये सरकार को कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिये और उसके लिये जरूरी है कि सरकार गरीब लोगों को न्याय प्रदान करने के लिये अपनी तरफ से कुछ व्यवस्था करे। जब गरीब आदमी न्यायालय में जाता है, जिस प्रकार से वहां उसका शोषण होता है, मैं समझता हू कि उसे कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी तो स्वयं एक वरिष्ठ वकील भी रह चुके हैं और न्यायाधीश भी रह चुके हैं, और उन्हें दोनों प्रकार

(श्री हरिकेश बहादुर)

से मालूम है कि किस तरह से गरीब का शोषण वहां होता है। इसलिये सरकार की ओर से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि गरीबों को सस्ता न्याय मिल सके।

जहां तक आज की न्यायपालिका का सवाल है, तरह-तरह के दोष उसमें आ गये हैं। लोग यह मससूस करते हैं कि उन्हें न तो न्याय जल्दी मिल पाता है, न सस्ता मिल पाता है और साथ ही कभी-कभी तो यह भी महसूस किया जाता है कि वास्तविक न्याय भी नहीं मिल पाता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति जब हमारे न्यायालयों की बनती जा रही है तो इसी एक व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है और उसके बारे में सरकार को अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये। तमाम तरह के संवैधानिक परिवर्तन की बात की जाती है, यहां भी संविधान में तरह-तरह के संशोधन किये जाते हैं लेकिन सभी संशोधन केवल इसीलिये किये जाते हैं कि हमारी सत्ता कैसे बनी रहे, सत्ता की कुर्सी पर हम कैसे बैठे रहें। इस बात पर बहुत कम विचार किया जाता है कि संविधान में ऐसे भी संशोधन किये जायें जिससे आम जनता को लाभ हो। इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All Amendments are only for that purpose ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Most of the Amendment are only for retaining the power. I want that there should be an Amendment in order to provide certain relief to the common man in which the Government is not very much interested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How the Parliament have voted also.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We did not vote for all the Amendments. what can we do when there is a bulldozer type of majority with the Government ?

इसलिये अगर आप किसी अवसर पर कोई आवश्यकता समझें कि संविधान में संशोधन करके हम गरीबों को सस्ता और सही न्याय दिला सकते हैं तो उसके सम्बन्ध में भी आपको कदम उठाना चाहिये। कम से कम इस बात पर तो माननीय मंत्री जी को विचार करने में अधिक समय लेना ही नहीं चाहिये और जो इस विधेयक में हाईकोर्ट की बेंच बनाने की बात कही गई है, उसको तत्काल कार्यान्वित कर देना चाहिये। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि जब मंत्री जी अपना जवाब देंगे तो यह नहीं कहेंगे कि सरकार की तरफ से इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई और विधेयक लाया जायेगा, बल्कि यह कहेंगे कि इस विधेयक को हम स्वीकार करते हैं और अति शीघ्र इस विधेयक को मंशा को कार्यान्वित करेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में श्री हरीश रावत के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल अच्छी सभ्यता चली है कि पुण्य की आड़ में पाप किया जा सकता है और धर्म की आड़ में अधर्म किया जा सकता है और गरीबों के नाम पर धनवान लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

कहीं बेचारे गरीब आदमी को क्या हाई कोर्ट में जाने की जरूरत होती है ? आज हाई कोर्ट में गरीब कहां जाता है, वहां तो बड़े-बड़े वकीलों की लड़ाई होती है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने आपको फीड कर दिया कि वहां कहीं कि बेंच बनाया

जाये, एक मेरठ में मांग कर रहे हैं और दूसरे गोरखपुर में मांग कर रहे हैं।

गरीब तो सेशन कोर्ट और सिविल कोर्ट तक ही जाता है। हाई कोर्ट तो ला के मामले में देखता है हर बात को लेकर हाई कोर्ट में नहीं जाया जाता। क्या हर जगह हाई कोर्ट खोल देने से लोगों को फायदा हो जायेगा।

आप ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि उसने क्या है कि इस प्रकार से हाई कोर्ट नहीं खोलने चाहिये। अगर यह कोर्ट खोले गये तो न्याय तो गड़बड़ में गया ही। आपको इस पर सोचना चाहिये।

“It is said that in the India of today, justice should be taken to the door of the litigant and, therefore, the litigant should not be compelled to go long distances to the High Courts.”

“The presence of the litigant is not really necessary at the hearing of the appeal. He is not called upon either to give evidence or to help the court in any way by his presence.”

माननीय सदस्य हाई कोर्ट की बैच की मांग करते हुए गरीबों का नाम क्यों लेते हैं? वे दौलतमंद वकील का नाम क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? वकील ऐसा चाहते हैं और माननीय सदस्य यहाँ पर उसके लिए लड़ रहे हैं। इन वकीलों ने माननीय सदस्यों को लड़ा दिया है।

ला कमीशन ने इस बारे में कहा है :-

“It is our opinion that the question whether the High Court should sit as a whole at one place or in Benches at different places has to be considered solely from the point of view of administration of

justice—all political and sentimental considerations have as far as possible to be excluded. We are firmly of opinion that in order to maintain the highest standards of administration of justice and to preserve the character and quality of the work at present being done by the High Courts, it is essential that the High Court should function as a whole and only at one place in the State.”

हमने अपनी स्टेट में देखा है कि जोधपुर और जयपुर की बैचें अलग-अलग फैसले देता है। (व्यवधान) इस संकल्प को भव करने वाले माननीय सदस्य तो बाहर चले गए हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने इसकी सीरियसनेस महसूस नहीं की, लेकिन ये दूसरे वकील खड़े हो गए हैं।

अगर हाई कोर्ट की बैचिज जगह-जगह पर होगी, तो लीगल लुमिनरीज, अच्छे वकील, हर जगह नहीं मिलेंगे। ये तो वकीलों के तरीके हैं। हाई कोर्ट में केसिज कौन लड़ता है? न म गरीबों का लिया जा रहा है, ताकि ला मिनिस्टर को यह बात अपील करे कि गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए अलग-अलग बैचिज की मांग की जा रही है। गरीबों के लिए लीगल एड टु दि पुअर की योजना पहले ही लागू कर दी गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी स्टेट्स में कहें कि कोर्ट फीस माफ कर दी जाए। यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करेगा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार मना नहीं करेगी। अगर कोर्ट फीस न ली जाए, तो न्याय अपने आप सस्ता हो जायेगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कई बार कहा है कि स्टेट्स को कोर्ट फीस नहीं लेनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर कोर्ट फीस नहीं होगी, तो स्टेट्स का खर्च भी नहीं चलेगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :  
स्टेट्स को काम्पेन्सेट करना चाहिए।  
इससे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सिन्सेरिटी का  
पता चलेगा।

श्री मूसचन्त डागा :

“Two contradictory statments are  
made one statement is made that  
court fees should be exempted.  
The other is that it should be  
compensated by the Central  
Govt.”

माननीय सदस्य अगर सस्ता न्याय  
चाहते हैं तो उन्हें राज्य सरकारों से कहना  
चाहिए। हाई कोर्ट की एक जगह रखने का  
एक बहुत बड़ा परपज यह है कि अच्छे  
जजमेंट मिलेंगे। लीगल ल्यूमिनरील, जो  
बड़े-बड़े वकील हैं वह एक जगह रहेंगे,  
नहीं तो न्याय प्रणाली में और गिरावट  
आएगी। आप कहेंगे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की  
अलग-अलग ब्रांचेज कर दीजिए...

(व्यवधान) यह खुला दरबार है, यहां  
कहने का मना कौन करेगा?... (व्यवधान)

खूब कहिए, जोरों से कहिए, कौन मना  
करता है। कहिए कि एक कलकत्ता में  
सुप्रीम कोर्ट होनी चाहिए, एक नार्थ में,  
एक साउथ में एक ईस्ट में और एक वेस्ट  
में होनी चाहिए, बड़ा अच्छा है, कहिए  
और डंके की चोट पर कहिए। आपका  
अधिकार है कहने का। लेकिन हम तो  
कहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक रहनी चाहिए  
और एक स्टेट में हाईकोर्ट एक रहनी  
चाहिए। उससे ज्यादा लाभ होता है। मैंने  
ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी आपको बतायी।  
उन्होंने भी कहा है कि एक जगह कोर्ट  
रहने से फायदा होता है।

“If the High Court works in  
Benches, it will be difficult, if not

impossible, for the Chief Justice  
to have proper administrative  
control over the working of the  
Benches or the doings of his coll-  
eagues who will constitute the  
Benches ”

“The High Court Bar acquires a  
justifiable reputation by appearing  
before judges of the High Court,  
by arguing important cases and  
by helping the court to finally  
settle the law at the highest  
level.”

मैंने इसमें अमेंडमेंट क्या दिया है ?

मैंने यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि जनता की  
राय जान लीजिए। जनता से आप यह  
पूछिए। यह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा प्रदेश है  
यू. पी. का। एक हिस्सा मेरठ में होगा,  
एक बरेली में होगा एक और कहीं होगा  
तो इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हाई कोर्ट  
की बेंच जगह-जगह नहीं होनी चाहिए।  
यह अच्छा नहीं है।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हाई कोर्ट्स  
जितने हैं उनमें जजेज की संख्या बढ़ा  
दीजिए। जजेज ज्यादा होने चाहिए। और  
जजेज का अप्वाइंटमेंट कीजिए, उनकी  
तनख्वाह में वृद्धि कीजिए ताकि वहां लोग  
जल्दी न्याय पा सकें। यह काम होना  
चाहिए। लेकिन जगह जगह हाई कोर्ट की  
बेंचेज खोलना चाहते हैं तो यू. पी. जैसे  
प्रदेश के अन्दर इसको सकुलेट कीजिए,  
पब्लिक ओपिनियन लीजिए। जो आप  
गरीबों का नाम ले रहे हैं, गरीबों की आड़  
में शिकार खेल रहे हैं, तो उन गरीबों से  
पूछ लीजिए। मेरा तो कहना है कि आप  
ऐसा केस बनाइए कि फैक्ट्स के ऊपर  
केसेज हाईकोर्ट में बिलकुल न जायं और  
भी छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिए हाई कोर्ट में  
केसेज नहीं जाने चाहिए। सेशन कोर्ट से

ही उनका फैसला ही जाना चाहिए। केवल ला प्वाइटस पर ही केस हाई कोर्ट में जाना चाहिए। यह मेरी राय है।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरीश रावत जी का बिल है—विल टु प्रोवाइड फार दि एस्टैब्लिशमेंट आफ ए परमानेंट बेंच आफ दि हाई कोर्ट ऐट एलाहाबाद, ऐट बरेली—उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। डागा जी की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में शायद कुछ गड़बड़ी हो गई है। आपकी ओर सदन की जानकारी में लाने के लिए बताना चाहूंगा कि 25 वर्ष से निरन्तर यह मांग उत्तर प्रदेश में होती रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में उच्च न्यायालय के एक खण्ड पीठ की स्थापना हो। माननीय सम्पूर्णानन्द की सरकार ने प्रस्ताव पास किया और केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष भेजा। लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार निर्णय देने में उस समय भी अक्षम रही। यही नहीं, माननीय नारायण दत्त तिवारी जो आज उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री हैं उनकी सरकार ने भी एक सिफारिश की कि यह न्यायोचित है और इस संदर्भ में केन्द्र सरकार को कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए। बाबू राम नरेश यादव की सरकार में यह बात आई और जो हमारे तत्कालीन लामिनिस्टर थे केन्द्र में श्री शान्तिभूषण जी, उन्होंने राज्य सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में राय मांगी। और राज्य सरकार की राय भी आई। जब बनारसी दास जी मुख्यमन्त्री बने तो उन्होंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सिफारिश भेजी थी। जब विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी मुख्यमन्त्री थे तब—डागा जी जरा सुन लें—सम्पूर्ण विधान सभा ने एकमत होकर प्रस्ताव पास करके भेजा था कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की जाए।

इसकी स्थापना क्यों नहीं हो पा रही है और क्यों होनी चाहिए—इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ तर्क उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो यह है कि इधर के जो 20-21 जिले हैं इनकी आबादी भी बहुत है और यदि दूरी के हिसाब से देखें तो कहीं से भी इलाहाबाद तक की दूरी 500 किलोमीटर से कम नहीं होगा। अब मान लीजिए कोई व्यक्ति आगरे से चलके 600 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करके इलाहाबाद पहुंचता है तो वहां पर वह ऐसे आदमियों के हाथ में पड़ता है जिनकी उसे कोई जानकारी नहीं है, यहां के लोग ही उसको बताते हैं कि यहां के यह बड़े वकील हैं। एक तरफ तो आप सस्ते और सुलभ न्याय की बात करते हैं। पहले पंचायतों में ही बहुत से भगड़े तय कर लिए जाया करते थे।

एक बात और भी है। हम लोग रोजाना डकैतों की बात सुनते रहते हैं। उनके डकैत बनने के पीछे भी एक विशेष कारण होता है। उनको सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय नहीं मिलता है। वे कोई बड़े आदमी होते नहीं हैं। अगर जमीन के भगड़े पर मंडर हो गया या किसी बड़े आदमी ने उनको किसी केस में फंसा दिया तो इलाहाबाद तक पहुंच पाना उनके लिए सम्भव नहीं होता है क्योंकि बीस, तीस हजार वह खर्च कर नहीं सकते हैं इसलिए ऐसे लोग राइफल उठाकर अपने का बागी घोषित कर देते हैं। सरकार लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है लेकिन मलखान सिंह और पुतलीबाई जैसे रोज ही पैदा होते रहते हैं। यदि आप देखें तो इनमें से पहले कोई भी चोर नहीं था, जमीन पानी के भगड़ों ने ही इनको बागी बना दिया है। सेशन कोर्ट तक ये पहुंच सकते हैं लेकिन

(श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह)

हाईकोर्ट तक नहीं जा पाते, इसीलिए वे अपने आप निर्णय कर लेते हैं।

एक प्रश्न यह भी है कि न्याय का विकेन्द्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के साइज और आबादी को देखते हुए तो वहां पर न्याय का विकेन्द्रीयकरण और भी आवश्यक है। उत्तर प्रदेश की 11 करोड़ की आबादी है जो कि दुनिया में सातवें मुल्क के नम्बर पर आ सकता है। आप राजस्थान की बात कर सकते हैं, वहां भी जोधपुर में हाईकोर्ट है और जयपुर में बेंच है डागा जी ने उल्टा कह दिया था। उत्तर प्रदेश में खण्डपीठ लखनऊ में है।

(व्यवधान) हमारे यहां इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में 3 लाख 33 हजार से अधिक मुकदमे चल रहे हैं यह अप्रैल की फीगर्स हैं और अब अगस्त का महीना समाप्त होने वाला है। एक न्यायाधीश के पास प्रति 1300 मुकदमे आते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश की हाईकोर्ट में, लेकिन अन्य प्रदेशों में देखें तो 650 से अधिक मुकदमे उच्च न्यायालय के किसी एक न्यायाधीश के पास नहीं जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में दुगुने मुकदमे एक न्यायाधीश के पास आते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि बरसों गुजर जाते हैं किसी केस का निर्णय नहीं हो पाता है। मेरे खयाल से इस समय इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में 62 हजार मुकदमे आगरा मण्डल के ही पेंडिंग पड़े होंगे। आगरा, अलीगढ़, ऐटा, मैनपुरी आप कहेंगे कि यह तो अपराधी क्षेत्र हूँ। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ती जाती है, तो वहां न्यायालय बनाने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। लेकिन सम्पन्न लोगों के लिए अदालत बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है। मैं जानता हूँ।

आज की स्थिति में न्याय गरीब लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाएगा। इसके पीछे इन्टरैस्ट किन लोगों का है और इसका विरोध क्यों किया जा रहा है, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ।

मैं इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के संबंध में कुछ बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद में सम्पन्न वकील हो सकते हैं, अच्छे वकील हो सकते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ लेकिन यह कहना जहां वकील उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे, वहां मुश्किल हो जाएगी, यह बात उचित नहीं है। वहां का 'बारे' जिसका केन्द्रीय राजनीति पर प्रभाव होता है, उनकी बात मानने के लिए केन्द्र मजबूर हो जाता है। वहां विधान सभा के सदस्य मांग करते हैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की जाए, लेकिन इसके विरुद्ध "बारे" में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जाता है। जस्टिस चन्द्रशेखर ने अपने निर्णय में यह राय दी है कि इलाहाबाद में उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। आपने कहा कि विधि आयोग की बात महत्वहीन ही होगी, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। खास तौर से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्वत पर रहने वाले लोग, जहां अपराध ज्यादा होते हैं, जहां मुश्किल से इन्सान रह पाता है, उन क्षेत्रों में न्याय कैसे प्राप्त होगा।

मान्यवर, खण्डपीठ की स्थापना करना कोई नई बात नहीं है। गोवा में बम्बई हाईकोर्ट की खण्डपीठ है। मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर, इन्दौर और जबलपुर की उच्च न्यायालय की खण्डपीठ है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान में जयपुर में जोधपुर उच्च न्यायालय की खण्डपीठ है। केरल दिल्ली

श्रीर हिमाचल प्रदेश के अपने उच्च न्यायालय हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि लखनऊ में जब मुख्य न्यायालय था तो अबद्ध के लोगों को न्याय मिलता था, लेकिन जब वह उच्च न्यायालय के साथ आया तो खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की गई।

मैं आपको खण्डपीठ की स्थापना के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। गढ़वाल, मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में ऐसा स्थान जहाँ पर सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों और वह स्थान मेरी दृष्टि में आगरा है, इसलिए आगरा में खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। यह बात ठीक है कि आप आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि गढ़वाल, मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में वह स्थान जहाँ पर सब सुविधायें हों, सारे लोगों को सहूलियतें प्राप्त हों, ऐसी जगह पर खण्ड पीठ की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। मैं आप पर दबाव नहीं डालता हूँ कि आप आगरे में खोले, क्योंकि मैं आगरे से आता हूँ। आगरे की बात में वजन है, क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी वहाँ मुख्य न्यायालय था। यदि आगरा में हो जाय तो यह कोई नई बात नहीं होगी, इसलिये कि आगरा हर दृष्टि से उपयुक्त और सही स्थान है।

अब मैं कुछ शब्द आयोग के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। जसवन्त सिंह आयोग को जुलाई, 1983 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देनी थी। यह आयोग सभी क्षेत्रों का दौरा करके आया था और अखबारों में ऐसी चर्चा भी आई थी कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देने को तैयार है, लेकिन उसकी अवधि 6 महीने के लिये बढ़ा दी है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया? इसके पीछे एक राजनीतिक मुद्दा था—काँग्रेस सरकार चाहती थी कि चुनावों के

नजदीक ऐसी घोषणा हो कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कुछ होने जा रहा है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को सरकार यह चाहती है कि उस समय हम ऐसा आश्वासन दें कि हम पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खण्डपीठ की स्थापना करने जा रहे। लेकिन लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि चुनाव हो जाने के बाद मामला टल जायगा। 1977 और 1980 के इनके चुनाव घोषणा पत्रों को पढ़ लीजिये। मैं श्री मूलचन्द जी डागा से कहूँगा कि वह उन चुनाव घोषणा पत्रों को पढ़ें उनमें इस बात का उल्लेख है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की जायगी। मैं पुनः जोरदार शब्दों में इस बात को कहना चाहूँगा—आप एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी से, 21 जिलों के लोगों की भावनाओं से खेलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस को चुनावी मुद्दा न बनायें। यह आज की मांग नहीं है बहुत पुरानी मांग है आप ने वक्त के साथ-अनेक संविधान-संशोधन किये हैं, हो सकता है उस वक्त इस की जरूरत न दिखाई दी हो, लेकिन आज इस की जरूरत है कि वहाँ खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की जाय।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश में एक के बजाय यदि दो खण्डपीठों की स्थापना की जाय तो वह अनुचित नहीं होगा। क्योंकि जो आप का दृष्टिकोण है, जो आप का लक्ष्य है वह यह है कि सब लोगों की समानता के हिसाब से सही अवसर पर, सही समय पर, घर के नजदीक न्याय उपलब्ध हो। मैं ज्यादा कानूनी पेचीदगियों में नहीं जाऊँगा। चैटर्जी साहब कानून के पंडित हैं और वे इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बेंच बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में

(श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह)

अपनी राय देने को उत्सुक हैं। मैं जानता हूँ यह बिल जरूर गिरेगा, लेकिन मैं रावतजी के इस बिल का जोरदार शब्दों में समर्थन करते हुए कहूंगा कि आगरा में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की खण्डपीठ की स्थापना की जाय।

××SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I extend my wholehearted support to the bill of my hon. friend Shri Harish Rawat seeking the establishment of a bench of Allahabad High Court at Bareilly.

The Madras High Court is located at Madras which is in one corner of the State. The people from Kanyakumari will have to travel about 500 miles if they want to get justice. Besides, they have to incur heavy expenditure also. The objective of our Government is to give justice cheaply to the poor people at their door-step. If this is to be achieved, then it is very necessary to establish a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. Many eminent jurists from southern districts practise at Madras. Recently Jaswant Commission visited Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Kodaikanal, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. In all these places they took evidence from the local people. Out of 5 crores of people of Tamil Nadu, nearly 2.5 crores of people live in the four southern districts. Their representatives, the local M.L. As and the M.Ps tendered their evidence before the Jaswant Singh Commission. I had the opportunity to appear before the Commission. I hope that the Commission would have assessed the imperative necessity of having a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. The Government should ensure that Jaswant Commission submits its report, soon. Even then, without waiting for this Report, the Law Minister should order the establishment of a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. Within one month this bench of Madras High Court should start functioning at Madurai. Justice delayed is justice denied. We are talking about

×× The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

free legal aid to the common people. This requires a lot of money. It will take a long time before the entire nation is covered by the free legal aid schemes. But, the Government can ensure expeditious disposal of cases in the High Court. The piling up to arrears of cases in the Courts should also be got reduced. All this can be achieved only when decentralisation of administration of justice takes place. The High Courts should have benches in other parts of the States. I would reiterate the necessity of setting up immediately a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai.

Sir, I need not tell you that legal practitioners and jurists from southern States are occupying a pre-eminent place in Supreme Court in New Delhi. I need not dilate on the distance to be traversed by the people from southern States. They have to spend a lot of time and a lot of money. They have to face extremes of climate. They have also to face the language problem here in Delhi. Again I have to say that justice is costly and justice is getting delayed for the common people of the country by having the Supreme Court in Delhi. I take this opportunity to demand that a bench of Supreme Court should be set up at Madras, which will ensure quick dispensation of justice for the people of southern States. As our hon. Prime Minister personifies in herself the hopes and aspirations of the common people of the country and as our Government is committed to the common weal, I demand the early setting up of a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai and also a bench of Supreme Court at Madras. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill relates to setting up of a Bench in Bareilly in the State of Uttar Pradesh. But I must thank my young friend because it gives an opportunity to discuss the principle behind the setting up of Benches.

Sir, in a vast country like ours, undoubtedly and unfortunately the majori-

ty of the people are below the poverty line. It is not a question of mere chauvanism or regional consideration when a demand for Benches of Supreme Court or High Court is made. Sir, what brought to be the principle of deciding the seat of a High Court as also whether there should be more than one seat of High Court? There ought to be some principle. It cannot be just historical, it cannot be just geographical and it cannot be *ad hoc*. After 37 years of independence, although there are not so many laws which have been enacted during these nearly 4 decades of our independence to enlarge the rights of the common people, but even in regamits whatever rights are there which have not yet been taken away, the question of enforcement is important. When we call cheap justice it does not mean thd justice is cheap. It means, to get justice one does not have to spend money which he cannot afford. Now, what are the criteria that you can, at a modest expenditure, get the relief which you need? But the greatest difficulty is that you have to reach the pkce.

Sir, I have been as a Member of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry over which the right honourable friend from Chandigarh presides, raising this question as a matter of commitment, I believe in this, sincerely. It is very good to say that we have provided a nice building which is now proving inadequate, in Delhi for accommodating the Supreme Court, with nice gardens, lawns, statues and what not. There are lawers' chambers, viry nicely air-conditioned rooms, etc. But think of a person coming from Madras or from my State or from Kerala or even from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, etc.

That is not just a question of raising a discussion and trying to get credit. Can anybody doubt the difficulties they have to face? The Rt. Hon. Member from Chandigarh may think of his rich clients when he was at the bar, but all litigants are nyt rich. Kindly think of a constituent of yours from Madra/ coming to Delhi, Where will he stay

Apart from the railway expenditure, you cannot provide him ualimited accommodation in your place.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask them to stay at my residence.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But you cannot provide them unlimited space. The question is: where will they stay when they come to Delhi apart from the expenses of engaging lawyers, spending money for making the papers ready etc.? Does it require any speech, Prof. Ranga, to realise and appreciate the immense difficulties they are facing?

I have the privilege—and I consider it a privilege—to appear for workers, dismissed people, and persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society. They come to us; I am not trying to take credit, but on many occasions we have to arrange even for their railway fare, place for their stay etc. There are people amongst us, who share in all these things. But is this the way they have to get justice, because accidentally they happen to know a particular lawyer or somebody who will give them a little assistance when they come to Delhi? Do not always think that they come to Delhi on their own to initiate litigation. On many occasions, they have to defend cases against them; they are dragged here. I do not know if the hon. Law Minister has got any statistics about how many awards of tribunals or decisions of labour courts involving employees have been challenged and are pending in the Supreme Court. They are dragged have; if they won there, they are dragged to the Supreme Court. Article 136 is there; so many other procedures are there. It is not a question of stay or expenditure alone, it is a question of trying to do justice to those who need justice the most.

When we became independent, the States were created. What is the special chars in the boundaries of out States, I do not know; for the purpose of at least distribution of judicial work why can't we have workable boundaries of the High Courts? There is no question of

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee)

any problem or other considerations; I do not wish to bring them. We need not bring in the approach of the States Reorganisation Commission here? There is a State called Kerala, it has 14 districts. As against this, Uttar Pradesh has got as many as 58 districts. Whereas, Uttar Pradesh has got one seat of High Court and one Bench, Kerala has also got one seat of High Court. What is the basis? Is it on the population basis? Is it on area basis? How are you going to decide?

I request everybody concerned that a serious consideration has to be given to this. When we ask for a Circuit Bench of the Supreme Court, it is not our intention to dilute the importance of the Supreme Court; it is wrong. Law Commission's recommendations are there. Kindly see, whenever such a proposal comes, who opposes it first.

The lawyers practising in the court, oppose it, and unfortunately, judges oppose it. Why? I am very sorry to say, for a very simple reason—lawyers have vested interest. Naturally, if another court comes, there will be division of work and another set of lawyers will come up in that Bench. Therefore, no lawyer will ask for diminution of the work in his High Court, where he is practising. This is nothing but vested interest and on the basis of vested interest, they always oppose it. You may remember Sir, there was a proposal, just a very tentative proposal by the Chief Justice of India. I know I will be very unpopular, however nothing is reported outside.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
This is not only vested interest. It is compound interest.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
When there was a proposal by the Chief Justice of India that some of the very simple matters neednot be argued in the open court and they may be decided in the Judges' Chambers, there was a tremendous hue and cry and there was a tremend-

ous objection. The Bar was going to pass a resolution condemning the decision that it amounts to taking away the rights of the litigants and of the lawyers. Well, to put it in a crude way, it is a question of pound, shilling and pence, because it will result in lesser number of lawery, appearance fees and so on and so forth. But Sir, I do not understand why the hon. judges oppose the shifting of courts. Wherever they go, they have to do their duty in as sincere manner and as honest manner, as possible. If a judge of Supreme Court goes to Calcutta or Bangalore and sits there, does he think that his position has been diluted. I do not know. He does not cease to be a Supreme Court judge.

Sir, you are giving beautiful bungalows here. Nobody wishes to go to Agartala and Tripura as Prof. Ranga said, there is no beautiful accommodation. It is only a three room bungalow in Agartala. I am sorry. I am not imputing motives. It is said that the Chief Justice will lose control over the judges. Are the judges unruly horses that the Chief Justice has to keep a tight rein?

I have not found a single reason, which has appealed to me or which can override the considerations of the people, who are to go to the court for justice. Sit, a choice has to be made.

Are the courts for the litigants or are the litigants for the courts? This choice has to be made. A decision has to be made one day or the other. If the courts are for serving the litigants, then facilities are to be given to the litigants, you have to make the courts more easily accessible, atleast location-wise. There are many many inadequacies in our judicial system. There are no adequate laws and procedure is prone to cause delays, and lawyers are contributing substantially in delaying the disposal of cases. Efficient judges are not always there. There are laws which are beneficial but there are also many laws which curtail the rights. There is a greater and greater social tension. A handful of people in this

country who are enjoying economic benefits can always go to court. That is why the Finance Minister of India has estimated that five thousand crores of his taxes are held up for reasons of court injunctions. The Finance Minister of my State is also crying that nearly 50 crores of rupees are held by injunctions. Now, you are unable to stop this litigation.

Unfortunately, the inadequacy of the system is exploited by rich people, and the affluent sections of the society. A rich man goes there to stop or delay the payment of his taxes, and a poor man to save his job or to get a morsel of food. This is the difference in approach. So, for whom is the court? A Birla can engage 20 lawyers to appear in the Supreme Court, who can be brought from Calcutta or Bombay by plane. But a poor person cannot bring a lawyer here.

I have chosen a profession; I am still in it. I have spent nearly three decades in this profession. This is a profession. Unfortunately, we are more professionals than lawyers. This is our difficulty. This is the great defect in the system, the defect which has cropped up. If a professional approach is always made, these matters will not be solved.

I request the Law Minister to consider the importance, seriousness and the justness of this demand. I know one obvious answer is: "Go to the Finance Minister, and get at least some money for me. Otherwise how can I do it? I have to increase the number of Judges, buildings etc." You are spending Rs. 68 crores for your TV coverage, in one year, to project yourselves and your leader. Every day it is done. To-day is the 101st or 102nd station. Ministers are going. Many nice TV pictures are coming. I do not know whether Prof. Ranga was invited to one of these events.

Therefore, you have to decide your priorities: that is what we are saying. You cannot provide drinking water. But you give subsidies to the rich people.

श्री केयूर भूषण (राजपुर) : स्वस्थ मनोरंजन देना तो समाजवादी कार्यक्रम है, उसका आपको समर्थन करना चाहिए ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Your idea of manoranjan is a little different from mine. Your idea of it is to look at her Picture. Mine is not so.

प्रो. मधु बंडवते : स्वस्थ मनोरंजन के लिए मंत्रियों को कहिए कि यहाँ पर भाषण करें, टेलीविजन की क्या जरूरत है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, I support the Bill. Let Some Poor people of that area, where the court is required to be set up, i. e. where the Bench is required to be set up, get the benefit. In West Bengal we have been saying this: in North Bengal there is a demand for a Bench. We want that at least for the eastern India, there should be a Bench of the Supreme Court. It should be sector-wise: eastern, southern, central and western. It will not disintegrate the judicial system. On the other hand, people's faith in the judicial system will be greater, because they know that many people who cannot come to Delhi to seek justice or go to the place of the present High Court, will be able to go to such places. It will generate greater faith in the judicial system. It will involve the poor people, and make them realize their rights more, because they will be able to assert and exercise their rights. So, on principle this Bill has to be supported. I support this bill. I do hope that the hon. Member from Chandigarh, continues to represent Chandigarh, and if he can represent Chandigarh in the cabinet if he is there, I would expect him to give very serious and sincere thought to his matter, so that this important public demand can be met.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हरीश रावत ने जो विधेयक इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । पहले हमारे

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन)

राजस्थान में जोधपुर में हाई कोर्ट था, लेकिन बाद में जयपुर की जनता और वहाँ के प्रतिनिधि के द्वारा मांग करने पर, वहाँ एक बेंच स्थापित कर दी गई। जोधपुर की जनता और हम सब ने इस बात को सपोर्ट किया कि हाई कोर्ट जोधपुर में ही रहना चाहिए और उसकी बेंच जयपुर में न स्थापित की जाए। परन्तु परिस्थितियों-वश हमें झुकना पड़ा और जयपुर में बेंच कायम हो गई।

मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तो पहले ही देश का सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला प्रान्त है, जहाँ लगभग 11-12 करोड़ जनसंख्या रहती है, जब कि हमारे राजस्थान प्रान्त की जनसंख्या केवल साढ़े तीन करोड़ ही है, यदि हमारे यहाँ जयपुर में हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच स्थापित हो सकती है तो यू पी जैसे विशाल प्रान्त अवश्य होनी चाहिए। बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यदि दो या तीन बेंच स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह भी स्थापित की जानी चाहिए।

अभी हमारे डागा साहब कह रहे थे कि इस बिल के विषय में जनता की राय मांगी जाए। हमारे राजस्थान में भी पहले जनता की राय ली गई थी और उसी बात के आधार पर ही जयपुर में बेंच की गई। हर स्थान पर जनता तो यही चाहती है कि उसको सुविधा मिले और वह नजदीक पहुंच कर न्याय प्राप्त कर सके। इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में 1982 में जसवन्त सिंह जी की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग स्थापित किया गया है और उसमें वे ही केवल मात्र सदस्य हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी प्रस्तुत होनी चाहिए। हमारे राजस्थान में भी इसी तरह

विलम्ब हुआ था, जिसके कारण सरकार को जोधपुर, जयपुर, अलवर और उदयपुर की जनता के विरोध का सामना करना पड़ा था। ऐसी स्थिति से बचने के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आयोग की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी प्रस्तुत हो और ऐसे मामलों का फैसला शीघ्र किया जाए।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जब हमने सिद्धांत रूप में मान लिया है कि हर स्थान पर हाई कोर्ट की बेंच स्थापित की जाए तो फिर हमें आयोग की रिक्मैण्डेशन में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। गोआ का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है, महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई में हाई कोर्ट है और उसके बाद नागपुर में स्थापना की बात मान ली गई है। जब हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस सिद्धांत को मान लिया है कि हाई कोर्ट्स की बेंच स्थापित की जाए तो फिर हमारे सामने प्रश्न केवल यही रह जाता है कि उनकी स्थापना किस स्थान पर हो बरेली, मेरठ, आगरा, गोरखपुर आदि किस जगह बेंच बनें, सिर्फ यही देखने की चीज है। उसके लिए हमारे सामने यह दृष्टिकोण रहना चाहिए कि कहां ज्यादा सुविधा मिल सकती है और अधिक जनता किस स्थान पर बेंच की स्थापना चाहती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कोई निर्णय ले लिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही जसवन्त सिंह कमीशन को भी सरकार की तरफ से डायरेक्शन जानी चाहिए कि वह अपना टर्म एक्टूड न करने, जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे ताकि जनता संतुष्ट हो सके।

अब प्रश्न तह उठता है कि जनता को सस्ता न्याय कैसे मिले? यह बात सत्य है कि गरीब व्यक्ति हाई कोर्ट में नहीं जा

सकता। कोई भी किसान अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए हाई कोर्ट की शरण में नहीं जा सकता। वह स्थिति हमारे देश में अभी तक नहीं आई है। इन हाई कोर्टस तक केवल मध्यम श्रेणी का व्यक्ति ही पहुंच सकता है अथवा जो रईस हो, वह पहुंच सकता है। किसी गरीब आदमी के हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पहुंचने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 39 (ए) में गरीब आदमी के लिये फ्री लीगल एण्ड का प्रावधान भी किया है। मगर कोई गरीब आदमी फ्री लीगल एड के लिए कोशिश भी करे तो उसको मिलती नहीं है। आर्टिकल 39(ए) 1977 में जोड़ा गया था :

“The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities”

लीगल एड के बारे में हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट नज की अध्यक्षता में काम करना शुरू किया है, परन्तु प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। अभी गरीब आदमी को फ्री लीगल एड का लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। गरीब आदमी रिट मेट्रीशन करना चाहता है तो इसके लिए कोई भी वकील फ्री लीगल एड के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है और 5,000 या 2,000 रु० अपनी फीस मांगता है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि फ्री लीगल एड का लाभ गरीब आदमी को जरूर देना चाहिए। हां, सरकार पहले जांच कर ले कि वह इस लीगल एड का अधि-

कारी है कि नहीं। यदि सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाय कि वह गरीब आदमी है तो उस गरीब आदमी के सिविल राइट्स की रक्षा करने के लिये हाई कोर्ट में पेरबी करने के लिये सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिए। क्रिमिनल्स के लिये तो केस फाइट करने के लिये प्रावधान है, परन्तु सिविल राइट्स के लिये नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हाई कोर्ट की बेंच प्रान्त में जगह-जगह स्थापित होनी चाहिये। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बेंच देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थापित करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ क्योंकि दिल्ली में सुप्रीम कोर्ट होने से राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम करने में यह सहायक है। दूसरे अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बेंचेज के डिफरेंट जजिट्स हो गये तो वह फाइनल जजमेंट होगा और उससे कनफ्लिक्ट पैदा हो जायगा। इसलिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बेंचेज स्थापित करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। साथ ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वही लोग आते हैं जिनके पास पैसा है और केन्द्र सरकार या प्रान्तीय सरकार जब मदद करें अधिकारों के बारे में वही आदमी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकता है। यदि किसी के मूलभूत अधिकारों पर आघात होता है तो उसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये और तभी हो सकता है जब हम उन व्यक्तियों को, वह कितना भी गरीब क्यों न हो, उनकी मदद करें। इस प्रकार अन्याय का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। उसे भी मान होगा कि हमारे अधिकार का हनन किया गया है, मुझ पर अन्याय हुआ है परन्तु हमारी राज्य सरकार और सेंट्रल सरकार ने मदद की है।

कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि आज वहां गरीब आदमी के

(श्री वृद्धिचन्द जैन)

अधिकार पर यदि कोई हनन किया जाता है तो वह स्टेस उसे फाइट करती है, उनके सिविल राइट्स को फाइट करती है। अगर यह स्थिति आज हम स्थापित नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम-से-कम उनको लीगल एड तो दी जानी चाहिये।

यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का केस ही तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का केस हो तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनके अधिकारों के लिये एड दे और इस तरह से उनको पूरी तरह सहयोग देना चाहिये।

हमने पंचायत के स्तर पर न्याय का प्रयास किया है। वहां मुन्सिफ कोर्ट्स के मुकाबले न्याय पंचायतों ने अच्छे और न्यायप्रद फैसले दिये हैं। अगर आज वास्तव में गरीब को न्याय दिलाना है तो न्याय-कोर्ट स्थापित किये जाने चाहियें। इस प्रकार का कानून सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में बनायें जो कि सारे देश में लागू हो और न्याय पंचायत का फर्मिशन हो और वह न्याय कर सकें। क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों पर विश्वास करना चाहिये और पंचायतों पर विश्वास करना चाहिये। अगर पंचायत में न्याय सही नहीं दिया जाता है तो वह लोग पंच मुकर्रर नहीं किये जा सकते हैं, उनको जनता उखाड़ देती है। मेरा दृढ़ मत है कि हाई कोर्ट के बेंचेज स्थापित किये जाने चाहियें और इसके लिये जल्द से जल्द निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

इस दृष्टिकोण से जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सकिट बेंचों की संख्या, खंड पीठों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये, मैं इस विचार को उचित मानता हूँ, और इस दृष्टिकोण से श्री रावत ने जो विधेयक रखा है जिसके अनुसार वह इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक खंड पीठ बरेली में स्थापित कराना चाहते हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

यह ठीक ही कहा गया है नजदीक-नजदीक खंड पीठ होने से ग्राम लोगों को, जो या तो मुकदमें में फंसा दिये जाते हैं या स्वयं मुकदमें में फंस जाते हैं, उनको आने-जाने में सहूलियत होगी, लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हर जिले में खंडपीठ बन जाये। बीच-बीच में इस तरह से खंडपीठ बननी चाहिये कि हमारे देश में अधिकांश लोग गरीब हैं, उनको जितनी भी सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके कराई जानी चाहिये। इनमें एक सुविधा खंड-पीठ की स्थापना करना भी है। उत्तर प्रदेश 12 करोड़ की आबादी वाला राज्य है। जनसंख्या की दृष्टि में दूसरा राज्य बिहार है, जिनकी जनसंख्या 8 करोड़ है। बिहार में एक ही खंड-पीठ रांची में है। वहां पर यह खंड-पीठ बना कर उचित ही किया गया है, क्योंकि उस इलाके में ज्यादातर आदिवासियों की आबादी है। लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में कोई खंड-पीठ नहीं है। अगर उत्तर बिहार के लोग अपनी सहूलियत के लिए खंड-पीठ की मांग करते हैं, तो कोई अनुचित नहीं है। वह खंड-पीठ मुजफ्फरपुर या किसी दूसरे जिले में हो सकता है।

प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : छपरा में।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : छपरा में खंड-पीठ बहुत अलग-थलग पड़ जाएगा। वहां नहीं हो सकता। किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान में होना चाहिए।

उत्तर बिहार की आबादी बहुत अधिक है और हाई कोर्ट पटना में तथा खंड-पीठ रांची में है। खंड-पीठ के नजदीक होनेकी दृष्टि से मैं इस विचार का समर्थन करता हूँ।

गरीबों को न्याय मिलने में बहुत बिलम्ब होता है। वे इतने साधन-संपन्न नहीं होते कि वे अच्छे वकील कर सकें। मुकदमे के मिलसिले में कोर्ट फीस और वकील की फीस देना उनकी शक्ति के बाहर होता है। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं होती कि वे अपने बल पर हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़ सकें। इसलिए उनकी मदद के लिए कोई कारगर तरीका अपनाना चाहिए। कहा जाता है कि गरीबों को सस्ता न्याय दिलाने के लिए जगह-जगह कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं। लेकिन इस बात का जायजा लेना चाहिए कि वे कमेटियां गरीबों को कितनी मदद कर पाती हैं। वास्तव में वे अभी तक ज्यादातर कागज पर ही हैं। इस तरफ सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, ताकि गरीबों को ठीक से न्याय मिल सके और उनके दिल में यह मलाल न रहे कि हमने अच्छा वकील नहीं किया। राज्य का यह काम होना चाहिए कि वह उनको अच्छे वकील दे और मुकदमे में खर्च होने वाली तमाम राशि दे। तभी गरीबों की मदद की जा सकती है।

मंत्री महोदय बिहार में अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं, क्योंकि वह उसे सूबे के राज्यपाल रहे हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना

चाहता हूँ कि आज भी जजों की कमी है।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री श्री (जगन्नाथ कोशल) : आपके हाई कोर्ट में कोई कमी नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जनरल बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ कोशल : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता रहा हूँ कि पटना में जजों की तादाद मुकम्मल हो गई है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 21 अगस्त, 1984 को मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने बताया है कि देश के उच्च न्यायालयों में 1977 में 351 जज थे, जो कि 1984 में 423 हो गए हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको पर्याप्त नहीं मानता। उनकी संख्या में और वृद्धि होनी चाहिए : भले ही पटना उच्च न्यायालय में कोई जगह खाली न हो, लेकिन उसके जजों की वृद्धि तो की जा सकती है। जजों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए, ताकि मुकदमों लम्बित न रहें।

सरकार के अनुसार पटना उच्च न्यायालय में एक साल से कम वाले मुकदमों की संख्या 18,885, एक साल से दो साल तक के मुकदमे 9,647, दो साल से तीन साल तक के मुकदमे 5,941, तीन साल से चार साल तक के मुकदमे 5,713, चार साल से पांच साल तक वाले मुकदमे 3,922, पांच साल से छः साल वाले मुकदमे 3,052, छः साल से सात साल वाले मुकदमे 1,801, सात साल से आठ साल वाले मुकदमे 1400, आठ साल से नौ साल वाले मुकदमे 685, नौ साल से दस साल वाले

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्री )

मुकदमे 537 और दस साल से ज्यादा वाले मुकदमे 1,999 यानी दो हजार के लगभग है तो यह स्थिति इसीलिए है कि जजों की कमी है। अगर जज अधिक और पर्याप्त संख्या में रहें तो जाहिर बात है कि यह मुकदमे लम्बित रहेंगे। कहावत भी है कि जस्टिस डिलेड इज जस्टिस डिनाइड। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इनकी संख्या बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए। जहां भी कमी हो, या जहां पर जगहें खाली पड़ी हों उनकी भर्ती वहां की जानी चाहिए।

आखीरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जज कैसे होने चाहिए? मैं तो वकील नहीं हूँ सोमनाथ चटर्जी की तरह या आप लोगों में से बहुतों की तरह लेकिन एक एक ले-मैन की हैसियत से कहता हूँ कि जजों का दृष्टिकोण प्रगतिशील होना चाहिए क्योंकि हम समाज में आमूल परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद, धर्म-निरपेक्षता और जनतंत्र को मजबूत करने की बात करते हैं तो जो इन विचारधाराओं में आस्था रखने वाले लोग हैं उन्हीं को जज बनाया जाना चाहिए। जो समाज की गतिविधियों को ठीक से समझ सकें और समाज को किधर हमें ले जाना है उसको समझ सकें उस तरह के विचार वाले जज को इस उत्तरदायी पद पर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए ताकि समय की पहचान उन्हें रहे। वरना, आज तो बहुत से दकियानूसी विचार वाले और पुरानी परम्पराओं, पुरानी व्यवस्थाओं से चिपके रहने वाले जज हैं। उनका ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। साथ-साथ उनको निर्भीक तो होना ही चाहिए, पक्षपात-रहित भी होना चाहिए। आजकल इन दिनों इन बातों की कमी होती जा रही है। हाईकोर्ट और लेबरकोर्ट

में भ्रष्टाचार भी प्रवेश हा रहा है। इसकी भी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए। पैरवी पर जजमेंट हो रहे हैं। गुण के आधार पर फैसले न होकर पैरवी के आधार पर हो रहे हैं। मुझे इसका खुद अनुभव है। तो यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जज को बड़ा निष्पक्ष होना चाहिए। प्रगतिशील तो होना ही चाहिए लेकिन निष्पक्ष जरूर होना चाहिए। सरकार का पक्षधर नहीं होना चाहिए, उनको आम लोगों का, गरीबों का पक्षधर होना चाहिए।

प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह : सरकार ही आम लोगों को ही तब ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकार आम लोगों की है या नहीं यह तो विवाद का विषय है। छोड़िए इस बात को। तीन चार दिनों में कैसे-कैसे बिल पास किए हैं यह आप जानते हैं।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि न्याय पहुंच सके। भोपड़ियों तक न्याय अभी पहुंचा नहीं है। हमें भोपड़ियों तक न्याय भी ले जाना है, राहत भी ले जानी है और हर तरह की सुविधाएं भी ले जानी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रावत जी के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाई कोर्ट एलाहाबाद (एस्टै-ब्लिशमेंट आफ ए परमानेंट बेंच ऐट वरेली) बिल, 1984 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह जो हाई कोर्ट की बेंच के सम्बन्ध में रावत जी ने बिल रखा है वह निश्चित तौर से स्वागत योग्य कदम है क्योंकि एक हाई कोर्ट या एक बेंच होना ही इतनी बड़े

एरिया को हाई कोर्ट कवर नहीं कर सक ता और वहां के लोगों को न्याय मिलने में देरी होती है। इस प्रकार की असुविधाएं लोगों को होती हैं।

जैसा अभी थोड़ी देर पहले कहा गया, राजस्थान में भी इस तरह का भगड़ा था। पहले जोधपुर में एक हाई कोर्ट था। उसके बाद में जयपुर के लोगों ने एजीटेट किया कि हमारे यहां पर भी एक बेंच होनी चाहिए।

17.00 hrs.

और वह एजिटेशन कम से कम दस साल तक चला, उसके बाद भारत सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए बेंच स्थापित की जाए जिससे कि वहां के लोगों को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय मिल सके। यह एक अच्छा स्वागतयोग्य निर्णय था। राजस्थान की भौगोलिक स्थिति कुछ भिन्न प्रकार की है। 22 स्टेट्स को मिलाकर राजस्थान बना है। पहले 22 स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग हाई कोर्ट्स स्थापित थीं। राजस्थान एक लम्बा-चौड़ा प्रदेश है। आबादी हालांकि यू. पी. से कम है लेकिन क्षेत्रफल में यू. पी. से दुगुना होगा। अभी राजस्थान में एक हाईकोर्ट और एक उसकी बेंच है। इसीलिए मांग उठ रही है कि अन्य स्थानों पर जहां पहले हाई कोर्ट स्थापित थीं, जहां पर लोगों को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय मिल जाता है उसे देखते हुए दूसरे क्षेत्र में भी बेंच की स्थापना की जाए। आज हर किसी को या तो जोधपुर जाना पड़ता है या जयपुर जाना पड़ता है। वहां तक पहुंचने के लिए लोगों को काफी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। इसमें खर्चा भी बहुत होता है और न्याय भी समय पर नहीं मिलता है। अभी शास्त्री जी ने बताया है कि पटना हाई कोर्ट में कितने

केसेज पेडिंग हैं। उसी प्रकार से राजस्थान की हाई कोर्ट में भी हजारों की तादाद में केसेज पेडिंग हैं। दस-दस साल से केसेज के फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं क्योंकि जजेज की कमी है। आपने बताया है कि जजेज की पूर्ति आपने कर दी है लेकिन राजस्थान में अभी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है और पूर्ति होने के बाद भी जो वहां पर जजेज की संख्या है वह बहुत कम है। इसलिए और ज्यादा जजेज बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि वर्षों से पेडिंग केसेज के फैसले हो सके और लोगों को न्याय प्राप्त हो सके।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उदयपुर में बहुत असें से एक बेंच की जा रही है जिससे सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उदयपुर में भी एक बेंच की स्थापना की जाए। उस क्षेत्र के बहुत सारे केसेज जोधपुर में पेडिंग पड़े हुए हैं जिनके फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। यदि वहां पर भी आप बेंच स्थापित कर देते हैं तो वहां के लोगों को न्याय मिल सकेगा।

इसी के साथ-साथ मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि इस देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों के लिए केवल एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट दिल्ली में है। वहां भी पूरे जजेज नहीं रहते हैं। वहां पर भी तमाम वर्षों से पता नहीं कितने केसेज पेडिंग पड़े हुए हैं जिनके फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिए आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे कि पेडिंग केसेज का जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा हो सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि भारतवर्ष के हर रीजन में—उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूरब और पश्चिम में—सुप्रीमकोर्ट की एक एक बेंच स्थापित कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :  
One of the Benches of the Supreme  
Court is in Rajasthan.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : राजस्थान के लिए तो मैंने हाईकोर्ट की बेंच की मांग की है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बेंचेज रीजनवाइज अलग-अलग पूरव, पश्चिम, उत्तर और दक्षिण में स्थापित की जानी चाहिए ताकि लोगों को हजारों मील का सफर तय कर के दिल्ली न आना पड़े और न्याय मिलने में देरी भी न हो। अंग्रैजी में कहावत है कि डिफे डिफीट्स जस्टिस। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें और जजेज भी ज्यादा संख्या में नियुक्त करें। यदि आप रीजनवाइज सुप्रीमकोर्ट की बेंचेज कायम कर दें तो जनता को न्याय ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

अभी श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जी ने ठीक कहा कि इससे नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जब लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तो वे लोग नाराज होते हैं कि उनको जल्दी से जल्दी न्याय मिलना चाहिए। न्याय जल्दी मिलेगा तो नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन में किसी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं आएगी। एक बात यह भी कही गई कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की अलग-अलग बेंच स्थापित करने से अलग-अलग कन्फिक्टिंग जजमेंट कोर्ट कर देंगी, इससे सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सुप्रीमेसी पर फर्क पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनके द्वारा किये गये निर्णय से एक नजीर कायम हो जाती है। इसके लिए यदि आप यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि एक प्रकार के केसेज का निर्णय एक प्रकार से करना है तो निश्चित तरीके से उस पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। कन्फिक्टिंग जजमेंट का प्रश्न भी पैदा होगा। इसलिए इसके लिए आपको निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी ने ठीक कहा है। माननीय लॉ मंत्री जी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी का राज आया तो उसने हमारे यहां पर राजस्थान में सारे आर. एस. एस. के लोगों को जज बना दिया। इस प्रकार के लोग अगर जज बन जाते हैं तो...

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : क्या अभी भी हैं ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अभी भी हैं। ऐसे लोग जब जज बन जाते हैं तो निश्चित तरीके से अच्छी तरह से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है।

प्रो. मधु बंडवते : व्यास जी आर. एस. एस. का मतलब है—रेलवे सिक्कोरिटी सर्विस।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : नहीं, इसका मतलब है—राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ। ऐसे लोग जब जज बन जाते हैं, तो उनका दृष्टिकोण एक ही तरह का होगा और देश में जो डेमोक्रेसी कायम करने की बात है, वह पूरी नहीं हो पाएगी। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसे जजेज की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए जो राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से निर्णय लें और प्रोग्रेसिव विचारधारा उन लोगों की हो और एक अच्छी व्यवस्था कायम हो सके।

मंत्री जी आप द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय कि चीफ जस्टिस को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तबदील किया जाएगा, यह निर्णय स्वागत योग्य है। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि एक आदमी दस साल यदि एक स्थान पर रहेगा तो उसका वैस्टेड इन्टरैस्ट कायम हो जाता है। इसलिए आपके इस निर्णय का हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ इसमें थोड़ी एडिशन होनी चाहिए कि जजेज को भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर किया जाना चाहिए। यदि एक जज भी एक स्थान पर बीस साल तक

काम करेगा तो उसका वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट कायम हो जाता है। ऐसे लोग न्याय नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जजेज को ट्रांसफर किया जाए। इसके लिए चाहे आप उनकी तनख्वाह चार या पांच हजार देते हैं, दो हजार और बढ़ा दीजिए, उनको फैंसलिटो दीजिए, मगर उनको एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर तब-दील किया जाना चाहिए।

सस्ते न्याय के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि आपने सुविधा प्रदान की है, लेकिन लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आपकी तरफ से जो फ्रीलीगल ऐड की सुविधा है, वह टट-पूँजियां वकील हैं, उसको दस-बीस रुपया की सरकार से मुश्किल से मिलता है, तो केस को वह कैसे निकाल सकता है। वहां पर कम से कम ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए कि अच्छी फीस दी जाए, तो वह पैरवी अच्छी करेगा और लोगों को न्याय मिल सकेगा। यदि आप गरीब आदमी की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो आपको उनको पूरा पैसा देना चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने से निश्चित तरीके से अच्छी व्यवस्था बैठ जाएगी।

बहुत सारे मामले सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में आते हैं, जहां गरीब और अन्य लोगों से सुओमोटो जुरिसडिक्शन ले लेते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे लोग होते हैं तो पार्टी स्प्रिट से जुरिसडिक्शन ले लेते हैं और बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं तो न्याय की दृष्टि से लेते हैं। न्याय की दृष्टि से लें तो इसमें कोई खराबी नहीं है, लेकिन यदि पार्टीजन स्प्रिट से, पोलिटिकल वेस्टेड इन्टररेस्ट से सुओमोटो कोई एक्सेप्ट कर लें और उस पर

रिटपेटीशन की तरह से विचार करें, यह उचित नहीं है। इस लिये इसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि किस तरह के केसेज को सुओमोटो ले सकते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में आपको कोई क्लज-रेगुलेशन बनाने चाहिये, जिससे इन लोगों के पास ऐसा अधिकार न हो कि जिस को फेवरेट करना चाहे उसकी एप्लीकेशन को एक्सेप्ट कर लें और दूसरी तरफ चाहे कितनी ही ही सही बात हो, उसकी सुनवाई न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था अवश्य करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : Hon. Members, two hours were allotted for this Bill. Now, there are about 6 more Members who want to speak. Is it the sense of the House to extend the time by one hour ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : In that case, the other Bill would not have a chance. Why do you want many more arguments. ? The other Bill is also more or less on the same subject. In the next Bill also, same sort of speech can be made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Mr. Rathor Bill is related to the backward area. Therefore, let us be brief so that he will get a chance to take up his Bill. otherwise, it will go to the Eighteen Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : So, I am extending the time to half-an hour up to 5.45 p.m. Actually, the mover is not here. I will give 5 minutes to each speaker.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही छोटा सा बिल है लेकिन बहुत ही इफेक्टिव बिल है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो-तीन बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो जस्टिस की बुनियाद है, हालांकि इन्होंने तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कहा है, लेकिन घूँकि न्याय का मामला है, इसलिये यह समस्या पूरे देश की है। इस बिल पर जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, सबने अपने अपने प्रान्त की बात इसमें रखी है, लेकिन न्याय का जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, वह यह है कि या तो मुफ्त न्याय दें, यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो सस्ता न्याय दें। जो न्याय मिले वह जल्दबाजी में मिले...

**प्रो. मधु दण्डवते :** जल्दबाजी नहीं, जल्दी मिले।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** जल्दी मिले, जस्टिस डिले नहीं होना चाहिये, डिले होने से जस्टिस डिनाइड हो जाती है। दुर्भाग्य से भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है, आप इसकी तुलना बार्डर की स्टेट्स से कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उनके अलावा कोई ऐसा डवेलपड देश नहीं मिलेगा जहां मुफ्त न्याय तो नहीं, लेकिन सस्ता न्याय और जल्दी न्याय न मिलता हो। लेकिन यहां पर दोनों चीजें नहीं हैं।

22-2-1984 के प्रश्न और 21-3-1984 के प्रश्न के जवाब में, जैसा व्यास जी अभी बतला रहे थे, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हमने जजेज के स्थान पूरे कर लिये हैं...

**विधि मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) :** मैंने पटना के बारे में कहा था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में कहा था, अन्य जगहों के लिये नहीं कहा था।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** लेकिन इस प्रश्न के मुताबिक तो 75 जजेज के स्थान रिक्त हैं।

**विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जनन्नाथ कौशल) :** लेटेस्ट इन्फार्मेशन यह है कि जजेज के खाली स्थान 41 रह गये हैं।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** इतनी मेहनत करने के बावजूद और कौशल साहब के बार बार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद अभी भी 41 जगहें खाली हैं।

**श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल :** मेरे हिसाब से ज्यादा नहीं है। 18 हाई कोर्ट हैं और अगर एक हाई कोर्ट में दो दो और तीन तीन स्थान भी खाली रहें, तो 40, 42 ऐसे ही हो जाते हैं।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** मेरी समझ में तो 41 एक्सट्रा जजेज होने चाहिए। आज हाई कोर्टों में कितने केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं और यह सरकार का जबाब है। 21.2.84 तक इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में 1,73,586 केसेज पेन्डिंग थे, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 60,901 पेन्डिंग थे केसेज पेन्डिंग थे, बम्बई में 83,331 केसेज कलकत्ता में 1,03,427 केसेज पेन्डिंग थे, दिल्ली में 46,709 केसेज पेन्डिंग थे और पटना में 49,347 केसेज पेन्डिंग थे और इस तरह से कुल केसेज 9,76,781 पेन्डिंग थे और पटना में जो ये केसेज पेन्डिंग थे, वे मेन केसेज हैं। (व्यवधान) तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि एक तरफ जजों के स्थान खाली हैं और दूसरी तरफ इतने सारे केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जस्टिस में डिले हो रही है और डिले भी इतनी हो रही है कि एक एक कैदी 38,38 साल के बाद जेल से छूटता है। उस

का असली मुकदमा उस के खिलाफ होगा, तो मुश्किल से पांच साल की सजा होगी लेकिन वह जेल में बचपन से बुढ़ापा गंवा देता है। यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जितनी जल्दी जितने अधिक हाई कोर्टों की ब्रान्चेज आप खोल सकें, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ब्रान्चेज खोल सकें,

सुप्रीम की एडीशनल ब्रान्च खोलने से देश में कहीं इनटेसरिटी या डिसेन्टे गारिटी का मामला नहीं आता है। यह जस्टिस का मामला है। देश में यदि एकात्मता रहती है, तो पालीटीकल बिल के ऊपर रहेगी। देश में यदि एकता रहेगी, तो उस को बांधने के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन है। जस्टिस सस्ता मिले, न्याय सस्ता मिले, इस के लिए आप बेज में हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ब्रान्चेज खोलिये। इस से देश के टूटने का कोई खतरा नहीं होता है। आप केन्द्रीकरण में विश्वास मत कीजिए बल्कि आप डीसेन्ट्रेलाइजेशन में विश्वास कीजिए। हाई कोर्ट की ब्रान्चेज ज्यादा खोलिये, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ब्रान्चेज खोलिये और मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट को लोगों के पास न्याय देने के लिए जाना चाहिए न कि लोगों को कोर्ट के पास न्याय के लिए दौड़ना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य श्री रावत जी ने जो इस बिल को मूव किया है, उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि न्याय पाने के लिए हम दूसरे प्रदेश में जा रहे हैं। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे साथियों ने जजेज के ट्रान्सफर के बारे में कहा। मेरी नजर में भी जजेज का ट्रान्सफर होना चाहिए क्योंकि जब एक जज एक स्थान पर बहुत समय के लिए बैठ जाता है, तो जातिवाद, भाई-भतीजावाद

और प्रोविसवाद करना शुरू कर देता है। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से जजों का ट्रान्सफर होना चाहिए लेकिन इमरजेंसी के समान ट्रान्सफर नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी ने विरोध किया तो, उसको के दूर जगह पर फैंक दिया। ट्रान्सफर हूँ, तो उस के लिए आप ऐसी आथेरिटी बनाइए जो निष्पक्ष रहे और जो पालिटिक्स से दूर रहे और वह जजेज का ट्रान्सफर करे। मेरी समझ में जजेज का ट्रान्सफर निश्चित रूप से होना चाहिए। शास्त्री जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ कि कुछ जजेज का दिमाग फ्यूडल रहता है। वे जिम घराने से आते हैं, वे गरीबों के दुःख तकलीफ को नहीं समझ पाते हैं। 'जिस के पांव न फटे विवई, वह क्या जाने पीर पराई।' वह उन के दुःखों को समझ नहीं पाता है। उस का लेबिल हमेशा ऊंचा रहता है। इसलिए व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण जजेज को अपनाना चाहिए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कई ऐसे जज है, जिनका व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण है और मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

एक बात यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि 36 साल की आजादी के याबजूद मुझे दुःख है कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उन को न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। कोर्ट में उन को न्याय नहीं मिलता है और उन के अपने जज भी कोर्ट में नहीं हैं।

इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि अधिक संख्या में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग मौजूद हैं इसलिए अधिक से अधिक संख्या में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को और वीकर सैक्शंस के लोगों को न्यायाधीशों के पदों पर रखा जाए जिससे कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को भी सही न्यायमिल सके।

(श्री रामविलास पासवान)

17.22 hrs

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the Chair

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप विकेन्द्रीकरण की नीति अपनाइये। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि विकेन्द्रीकरण में विश्वास करो लेकिन श्रीमती गांधी कहती हैं कि सेन्ट्रलाइजेशन में विश्वास करो। आप पुराने गांधी की बात को याद रखिये और विकेन्द्रीकरण कीजिए।

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो प्रस्ताव है, यह सही मायनों में जितने भी हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र है, आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्र हैं उनकी भावनाएं इसमें प्रकट की गई हैं। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन कर रहा हूँ।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि पासवान जी ने भी कहा है, मैं उसे अपने शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी को सही, सस्ता और समयबद्ध न्याय मिले। जहाँ न्याय सही हो, वहाँ वह सस्ता भी हो और इसके साथ-साथ वह समयबद्ध भी हो। समयबद्ध न्याय और सस्ता न्याय समाज के विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। सस्ता और समयबद्ध न्याय समाज को तभी उपलब्ध हो सकता है जबकि उसे अधिक से अधिक समाज के नजदीक लाया जाए। हमें न्यायालयों को समाज के नजदीक लाना होगा। आजकल न्यायलय कितनी दूर स्थित है और न्याय पाने के लिए उन तक जाने में समय लगता है, साधन लगते हैं। कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि पीढ़ियां बदल जाती हैं और न्याय नहीं मिल पाता।

न्याय मिलने तक पीढ़ियां बदल जाती हैं। आज ऐसी स्थिति न्याय के क्षेत्र में है। इस स्थिति को हमें बदलना होगा। इसके लिए उचित यही होगा कि हम इस क्षेत्र में विकेन्द्रीकरण करें।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र रायपुर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र देश के सबसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में है। हरिजन और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के बीच में एक बड़ा शहर रायपुर है। लेकिन न्याय की दृष्टि से हमें काफी दूर जाना पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों का बाहुल्य होने के नाते क्षेत्र में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की मांग हो रही है। लेकिन जैसा कि बताया गया है, बड़े बड़े न्यायाधीश इस क्षेत्र को विकेन्द्रित करने में रुचि नहीं रखते। हालांकि हमको अपनी न्याय प्रणाली पर बड़ा गर्व है परन्तु न्याय को पाने में कितना समय और साधन लगते हैं उससे लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इसको आप विकेन्द्रित करें। मेरे क्षेत्र में आज यह रूप है कि वहाँ लोग कभी-कभी जन-आन्दोलन की बात करते हैं हमको चाहिए कि जन समस्याओं पर हमें जन आन्दोलनों को उभरने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए। जन समस्याओं के प्रति हमें स्वयं आगे आकर उन्हें सुलझाना चाहिए। इसलिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि लोगों को नजदीक में ही न्याय मिल सके।

अब मैं अपनी पुरानी न्याय प्रणाली के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जो जमीन और पूजों के मामले हैं उनको अलग कर दिया जाए। उनके अलावा जो सामा-

जिक मामले है, उन्हें हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई शतप्रतिशत अपनी पंचायतों के माध्यम से सुलभाते है। पंचायतों से उन्हें अच्छे से अच्छा और जल्दी से जल्दी न्याय मिलता है। वे अपने सामाजिक फैसले पंचायतों में करते है। पंचायतों में हरेक को बोलने का अधिकार होता है। वे अपनी अपनी चीजों को पंचायत के सामने रखते है। इसका जवर्दस्त लाभ होता है। अगर कोई गलत बात कहता है तो दूसरे लोग समझ-बूझ कर उसे ऐसा करने से रोक देते हैं।

तो इस आधार पर मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंचायत को भी न्यायालय का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर कोई मामला पंचायत में हल नहीं हो पाता तो विकामखण्डों में न्याय पंचायत में उस मामले को ले जाया जाना चाहिए। मध्यप्रदेश में कुछ दिनों तक यहीं प्रणाली लागू रही और लोग इससे लाभान्वित भी हुए हैं। इसी आधार पर ग्राम पंचायतों को न्याय करने का अधिकार दें। इससे न्याय जगत में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम आप उठा सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से आज लोगों को न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए अदालतों में जाना होता है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि अबालतें वहीं पहुँचे। खुले रूप में चर्चा हो उस आधार पर वहाँ पर न्याय दिया जाए। ऐसा न्याय ज्यादा कारगर एवं उपयोगी होगा। पूरी न्याय प्रणाली को इस आधार पर बदलिए, जिससे न्याय सस्ता, समय-वद्ध और ज्यादा लागत उस पर न आए। इस सारी प्रक्रिया को आपको बदलना होगा। अन्यथा एक ही कहावत

याद आती है। हमारे यहाँ छस्तीसगढ़ में कहावत है-

एह नोहे कचहरी, साहेब मन बैठे  
बैठे खेलत हैं गरी।

इसका अर्थ है कि कचहरी का मतलब होता है बाल काटने वाली। तो आदिवासी लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि जैसे सिर का मुंडन होता है, उसी तरह से कचहरी में भी लोगों का मुंडन किया जाता है। और वहाँ पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी तुलना उनसे की गई है जैसे तालाब के किनारे बैठकर के मछली पकड़ने के लिए गल डाला जाता है।

इसलिए अगर जनता को सही मायने में लाभ पहुँचना है तो जो पूर्व प्रचलित प्रणाली थी, उसी तरीके से सारी व्यवस्था गावों में चलानी होगी। तभी गावों में न्याय सुलभ हो सकता है। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़)। सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग की जनता की जो बहुत दिनों से मांग चली आ रही है कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की बेंच वहाँ खुलनी चाहिए, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। उसके स्थानों के बारे में विभिन्न राय है। बरेली में हो, मेरठ में हो, मुरादाबाद में हो, आगरे में हो लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में होनी चाहिए। हरीश रावत जी ने इसको पेश किया है। जिस जिले से ये आते है, उनके जिले से किसी आदमी को इलाहाबाद जाना हो तो 750 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा सफर उसको तय करना होता है। इसके बाद वो इलाहाबाद पहुँचता है। यही स्थिति सभी पिछड़े जिलों की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी बाँच

(श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव)

उत्तर में किसी जिले में खुलनी चाहिए। सिद्धांत रूप में शासक दल ने भी उसको स्वीकार किया है और मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह लिखा था कि जीतने के बाद ब्राँच खोलेंगे। लेकिन 4 साल हो गए। घोषणा पत्र के वादे को दूसरे वादों की तरह पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इससे लोगों के मन में क्षोभ है। आम जनता चाहती है लेकिन वहाँ के वकीलों का विरोध है। वहाँ के जजेज नहीं चाहते। स्थिति यह है कि इलाहाबाद में भी जगह कम पड़ रही है। तो नए कमरे वहाँ पर भी बनाने होंगे। नया स्टाफ भी देना होगा इस पर भी खर्चा आयेगा। इसलिए खर्च का तो सवाल नहीं है। इलाहाबाद में इस वक्त 60 जजेज हैं। इसलिए कोई विशेष खर्चा आपको नहीं करना है लेकिन आम जनता को काफी सुविधा हो जाएगी। जम्मू कश्मीर की आबादी 50 लाख की है। 6 महीने हाईकोर्ट श्री नगर में और 6 महीने जम्मू में लगता है। इस बीच एक बेंच भी बराबर काम करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की 12 करोड़ आबादी है। इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ पर एक ही हाईकोर्ट है। लखनऊ में ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों के कारण श्रवण के लोगों के लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। दो तीन चीजों का ध्यान रखा चाहिए। एक बार नए सिरे से विचार करें कि लोगों को सही और ठीक से न्याय मिल जाए। दूसरा, जल्दी मिले और तीसरा सुविधाजनक तरीके से मिले ताकि उनका शोषण न हो। इन्साफ पाने के यही प्रसिपहस है। इन बातों को ध्यान में

रखना चाहिए। लां मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद महसूस किया कि दस लाख से ज्यादा केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं। इसके बारे में आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। प्रोसीजर चेंज कीजिए, डिबीजन बाटिए और ज्यादा न्यायालय खोलिए। दस लाख से ज्यादा केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं और आप यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि इन्साफ का जो बहुत बड़ा उसूल है, वह वहाँ परास्त हो जाता है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर एक बार फिर से न्याय व्यवस्था और न्यायपालिका का संगठन कैसे हो, इस पर विचार करके कुछ निर्णय लेंगे।

×× SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, I support wholeheartedly the bill of my hon. friend Shri Harish Rawat. which seeks the establishment of a bench or Allaha-bar High Court at Bareilly. The laudable objective of this Bill is universal. This is timely also for the Government to ensure that justice is rendered to the common people of the country by taking the temples of justice to their doorsteps. This can be achieved without much of a trouble. For example; the Supreme Court is located in on corner of the country. No doubt it is established in the capital of the nation. But, is justice within the reach of the common people of the country? From different parts of the country they have to converge here in Delhi for getting redressal in the highest court of law in the country. You can imagine the expenditure, the time factor and other problems like language, climate, accommodation, etc. in the capital, which the poor people, will have to face. As had been suggested by my predecessor, if the benches of Supreme Court

×× The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

can be set up in four regions of the country, it will be easy for the people to get justice expeditiously and early. Both the Centre and the State Governments are committed to the objective of ensuring justice cheaply and speedily. I take this opportunity to demand that a bench of the Supreme Court should be set up at Madras, which is a central place for all the four southern States. The people will feel that justice is not delayed to them. If justice is not denied.

Similarly, out of 5 crores of Tamil Nadu, 2.5 crores of people are living in four southern districts of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended times without number the establishment of a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. Recently, the Jaswant Singh Commission visited many places in Tamil Nadu to assess the possibilities of setting up the bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. I had the opportunity of appearing before the Jaswant Singh Commission, as a Member of Parliament from Madurai district. I have stressed the imperative necessity of setting up a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. From Kanyakumari, one has to travel about 500 kilometres to file his case in Madras High Court. In the environment of spiralling inflation, you can imagine the plight of common who seek justice, which has also become very costly. As had been suggested by the member who preceded me, the Government should try to formulate a scheme for entrusting Panchayats also with the functions of a lower court, so that the poor people can get justice at their doorsteps. We may talk about the establishment of mobile courts also. All this will take a long time. As a preliminary step, I suggest that a bench of Madras High Court should be set up at Madurai and the bench of Supreme Court should be set up at Madras. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : I support the Bill wholeheartedly. Mr. Rawat who is not here

wants a Bench of the High Court at Bareilly. I support it.

UP is the largest State in India. It is by itself a country. 12 crore or more people are living in UP. They must receive justice. I suppose justice has already been denied to a great chunk of population in UP.

When I think of UP, I feel that we have told a big ×× so far. We have been telling ×× and Dr Ambedkar had cautioned us long before. . . .

MR CHAIRMAN : That word is unparliamentary. It will not go on record.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is not that the Constitution is wrong. It is that we have gone vile. We have certainly become vile because we have become disloyal to the Constitution of India.

You have been telling that you would be forging ahead towards the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. That you have not done. That you are not going to do. For whom is the Supreme Court meant? It is for the people who can afford to go to the Supreme Court. Even the High Court is not meant for the people - the poor downtrodden people. I will not bring in economic issues. I will not talk about the povertyline because the people who are below the povertyline can never think of anything beyond their belly. It is a great hoax that you have 'High in court' and the Supreme Court because in this drama of delay, Government, by itself is the greatest culprit because whatever delay takes place, it is with the definite design of the Government. I do not say the present Law Minister responsible for it. I do not say the present Law Minister or his predecessors are responsible for this. I feel that Government contributes to the delay in the disposal of cases. Now, there are

×× Expunged as ordered by the chair.

(Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz.)

three or four things which I must mention so that the hon. Law Minister reacts. Government has never thought of the fees. The fees are very high. They never think of the poverty of the people. When they fix fees they never think whether the people of India can pay them. I do not talk of the charges that are exported by the lawyers. I will come to that later.

MR. CHAIRMAN There is no time. Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Give me two or three minutes. Let me now come directly to the charges. I am told that for each appearance in the court each topmost lawyer charges Rs 50,000.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is only one /Shri Ram Jethmalani,

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : There is Shri Ashok Sen also. Then there is a question of vacancies. My hon. friend Shri Paswan mentioned that 10 lakh cases are pending before the High Courts and Supreme Court. But, is it not because you have 132 vacancies even now which you have not filled up ? I do not know what the Law Minister has got to say. But, My information is that there are 132 Vacancies which are to be filled up. If we want justice to be given to the people, then, there should be many Benches not only in U.P. but everywhere else.

As far as J&K State Concerned, I would request that the institute one Bench of the Supreme Court. It may not be in Srinagar but it can be in Jammu so that Himachal Pradesh and other adjoining areas can benefit. I will tell you why this is more important because Jammu and Kashmir state suffers from difficult terrain. Even air services are not sure. In the different

terrain and in the rainy season, air trouble of is different is read Delhi.

Added to this is the air high-jacking which we have not yet controlled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't extend this. There is no time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Yoy See what happened on the 30th July.

MR. CHAIRMAN : you want to highjack the supreme Court!

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : I tell you that the Chief Justice of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court delivered a Judgment on 30th at 3-30 PM. On 31st at 10 AM the Assembly was to Meet.

(Interruptions)

He delivered the judgment at that time because the aggrieved party should not be able to go to the Supreme Court, the aggrieved Party could not supreme Court. (Interruptions) it is for this reason that I ask for a Bench of the Supreme Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : Sir, the Bill which is before the House is confined only to one matter is that there should be a bench of the High Court at Bareilly. All friends know that for the purpose of deciding as to whether there should be all bench in the western districts of U.P. the Jaswant Singh Commission was appointed and we were expecting that the Commission's report will come soon.

But somehow the report did not come as soon as we expected. Time had to be extended. And when that report was

ready so much pressure came to us from other states, in fact, the pressure is from the states, bar associations, public men from all over the country that we thought instead of appointing commission over and over again why not ask this commission which has gone round the country to at least advise us regarding those States who have come forward for benches in their States. We also thought that the Commission should also advise us as to what are the principles and guidelines on which to determine as to where the benches should be set up.

With that end in view now the commission will advise us on three Matters. One is regarding the U.P. matter. The other is on all aspects of the general question of the having benches of High Courts at places other than their principal seats and on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in this regard and in particular on the demands for the establishment of permanent benches of the High Courts of Gauhati, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. Now, these four questions have been referred to that commission and the general question is also before the commission. The term of the commission is going to expire by the end of December and it is expected that the commission will submit its report before that date.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जावन्त सिंह आयोग की स्थापना जो की गई थी इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की खण्ड पीठ की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में थी। जब उसकी रिपोर्ट हुई तो सरकार को डिले करने की क्या जरूरत है? रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आ जानी चाहिए थी।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया हमने इसलिए कमीशन की टर्म बढ़ाई है। आपकी तसल्ली मेरे जबाब से नहीं हुई तो मेरा दुर्भाग्य है।

PROF. N G RANGA (Gunter): Sir, there was a representation made by Andhra Lawyers for a bench at Guntur and that representation was placed before his predecessor, Shri Shiv Shankar. What has happened to that?

SHRI JAGAN KATH KAUSHAL : Professor Ranga, I have just submitted that the questions which have been referred to that commission are from those States where the States have come forward. Your States government has not come forward with that demand.

(Interruptions)

Sir, we have asked them to lay down the general principles and guidelines ... (Interruptions) Sir, so far as this matter is concerned it will be rather futile on our part now to think of establishing a temporary bench or a permanent bench before the report is submitted. Regarding location may I say how difficult the question is? Even the mover of the Bill says :

मेरठ, बरेली, आगरा, शाहजहांपुर या रामपुर में कहीं भी बेंच खोल दी जाये। यह तो कोई तरीका नहीं है बेंचेज खोलने का। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गोरखपुर में खोल दी जाये।

यह बात तो काफी सोच-समझकर फैसला करने वाली है।

जहां तक जनरल बातें कही गई हैं, उनके मुतालिक में सिर्फ एक बात ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाईकोर्ट में अभी भी कुछ वैकेन्सीज बाकी हैं। मैंने खुद ही कहा था कि अभी 40, 41 वैकेन्सीज बाकी हैं। कोशिश मेरी यह है कि इस साल के खत्म से पहले-पहले मैं इनको भी फिल कर दूँ ताकि कोई वैकेन्सी न रहे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जजेज की स्ट्रेंथ बढ़ाने के हमने नार्म्स-ले-डाउन किये

(श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल)

हुए हैं। जब कोई हाई कोर्ट सपोर्टेड वाई स्टेट, हमको यह कहती है कि इन नार्म्स के मुताबिक हमको जजेज की स्ट्रेन्थ मिलनी चाहिये तो आमतौर पर हम जजेज की स्ट्रेन्थ बढ़ा देते हैं। यही वजह है कि जजेज की स्ट्रेन्थ बढ़ चुकी है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज की जितनी स्ट्रेन्थ पार्लियामेंट के ला मुताबिक थी वह पूरी हो चुकी है, वहां अब कोई वैकेन्सी नहीं है। लेकिन अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस, जैसा कि उन्होंने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा था, एक फंक्शन में कहा था कि उन्हें 25 जजेज चाहिये, तो उसकी कोई रिक्मेंडेशन तो हमारे पास आई नहीं है, जब आयेगी तो उसको हम सिम्पैथेटिकली कंसीडर करेंगे।

हम भी मानते हैं कि अगर जजेज की स्ट्रेन्थ बढ़ने से केसेज कम हो जायें तो हमें उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि खाली इतना करने से भी केसेज कम नहीं होंगे, उसके लिये और बहुत सी बातें करनी पड़ेंगी। उसके लिये अभी-अभी हमने 2, 3 कदम उठाये हैं। पार्लियामेंट ने हमारी मदद की है, पार्लियामेंट ने पास कर दिया है। सबसे बड़ा कदम है कि इससे हाई कोर्ट्स का कम-से-कम 40 परसेंट काम ट्रिब्यूनल्स के पास चला जायेगा।

अभी हमने एक फैमिली कोर्ट एस्टे-ब्लिश की है। मेरी अपनी राय है कि अभी एक गोल्ड कंट्रोल और कस्टम का ट्रिब्यूनल बनायें। हायर जुडिशियरी से जब तक कोई काम निकाल नहीं लिया जायेगा तब तक उसका काम कम नहीं होगा, क्योंकि आर्टि-

कल 226 को बहुत लिबरली एन्टरप्राइज कर दिया गया है। पहले बहुत एक्स्ट्रा रैमेडी के लिये लोग वहां पहुंचते थे अब तो बहुत लोग 226 को लेकर वहां पहुंच जाते हैं।

बाकी आफ्टकोटेड बातें हैं जिनसे हर आदमी को इतिफाक है कि जस्टिस जल्दी मिलना चाहिये, चीप मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन यह इतना कम्प्लैक्स क्वेश्चन है कि इस पर ला कमीशन आफ्टर ला-कमीशन, सैमिनार और समय-समय पर डिबेट होती रही है।

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को तो उनको वापिस लेना चाहिये क्योंकि इनका मामला कमीशन के रोबरू पैडिंग है, उनकी रिपोर्ट आने पर डिसाइड होगा।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the vacancies of High Court Judges in Andhra Pradesh will be filled.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : जल्दी फिल कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जिन सदस्यों ने इस बिल के पक्ष और विपक्ष में अपनी राय जाहिर की है, श्री मूलचन्द डागा ने इसके विरोध में राय जाहिर की है, मैं सभी सदस्यों को जिनमें डागा साहब भी शामिल हैं, अपनी तरफ से हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा।

मंत्री जी के विषय में मेरी राय थी कि मंत्री जी किसी बात को टालते नहीं हैं, बल्कि मुस्करा कर हां कह देते हैं, मगर

आज इस मामले को जिस खूबसूरती से उन्होंने टाला है, उसके लिये मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने सारी बात कमीशन पर डाल दी।

मेरी जो शिकायत है, विशेषकर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बेंच की स्थापना चाहते हैं वह कमीशन का टर्म बढ़ाने की तरफ है। हम चाहते हैं कि कमीशन से रिपोर्ट ले ली जाती, कम-से-कम इंटरिम रिपोर्ट लेकर एक सर्किट न्यायालय की स्थापना कर दी जाती, जिससे वहां के लोगों की आकांक्षा की पूर्ति हो सकती। मगर मन्त्री महोदय ने इस विषय में कोई बात नहीं कही और उन्होंने कमीशन पर इस बात को टाल दिया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि कमीशन का टर्म आगे न बढ़ाने के विषय में मन्त्री महोदय विचार करेंगे और कमीशन को कहेंगे कि इस वर्ष दिसम्बर में उसकी इम एक्सपायर होने से पहले वह अन्तिम रूप से रिपोर्ट दे दे, ताकि जिन राज्यों के मामलों को उसे रेफर किया गया है, वहां की जनता को एहसास हो सके कि निकट भविष्य में वहां हाई कोर्ट की खंड-पीठ की स्थापना होने जा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो भावना जाहिर की है, उसके अनुरूप और जिस प्रकार उन्होंने इस मामले को टाला है, उसके विरोध में मैं अपने विधेयक को वापस लेता हूं।

MR CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

*Amendment was put and negatived.*

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is: "That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the

establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Bareilly."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I withdraw the Bill.

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 HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY  
 (ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
 PERMANENT BENCH AT  
 AURANGABAD BILL.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli)  
 : Mr Chairman, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in 1980, I had introduced a Bill to establish a permanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad. You are aware that since the States Reorganisation Commission, the people of Marathwada were agitated. They were expecting a Permanent Bench at Aurangabad. After the Introduction of this Bill, under the SRC Act, Section 51 (3), we were given a temporary Bench. We were still pressing for a permanent Bench. Earlier also, Shri V M Gadgil in Rajya Sabha, and Shri Bapu Kaldate and Shri Mahalgi in Lok Sabha had introduced Bills to this effect I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action he has taken in this regard.

Further, Sir, the vacancies of judges in the Bombay High Court should also be filled up.

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad, be taken into consideration."

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : May I inform the hon. House that this demand has been conceded and a permanent Bench at Aurangabad will start functioning from Monday, the 27 th August, 1984 ?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : In view of what the hon. Minister has stated, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad,”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I withdraw the Bill.

17.55 hrs-

#### PREVENTION OF LOTTERIES BILL

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the prevention of State Lotteries be taken into consideration ”

Sir, this Bill is of great importance to all those who want to see that we must not promote any type of gambling in this country. There are a number of States that are conducting lotteries in their respective States and if we do not pay adequate attention to this problem, it is quite possible that the Centre may also enter into this venture of lotteries. My Bill is quite a simple one, It merely says - “Be it enacted by Parliament in the thirty-fourth Year of

the Republic of India. This Act may be called the Prevention of Lotteries Act, 1983. It shall come into force at once. Floation of lotteries by the Central and State Government is hereby banned.”

It is probably the simplest possible Bill, but it has great import. Sir, in every country that is engaged in the task of reconstruction, it is necessary that the citizens must have good incentives and necessary facilities to develop the tendency to earn their livelihood and also amass wealth through legitimate and honest means. Sir, unfortunately, the system of lotteries in different States in India is making the citizens rather fatalistic. They are actually developing the tradition and tendency of gambling. In fact, these lotteries are nothing else, but nationalisation of gambling and nationalisation of corruption. Sir, I can understand nationalisation of fourteen banks. I can understand nationalisation of further more banks. But I cannot understand nationalisation of gambling in the country and I still cannot understand what is nationalisation of corruption. Sir, both these things have been achieved through the introduction of lotteries. Therefore I suggest that lotteries should be banned.

As far as the rich men in the country are concerned, they have dubious means of livelihood and dubious means of amassing wealth. For instance they are able to amass wealth through black market operations. Sir, if you go through the Wanchoo Committee Report, you will find that there are a number of methods by which rich man and millionaires in the country are able to amass wealth through blackmarketing transactions. The usual method is, through deals involving blackmarketing, smuggling of gold and diamonds and luxury articles, unauthorised transactions involving foreign currency and purchasing certain rare commodities for the purpose of hearing Sir, these are some of the evil practices as far as the rich man are concerned, as they have adequate resources for these types of

deals and for indulging in such transactions and to resort to such practices, it is necessary that one must have adequate resources. As far as the poor and middle classes are concerned, they have not got such resources even to resort to such type of illegal and dishonest transactions. Therefore, all such people resort to a shortcut of amassing wealth, relying on gambling, and relying on fatalism is resorted to. That is why many young men are driven to this process of resorting to lotteries in this country and it is doing great harm to the moral fibre of our country and also to the character of the people in the country, and I feel that this has to be avoided.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw your attention. As far as lotteries are concerned, the manner in which they are conducted and the middlemen who are associated with the lotteries, if you look at their way of functioning in association with the management of the lotteries, you will always find that one particular vice is discernable in almost every State. There are a number of ignorant and uneducated persons in the country. They do not know the *modus operandi* of these lotteries and they do not know the various rules and regulations concerning the lotteries. Therefore, as a shortcut to amassing wealth....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue some other time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some other time? I will definitely come to the Eighth Lok Sabha.

18.00 hrs.

I will finish it in three minutes. (*Interruptions*) I was saying that there are a number of middlemen. In the case of uneducated men .....

CHAIRMAN : There are others to speak, also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was trying to say that there are a number of middle-men who take advantage of the ignorant masses. They tell them : "We will purchase the tickets for you. Give us the money." They get the money, but keep the tickets with themselves. When the prize comes, they give the false ticket numbers to those people, and keep the prize money with themselves.

Police have unearthed a number of malpractices. All these Lotteries are the breeding ground for goondas and anti-social elements. So, I say that rather than speaking on the subject, I am interested in getting this Bill passed. So, I make a request to the minister concerned : "This is a non-controversial Bill. Don't tell me that the substance of the Bill is good, but I should withdraw it. I will not oblige."

I request all the Members of the House to silently extend their unanimous support, so that we can get this Bill passed. Thank you.

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STATEMENT RE : HIJACK-  
ING OF INDIAN AIRLINES  
FLIGHT IC-421 ON 24TH  
AUGUST, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSH- EED ALAM KHAN) : Sir, unfortunately, I am not. . . . .

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट होना चाहिए।  
राज्यसभा में स्टेटमेंट हो गया जबकि इस  
सवाल को लोकसभा में सबसे पहले उठाया  
गया था।

SHRI A K BALAN (Ottapalam) : I am on a point of order. This subject

is connected with the law and order situation of our country.

MR CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Please sit down. This is about hijacking.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Unfortunately, I am still not in a position to add to the brief statement which I made this morning. . . . As a result of further information.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या यह स्टेटमेंट है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : What ever information he has he will give.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : This is so because unfortunately, the negotiations between the Pakistani authorities and the hijackers are still continuing; and they have not been able to come to any conclusion and decision. So, it is not possible for me to say anything definite either about the hijackers or their demands. Whatever additional information, sitting in the Control Room we have been collecting during the day, I am briefly going to mention now.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : लोगों का कहना है कि विमान इजरायल पहुंच गया है ।

*(Inter. uption)*

MR CHAIRMAN : Tomorrow also you can again get information. The House is sitting tomorrow.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Indian Airlines flight IC-421

which departed from Chandigarh at 7.35 a.m. for Jammu was hijacked, and the hijackers asked the pilot to take the aircraft to Lahore. The pilot of the aircraft obtained the permission of the Air Traffic Control to land, as its fuel was running low. Permission to land was given, and the aircraft landed at Lahore airport at 9.45 a.m.

There were 86 passengers and a child, and six crew on board the aircraft. All the passengers and crew are safe.

Our Ambassador has reached Lahore from Islamabad. The Pakistan authorities had already established contact with the hijackers. They have not made any demands on the Government of India. Their only demand is for permission to take the aircraft to U.S.A.

Everything possible is being done to ensure the safety of the passengers, crew and the aircraft.

It would not be appropriate, at this juncture, to speculate who is responsible for the hijacking, as the full-acts of the incident are being ascertained still.

Indian Airlines have set up special information Booth in their city office and at palam airport, for giving the latest information of the incident to the friends and relatives of the passengers and crew.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned, to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.05 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday August 25, 1984/Bhadra 3, 1906 (Saka)*